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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 150--77th Congress

Chapter 273--1st Session

H. R. 5166

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SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1941. Appropriates \$1,093,720 to the Office of Government Reports. (pp. 2-3.)

Appropriates \$36,500,000 to the Office for Emergency Management, including Office for Agricultural Defense Relations; Division of Transportation; Division of Defense Housing Coordination; Office of Civilian Defense; Office of Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics; Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply; National Defense Research Committee; Office of Administrator of Export Control; Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Activities; and Office of Production Management. (pp. 3-4.)

Continues availability of the balance of the \$50,000,000 1941 appropriation for war-refugee relief. (p. 4.)

Under Civil Service Commission, appropriates \$2,000,000 for national-defense activities and reappropriates \$25,000 for prevention of pernicious political activities. (p. 5.)

Makes \$400,000 available for salaries and administrative expenses of the Electric Home and Farm Authority. (pp. 5-6.)

Appropriates \$1,940,000 to the Public Health Service for emergency defense health and sanitation activities. (p. 6.)

Federal Works Agency:

Appropriates \$150,000,000 for defense public works (community facilities). (pp. 6-7.)

Appropriates \$2,750,000 additional to the Public Buildings Administration for administration of public buildings and grounds in D. C. (p. 7.)

Authorizes erection of buildings provided for in Public Law 29 on the Arlington Experimental Farm site, Va. (p. 7.)

Department of Agriculture:

Authorizes microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books, etc., and their sale at not less than cost, receipts to be deposited to the credit of the appropriation charged. (p. 11.)

Appropriates \$1,100,000 for emergency forest-fire control. (pp. 11-12)

Appropriates \$131,000 additional for the Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts. (p. 12.)

Makes available \$2,000,000 additional for salaries and administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation. (p. 12.)

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 150 (Continued)

Prohibits funds carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act under "loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" from being used to compensate any person appointed in accordance with civil-service laws. (p. 12.)

Appropriates \$300,000 additional for salaries and expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration. (p. 12.)

State Department:

Appropriates \$6,000 for Inter-American Coffee Board; Inter-American Travel Congress, \$3,500; Alaskan International Highway Commission, \$4,000; Pan-American Congress, \$6,500; American Scientific Congress unexpended balance of 1940 appropriation. (pp. 24-25)

Judgments and Authorized Claims.

Claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property (act of December 28, 1922), as set forth in H. Doc. 274, 77th Cong., \$4,828.14 for Department of Agriculture. (pp. 29-30.), and as set forth in S. Doc. 81, 77th Congress, \$165.05 for Department of Agriculture.

Judgments rendered by U. S. Courts, as set forth in H. Doc. 761 (act of March 3, 1911), \$4,970.06 for Department of Agriculture. (pp. 30-33).

Claims allowed by C. A. O. (act of July 7, 1924), as set forth in H. Doc. 273 and S. Doc. 78, 77th Cong., including items for Department of Agriculture. (pp. 32-40.)

General Provisions.

Prohibits within-grade salary advancements, pending enactment of a uniform automatic, administrative-promotion plan. (See Public Law 200, 77th Cong.)

Authorizes designated Government employees to administer oaths, without fees, to persons making affidavits that they do not advocate overthrow of the Government by force. (pp. 40-41.)

Validates obligations occurring between July 1 and the approval date of various acts, including the Agricultural Appropriation Act. (p. 41.)

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 5166

(Page numbers are for debate in bound volumes of Congressional Record. Vol. 87, Pts. 5 and 6.)

February 26, 1941	House Document 125.
April 17, 1941	House Document 177.
May 27, 1941	House Document 225 and 228.
May 28, 1941	House Document 233.
June 4, 1941	House Document 239. Hearings: House, H. R. 5166.
June 16, 1941	House Documents 278 and 279.
June 25, 1941	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5166. House Report 249. Committee prints and print of bill as reported. (pp. 5491, 5524). Debated in House and passed with amendment. (pp. 5493-5521).
June 26, 1941	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5166. H. R. 5166 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred to Comm. Senate Documents, 70, 72 and 21.
June 27, 1941	Radcliffe amendment to H. R. 5166. La Follette amendment to H. R. 5166.
June 28, 1941	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments. Senate Report 493. Print of bill as reported.
June 30, 1941	Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Senate requests Conference and appointed Conferees. (pp. 5714-5721). House Conferees appointed. (p. 5775). Print of bill with the amendments numbered. Conference Report, House Report 894, submitted and agreed to in both House and Senate. (pp. 5757-5758; 5795-5800.) Senate Document 38.
July 3, 1941	Approved. Public Law 150.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS TO
PROVIDE COMMUNITY FACILITIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$150,000,000 TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN AREAS
AFFECTED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

FEBRUARY 26, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 26, 1941.

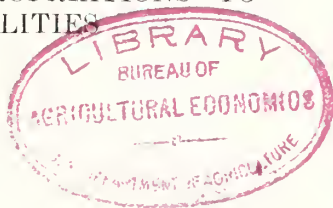
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$150,000,000 to provide community facilities in areas affected by the national defense program.

The necessity for this estimate and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in my message to the Congress on February 24, 1941, and in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., February 26, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$150,000,000 to provide for community facilities in connection with national-defense activities, as follows:

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities: To enable the President, through such agencies of the Government as he may designate, to provide or make available community facilities in those communities where he finds that an acute need or shortage of any such facilities exists or impends which would impede essential national-defense activities and the needed facilities cannot otherwise be provided, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together with any moneys that may be derived from lease, rental, operation, sale, or other activity herein authorized, may be used by such agencies, without regard to the provisions of any other law, but in accordance with such directions and regulations and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the President, (a) to make loans or grants or both to public agencies for the construction, rehabilitation, and operation of such facilities, (b) to construct, operate, lease, or sell such facilities, including the acquisition of land and the demolition, repair, or alteration of existing structures where necessary, and (c) for necessary administrative expenses..... \$150,000,000

In the development of the national-defense program, posts and plants have necessarily been located near communities frequently lacking adequate public facilities and services for large concentrations of workers engaged in defense activities, together with the families of these workers. These communities have insufficient sanitary and health facilities, overcrowded transportation services, and inadequate school and recreational accommodations. This shortage of essential public facilities has handicapped the defense program. It is the purpose of this estimate to provide funds to meet these essential needs.

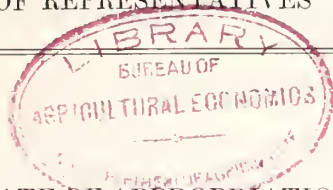
The foregoing estimate is required to meet contingencies which have arisen in connection with the national-defense program, the details of which are outlined in your message to the Congress on February 24, 1941.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.







SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
OFFICE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS'
COUNSEL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE OFFICE
OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1942 AMOUNTING TO \$295,000

APRIL 17, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, April 17, 1941.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel for the fiscal year 1942 amounting to \$295,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of the Bitumi-

nous Coal Consumers' Counsel for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$295,000, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel: For all necessary expenses in performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the act of April 11, 1941 (Public, No. 34), including witness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services, stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals (Public, No. 34, 77th Cong.)----- \$295, 000

The purpose of this item is to provide funds for the operation of the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel for the fiscal year 1942. By section 2 of the act of April 11, 1941 (Public, No. 34), extending the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 2 years from April 26, 1941, the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel was established as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government to succeed to the functions which have been performed by the Consumers' Counsel Division, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior, since July 1, 1939.

In a separate submission the appropriation of \$28,000 has been requested for the continued operation of the Consumers' Counsel Division and for the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel during the months of May and June 1941, to supplement the existing appropriation to the Consumers' Counsel Division for the 10 months' period July 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941. The increase requested for 1942 is principally to provide for the establishment of five field offices which are considered essential for the proper performance of the duties assigned to the Office and to permit of increased participation in hearings and proceedings which have been instituted by the Bituminous Coal Division for changes in, or additions to, prices or marketing rules and regulations.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the submission of the Budget for 1942, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, WAR
AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, 1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THREE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, TOTALING \$2,790,890,785, AND TWO EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, TOTALING \$529,046,600 AND \$10,000,000 CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION, ALL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL JUNE 30, 1942

MAY 27, 1941.— Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress three emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations for the War Department, totaling \$2,790,890,785 cash, and two emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department, totaling \$529,046,600 cash and \$10,000,000 contract authorization, all for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942.

The details of these supplemental estimates of appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration three emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations, for the War Department, totaling \$2,790,890,785, cash, and two emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department, totaling \$529,046,600 cash and \$10,000,000 contract authorization, all for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, to be supplemental to the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified in that act, as amended by the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, as follows:

SIGNAL CORPS

For Signal Service of the Army-----	\$207, 937, 190
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AIR CORPS

For Air Corps, Army-----	2, 506, 868, 000
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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

For ordnance service and supplies, Army-----	76, 085, 595
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Total-----	2, 790, 890, 785
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NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under each heading in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, respectively, except the limitations suspended by the act of June 28, 1940, and except as otherwise hereinafter provided, as follows:

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For ordnance and ordnance stores-----	\$47, 000, 000
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BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

For aviation, Navy-----	482, 046, 600
and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942, for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.	

Total-----	529, 046, 600
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The purposes of the foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations and contract authorization are to provide for the further strengthening of national defense in accordance with the general objectives heretofore approved by you.

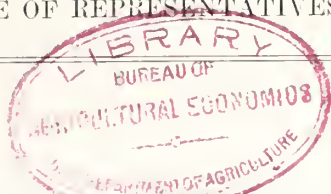
The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations and contract authorization are to provide for contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.







SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1941
AND 1942, AND DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SIX SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEARS 1941 AND 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$434,500; AND FOUR
DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 27, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress six supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$434,500; and four drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates and proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration six supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$434,500; and four drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State, as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

Alaskan International Highway Commission, 1941-42----- \$4, 000

For expenses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission, created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and extended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of things; purchase of necessary books; documents, newspapers, periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards; entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey; and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, and also, including the United States' share of necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission" made in the "First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941," approved October 9, 1940, is continued available for the purposes herein specified until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941 (52 Stat. 590; 54 Stat. 262, 1044).

The Alaskan International Highway Commission was created under the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590) to study, in collaboration with the Canadian Government, the feasibility and cost of constructing an international highway in the Pacific Northwest through Canada and into Alaska. The Commissioners were appointed for a 2-year term. Public Act No. 585, approved June 11, 1940, extended the existence of the Commission for an additional 4 years.

This estimate is for expenses of the Commission for the fiscal year 1942, and provides for an appropriation of \$4,000 together with the unexpended balance of the present appropriation, which, it is estimated, will amount to approximately \$7,000, making \$11,000 available for the ensuing fiscal year.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1942----- \$9, 000

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service," fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000 (54 Stat. 185).

Necessity has now developed for the establishment of a courier service between key diplomatic and consular offices in the American republics. The regular annual appropriation bill for 1942 provides \$33,000 for 11 couriers in the European area, but in order to establish the necessary service in Latin-America a minimum of 3 additional

couriers will be needed, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum each, requiring a supplemental appropriation of \$9,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942----- \$91, 500

For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000 (54 Stat. 185, 650).

The amount contained in the regular 1942 appropriation bill for travel by couriers is \$90,000, covering only long-established European and Far Eastern routes. An additional \$53,000 will be required for travel expenses in connection with the proposed courier service in the American republics.

Extension of the war area and consequent disruption in mail service have made it necessary to provide radio receivers at 11 additional foreign posts for the reception of the Department's radio news bulletin. Transmitting radio apparatus is also required at two of these posts. The estimated cost of the radio equipment is \$38,500. The personnel and equipment for operating the radio news service are furnished by the Navy Department, and it is requested that the limitation of \$40,000 on the amount that may be transferred to the Navy be increased to \$80,000.

In order to establish the new courier service in Latin-America and to provide the additional radio service, a supplemental appropriation of \$91,500 will be required.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, 1941-2----- \$320, 000

For additional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service," Department of State, for the following fiscal years:

For 1941-----	\$160, 000
For 1942-----	160, 000

(22 U. S. C. 12, 23c; 54 Stat. 184).

There are now stationed in Europe, the Near East, and the Far East a large number of officers and American employees of the Foreign Service whose wives and children, because of dangerous conditions in those regions, are obliged to live in the United States. The financial problems with which these officers and employees are faced as a result of these circumstances seriously threaten the efficiency of the Foreign Service, and it is imperative that some adjustment of this situation be made as speedily as possible.

In order to grant these additional cost of living allowances, appropriations for which are authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), a supplemental appropriation of \$160,000 for the fiscal year 1941, and a similar amount for the fiscal year 1942, is required.

INTER-AMERICAN CONGRESSES AUTHORIZED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN
UNION CONVENTION

The following two congresses are authorized by section 6 of article 6 of the Pan-American Union convention, which reads as follows:

The Governing Board may promote the meeting of international conferences of experts to study problems of a technical character of common interest to the countries members of the Union, and to this end may request the governments to appoint experts to represent them at these conferences, which shall meet at the place and time determined by the Board.

Second Inter-American Travel Congress, 1942..... \$3, 500

For the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel expenses; communication services; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; transportation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertainment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including, the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal year 1942, \$3,500 (convention February 20, 1928; 53 Stat. 1290).

The Ambassador from Mexico at Washington has extended an invitation to the United States to be represented at this travel congress in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union at its session held on March 5, 1941, adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the Government of Mexico and urged the governments of the American republics to send delegates. The purpose of the congress is to promote travel among the American republics.

This estimate is for the expenses of the United States delegates attending the congress.

Fourth Pan American Highway Congress, 1942..... \$6, 500

For the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Fourth Pan American Highway Congress, to be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel expenses; communication services; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; transportation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertainment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books, and documents; stationery; and other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500 (convention February 20, 1928; 53 Stat. 1290).

The Ambassador from Mexico at Washington has invited the United States to be represented at this highway congress to be held in Mexico City from September 15 to 24, 1941. The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, at its session on March 5, 1941, adopted a resolution confirming the action of the Mexican Government and urged the governments of the American republics to send delegates. The United States has been represented at three prior Pan-American highway congresses.

The purpose of this congress is to consider problems such as highway plans, construction, and maintenance, management, financial and economic questions, regulations and safe use, highway education, and studies of proposed Pan-American conventions relating to the foregoing. Emphasis will be given to problems connected with the proposed Inter-American Highway from Texas to Panama.

This estimate is for expenses of the United States delegation attending the congress.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES, 1939-41

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations, chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941 (53 Stat. 988; 54 Stat. 651).

MEETING OF TREASURY REPRESENTATIVES, QUITO, ECUADOR, 1941

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat. 651).

EIGHTH AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, 1941

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific Congress," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941 (53 Stat. 896).

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, 1933-41

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-41," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purpose until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat. 651).

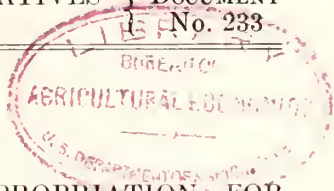
The above appropriations expire with the close of the current fiscal year, but it will not be possible to accomplish by that time the purposes for which these funds were provided, and the proposed provisions are to continue them available until June 30, 1942.

The foregoing supplemental estimates and proposed provisions are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director*.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1941 AND 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1941 AND 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$6,000

MAY 28, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$6,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$6,000, as follows:

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS,
CONGRESSES AND BUREAUS

For an additional amount for United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus, fiscal year 1941, to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, 1940, \$6,000, to remain available until Sept. 30, 1941 (agreement signed at Washington, Nov. 28, 1940)----- \$6,000

In an attempt to solve the coffee marketing problem through the establishment of quotas for coffee imports into this country, the United States and 14 other American Republics have signed an "Inter-American Coffee Agreement," which has been ratified by the Senate and proclaimed by the President. Article IX of the agreement provides it shall be administered by an "Inter-American Coffee Board" composed of delegates from the participating countries. Articles X and XIII provide that the amount of the annual budget for administering the agreement shall be determined by the Board; that this budget shall be met by annual contributions from the participating countries, amounts of the respective contributions being determined by the Board; and that the United States will accept as its contribution an amount equal to one-third of the total required contribution.

The Board has now determined that \$18,000 is the amount of the Budget for the portion of the quota year beginning April 15, 1941, the date on which the Board was created, and continuing through September 30, 1941, which is the end of the quota year. Under the terms of the agreement the United States is required to contribute one-third of the total budget, or \$6,000.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

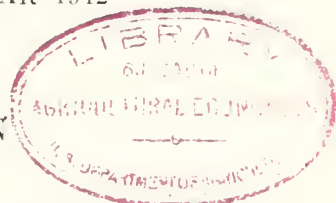
HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM



THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$39,000,000

JUNE 4, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President, for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$39,000,000.

This estimate is to replace those previously included in the regular Budget for the fiscal year 1942 for the Council of National Defense and for the Administrator of Export Control. The latter was contained in the item "National Defense Activities, War Department." Action upon these estimates was deferred because of prospective reorganizational changes.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., June 2, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for the Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President, for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$39,000,000, as follows:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940 and January 7, 1941 (Federal Registers, June 4, 1940 and January 9, 1941) and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations, "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading, Council of National Defense in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of other American republics; and payment, subject to the approval of the President, of compensation, not to exceed \$12,000 per annum to the head of any office created by the President within the Office for Emergency Management, \$39,000,000: *Provided*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, not to exceed \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering national defense and strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications and (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desirable, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the President, for the employment of experts, special advisers, and other persons who are not citizens of the United States: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for the performance of such of the above services as may be required; and *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available for allocation or transfer to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made.

In addition to the amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of said allocations.

In the regular Budget for the fiscal year 1942, an estimate amounting to \$17,850,000 was transmitted for the Council of National Defense and in the item "National defense activities, War Department," \$250,000 was included for the Administrator of Export Control. These items were not considered by the Appropriations Committee because of prospective reorganization.

Since then a number of organizational changes have been made and while others may be necessary before the whole program for the Office for Emergency Management is finally adjusted, it now becomes necessary to provide funds for the operation of this office during the fiscal year 1942. The changes which have taken place since the submission of the regular Budget for the fiscal year 1942, have made necessary considerable expansion. In view of the increase in activities, it is believed that the amount requested herein represents the minimum requirements for the fiscal year 1942 for that office as presently organized.

This estimate is in lieu of that submitted for the Council of National Defense which appears on pages 52-57 of the 1942 Budget, and that part of the item on page 837 which relates to the Administrator of Export Control. The increased amount requested herein is due to contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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26, 500,000 app. for 1942 in 21 Dec 1941
app. of act, 1941

22, 500,000 app. for 1942 in 21 Dec 1941
Def. app. of act 1942



NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. —

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

JUNE 25, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5661]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in whole or in part in Senate Document No. 61 (in part) and in House Documents Nos. 145, 169, 177, 183 (in part), 212, 213, 215, 216, 219, 220, 226 to 229, inclusive, 231, 232, 233, 235, to 240, inclusive, 242, 243, 244, 247 to 258, inclusive, 260, 264 to 279, inclusive, and 280 aggregating \$902,811,638.09. In addition to this sum, the estimate of \$1,444,333 for the fiscal year 1942 for the Office of Government Reports, submitted in the regular Budget in January last and deferred for consideration pending the enactment of substantive law for the agency, was also considered. The total Budget estimates on which the bill is based is, therefore, \$904,255,971.09 of direct appropriations and of \$14,900,000 contract authorizations.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$882,-183,825.29 of direct appropriations and \$14,900,000 in contract authorizations.

The amount recommended is \$22,072,145.80 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

A very large proportion, approximately 97 percent, of the total of the bill is for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which directly or indirectly have felt the impact of national-defense preparation or the effect of the war abroad upon the duties which they have been called upon to perform. The following tabulation shows the principal items comprising this percentage:

Executive Office of the President:

Bureau of the Budget	\$75, 000
Office for Emergency Management	36, 500, 000
Civil Service Commission	2, 000, 000
Federal Communications Commission	600, 000
Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration	2, 750, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1, 340, 000
Department of Commerce:	
Census Office	393, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	361, 000
Department of Justice:	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5, 600, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	810, 000
Navy Department	742, 462, 680
State Department	380, 500
Treasury Department:	
Coast Guard	51, 026, 720
Secret Service	51, 900
Expenses of defense securities	(¹)
	<u>844, 350, 800</u>

¹ \$426,985 for fiscal year 1941 and \$5,508,000 for the fiscal year 1942 made available from indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans."

CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

The amount recommended to be appropriated may be divided into three categories:

(1) Amounts for the payment of judgments against the United States, authorized claims settled by executive agencies pursuant to law and certified for appropriations, and audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under appropriations which have lapsed	\$770, 070. 70
(2) Deficiencies for the fiscal year 1941, and prior fiscal years, incurred or anticipated to be incurred by June 30, 1941	92, 623, 772. 59
(3) Supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1942, to carry out new laws or treaties, to meet situations arising out of the present emergency, and to meet unforeseen conditions which could not be anticipated when the regular appropriations were enacted	788, 789, 982. 00
Total	<u>882, 183, 825. 29</u>

Deficiency appropriations, 1941, and prior fiscal years.—The principal amounts included in the \$92,623,772.59 in category (2) above, comprising deficiencies incurred or to be incurred by June 30, 1941, are for the following purposes and in the respective sums set forth:

House of Representatives.....	\$10, 000. 00
Executive Office of the President (Budget Bureau).....	4, 000. 00
District of Columbia Government (payable from District revenues).....	167, 063. 19
Interior Department.....	6, 463. 57
Department of Justice (principally support of United States prisoners and custody and detention of alien seamen).....	1, 251, 962. 63
Navy Department:	
Pay, subsistence, and transportation.....	\$8, 547, 000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	1, 600, 000
Fuel and transportation.....	1, 843, 680
Naval Supply Account.....	47, 000, 000
Hydrographic Office.....	1, 400
Medical Department.....	84, 000
	59, 076, 080. 00
Post Office Department, personal services, supplies, transportation, etc., due to increase volume of mail (payable from postal revenues).....	26, 819, 103. 00
Department of State, cost of living allowances to personnel abroad due to war conditions.....	160, 000. 00
Treasury Department:	
Restoration of impairment of capital stock of Commodity Credit Corporation, statutory item.....	4, 500, 000. 00
Coast Guard, pay and allowanees, etc.....	309, 510. 56
Sundry items.....	59, 589. 64
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	260, 000. 00
Total, deficiency items, category (2).....	<u>92, 623, 772. 59</u>

Supplemental appropriations, 1942.—The principal amounts included in the \$788,789,982 set forth in category (3), comprising supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 are for the following respective purposes and in the respective amounts:

House of Representatives (Members' stationery).....	\$87, 600
Executive Office of the President:	
Bureau of the Budget (national defense).....	78, 000
Office of Government Reports (new law).....	1, 015, 000
Office For Emergency Management (national defense).....	36, 500, 000
Office of Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (new law).....	175, 000
Civil Service Commission (new law and national defense).....	2, 303, 900
Federal Communications Commission (national defense).....	600, 000
Federal Works Agency (national defense).....	2, 750, 000

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (national defense)-----		¹ \$1, 340, 000
Department of Agriculture: Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses) (new law)----		300, 000
Department of Commerce:		
Census Office (national defense)-----		393, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey (national defense)-----		361, 000
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Mines, mine inspection service (new law)-----		729, 000
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, maintenance, protection, and administration-----		18, 000
Alaska Fur Seal Investigation (treaty)-----		290, 000
International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries-----		2, 500
Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense)-----		5, 600, 000
Navy Department:		
Contingent, Navy-----	\$75, 000	
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores-----	47, 000, 000	
Public works-----	49, 265, 000	
Naval emergency fund-----	5, 000, 000	
Aviation-----	² 482, 046, 600	
Naval auxiliaries-----	100, 000, 000	
		683, 386, 600
Post Office Department:		
Domestic air mail (new routes)-----		445, 957
Foreign air mail (new routes)-----		520, 705
Solicitor's Office (new duties)-----		15, 000
State Department:		
Foreign service, additional expenses due to present emergency-----		220, 500
International congresses, commissions, etc-----		35, 000
Treasury Department:		
Reimbursement of railroads, deficits during Federal control (new law)-----		800, 000
Coast Guard:		
Replacement vessels (national defense)-----	\$47, 000, 000	
Personnel and expenses, operation of reserve vessels (new law and national defense)---	3, 637, 000	
Aids to navigation for defense installations-----	84, 320	
		50, 721, 320
Bureau of Engraving and Printing-----		50, 000
Secret Service-----		51, 900
Total, supplemental items, 1942, category (3)---		<u>788, 789, 982</u>

¹ And contract authority for \$4,900,000.² And contract authority for \$10,000,000.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The largest single total in the bill is \$742,465,145.39 for the Navy Department, which sum is \$755,500 less than the Budget estimates.

The amount recommended is divided between fiscal years as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies)-----	\$59, 076, 080
Fiscal year 1942 (supplementals)-----	1683, 386, 600

Fiscal year 1941.—The \$59,076,080 on account of the fiscal year 1941 is occasioned by a number of factors not foreseen when the original and supplemental appropriations were granted. The sums comprising this figure and the reasons for the deficiency amounts are as follows:

Pay, subsistence, and transportation (pay—due to an increase in the number of reserves on active duty and to the act of Oct. 17, 1940, granting money allowances for quarters for dependents of enlisted men of the first 3 pay grades); (subsistence—due to subsistence and quarters for an additional number of men on detached duty for periods longer than 72 hours)-----	\$8, 547, 000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (due to increased freight, additional rentals for office and storage space, and to additional consumable supplies, equipment, and common labor throughout the supply service)-----	1, 600, 000
Fuel and transportation (due to increased prices for fuel oil and Diesel oil and to increased quantities of Diesel oil and aviation gasoline and to increased prices and increased quantities of coal)-----	1, 843, 680
Naval Supply Account fund (increased stock of general supplies and materials required because of increased numbers and activities of ships and shore stations and consequently rapidly increasing demand for supplies and materials to meet expanding naval needs)-----	47, 000, 000
Medical Department (additional medical supplies for immunization of new personnel taken into the Navy)--	84, 000

Fiscal year 1942.—The total of \$683,386,600 for the fiscal year 1942 consists of the following amounts:

Aviation, Navy (for 2,236 airplanes for delivery in the fiscal year 1943 and to raise the total estimated airplane strength of the Navy to 10,400 by June 30, 1943; estimated number of naval airplanes on hand—July 1, 1941, 3,600; July 1, 1942, 7,300; July 1, 1943, 10,400, exclusive of interim losses. Also to provide \$25,000,000—\$15,000,000 cash and \$10,000,000 contract authority—for expansion of airplane and airplane engine manufacturing plants) - ¹ \$482, 046, 600

¹ Plus \$10,000,000 contract authorization.

Ordnance and ordnance stores (for ordnance equipment for the 2,236 airplanes above, for ordnance equipment for airplanes heretofore provided for, and for 20 mm. aircraft guns for installation as additional armament in airplanes heretofore provided for)-----	\$47, 000, 000
Public works for the following projects either authorized by law or approved by the House:	
Naval operating base, Newport, R. I., fleet operating facilities----	\$2, 000, 000
Naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., replacement of marine barracks--	500, 000
Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., expansion of facilities-----	1, 265, 000
Naval training station, Newport, R. I., expansion of facilities-----	1, 095, 000
Naval training station, Norfolk, Va., expansion of facilities-----	1, 700, 000
Naval training station, San Diego, Calif., expansion of facilities-----	1, 440, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass., expansion-----	3, 500, 000
Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.-----	150, 000
Naval ordnance plant, Charleston, W. Va., marine barracks replacement-----	125, 000
Naval hospital, Key West, additional facilities-----	800, 000
Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, N. C.-----	14, 990, 000
Marine Corps training facilities----	3, 500, 000
Norfolk, Va., naval supply depot, replacement of pier-----	3, 200, 000
Naval air station, Elizabeth City, N. C., lighter-than-air facilities--	6, 000, 000
Naval air station, South Weymouth, Mass., lighter-than-air facilities--	6, 000, 000
Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities, various locations (10)-----	3, 000, 000
	49, 265, 000
Naval emergency fund (additional section bases for small craft patrolling harbors and coastal sea lanes—to provide all necessary shore facilities at each base for local defense vessels)-----	5, 000, 000

Increase and replacement of naval vessels (for auxiliary vessels under the act of May 24, 1941, authorizing 550,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the Navy in addition to those previously authorized). On May 26, 1941, the President directed the Maritime Commission to acquire 26 United States merchant ships—19 for the Navy and 7 for the Army. The total estimated cost for the 19 vessels for the Navy for acquisition and conversion is \$108,975,000. The total estimated cost for the 7 for the Army for acquisition and conversion is \$42,000,000 to be met by naval funds. This item of appropriation covers \$62,000,000 toward the vessels for the Navy, \$20,000,000 toward the vessels for the Army, and \$18,000,000 possible deficit in the construction and machinery appropriation under "Replacement of naval vessels for fiscal 1941" ----- \$100, 000, 000

The committee was requested to revise the limitation in the regular Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, placing a stoppage on the employment of civilian personnel in the Navy Department proper, at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 a year unless thereafter specifically provided. The request was for 16 additional positions above the present number, principally for the establishment of a procurement legal division. The committee has allowed one additional position above the present number (a special attorney) and has earmarked that for the office of the Under Secretary of the Navy whose duty it is to pass upon naval contracts.

A request was also made to increase the limitation on the number of civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, now pegged by the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, at a maximum of 8,750. This has been increased under the accompanying bill to 10,500, instead of to 13,000 as the Navy Department requested. The figure of 8,750 was fixed last April and did not contemplate the inclusion therein of the personnel to be employed under allocations from the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 (lend-lease appropriations) or those at Marine Corps headquarters, accounting for a total of approximately 1,000. The need for civilian personnel for the department has increased rapidly since April due to changed conditions and increased activities and duties of the department. The number employed this month (June 1941) is 8,740 and a raising of the limitation is unavoidable. The committee has been furnished with an estimated monthly schedule as to the prospective numbers anticipated to be employed in reaching the 13,000 projected figure in July 1942. In fixing the number at 10,500 the committee has gone as far as it deems necessary at this time. If it becomes absolutely essential to go beyond this total it is preferable to have the require-

ments again reviewed by Congress rather than to fix at this time the maximum which the department now estimates will not be reached for a year. There is no desire to crimp the activities which have been and are proceeding with expedition and much of which cannot be predicted in terms of volume very far in advance. Congress, however, has a responsibility which it must exercise in connection with funds and if and when further revision of the maximum number seems necessary based upon experience and sound predictable estimates the matter again can be presented.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Office for Emergency Management is a division within the Executive Office of the President, established by Executive order, through which the activities of the various emergency agencies are directed and coordinated by the President and through which liaison is maintained between these agencies.

It is well to recall the characteristics of modern warfare and the kind of preparation that is necessary for defense against that warfare. Mechanization, including aviation, is the predominant factor and mechanization and our naval and merchant ship programs require a complete mobilization of the industrial effort of the Nation to out-produce potential enemies. Our own defense program, augmented by the "lend-lease" program for assistance to other nations, has placed a monumental burden of production upon the United States. Adequate accomplishment of this program requires gearing the entire country to the defense effort and subordinating all other activity toward that end. An entire people, not just industry or the Army and Navy, is engaged and must be adjusted to the defense program. This means examination of every phase of our national life in the light of that program. The activities of the regular agencies of the Government have to be supplemented and coordinated. Problems not essential to be dealt with by Government in normal times, or those dealt with in a minor way in normal times, must be met and solved in the light of the emergency. Where regular agencies of government can perform these tasks they are actively engaged in them. Where new organization has been needed to meet problems not a part of normal operations, they have been provided through the emergency agencies.

During the first World War similar coordinating, advisory, and administrative organizations were set up to deal with similar problems. The records of these organizations are available. It should be possible, with that experience before us, to improve upon our conduct of defense operations during the period of this emergency and also to make better preparation for the post emergency period and the adjustments that necessarily will follow.

The committee realizes the tremendous responsibilities that lie upon the President of the United States in the conduct of the Nation during the emergency period. The Office for Emergency Management is his agency for the coordination and direction of a large measure of the national effort and, through some of the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management, for the expedition

and success of much of the military effort. It has been necessary, from time to time, to provide additional agencies and it is to be expected that further situations will arise that will lead to the establishment of other units and perhaps the merger of some already established.

The appropriation granted in this bill provides funds for 11 emergency agencies and for the liaison office of central administration of the Office for Emergency Management. One of the 11 agencies is the Office of Production Management which in turn consists of 11 divisions or units. The following is a list of the agencies for which funds were budgeted in the request considered by the committee:

Office for Agricultural Defense Relations (Department of Agriculture).

Division of Transportation (Council of National Defense).

Division of Defense Housing Coordination.

Office of Civilian Defense.

Division of Information.

Office of Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

National Defense Research Committee.

Office of Administrator of Export Control.

Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Activities.

Office of Central Administration for Office for Emergency Management.

Office of Production Management:

Office of Director General.

Office of Associate Director General.

Office of Secretary.

Legal Division.

Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Administrative services.

Production Division.

Priorities Division.

Purchase Division.

Labor Division.

National Defense Mediation Board.

The purposes of these agencies are to assist the Army, Navy, and other activities in obtaining expeditiously, efficiently, and reasonably, the defense articles needed for our own forces and for "lend-lease" purposes, both in production and purchase; to coordinate the efforts of capital and labor with the program; to assist in restraining prices with a view to preventing inflation and profiteering; to protect the consumer further by securing an adequate supply of goods for civilian needs; to relate agriculture to the defense program; to promote and develop our relations with the other American republics in the interest of solidarity in the Western Hemisphere; to regulate the exportation of articles in protection of our own needs; to aid the Army and Navy by conducting research to develop new weapons and improve existing weapons for the armed forces; to coordinate training of workers and secure an adequate supply of trained workers for defense industry; to coordinate the public health and welfare for the protection of the armed forces and the civilian population; to organize and promote

civilian defense for local protection; and to coordinate these agencies and regular Federal agencies in an effective accomplishment of the entire program.

The amount recommended for the Office for Emergency Management budget for the fiscal year 1942 is \$36,500,000 in direct appropriation and \$3,000,000 in contract authorization contrasted to a Budget estimate of \$39,500,000 of direct appropriation and \$3,000,000 of contract authorization.

The committee has had before it the heads of each of the separate organizations of the Office for Emergency Management and the heads of each of the divisions comprising the Office of Production Management. Members will be interested in the testimony describing the work of these organizations. It commences on page 636 and continues through page 960 of the hearings.

Due to the uncertainty which surrounds the entire situation the committee has deemed it highly desirable to furnish the amount recommended in one fund in order to permit the allocation of it by the President among the different organization units on the basis of the relative importance of the functions to be carried on. No one can say with definiteness or finality what effort will need to be made along different lines of endeavor in the months to come. A degree of flexibility that will meet the emergencies and conditions as they arise is essential. For this reason the appropriation is carried in a single fund.

In arriving at a determination of the amount, there is no comparable previous experience to act as a guide. The amount estimated to be obligated during the present fiscal year by the agencies which will be financed from the appropriation in the bill is \$17,334,154. This sum is not indicative of the difference in the size of organization proposed for 1942 as contrasted with fiscal 1941. The personnel of the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management has been gradually but rapidly recruited during the current fiscal year. The amount expended is not a correct gage of the cost of the present organization on an annual basis. It is estimated that the number of employees on an annual basis of compensation will reach 4,260 by June 30 next. To carry this number during the entire ensuing fiscal year would require approximately \$7,000,000 more than the \$17,334,154 without augmenting personnel and without providing for other classes of expenditure on a full year's basis.

The budget of \$39,500,000 cash contemplates a total of 5,689 employees compensated on an annual basis, an increase of 1,429 to be recruited from time to time during the fiscal year. In addition to the annual employees, provision was requested for 140 employees on a per diem basis, 311 at \$1 per year, and 1,291 serving without compensation, for a grand total of 7,431.

All positions within the units of the Office for Emergency Management are compensated according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The top salary which may be paid for the highest type of executive service is \$9,000 a year. Request was made in connection with the Budget estimate that authority be granted to the President to fix compensation above \$9,000 but not to exceed \$12,000. The committee has not allowed the general authority, but has given specific authority to fix one salary in this range.

The committee in effecting the reduction of \$2,500,000 has done so without any desire to hamper or impede the work necessary to be performed by the units of Office for Emergency Management. It has noted a number of matters which it feels can and will be remedied by appropriate administrative action as the work of the units of the Office for Emergency Management becomes better integrated. A considerable sum can be saved by a closer coordination of the central administrative services of the Office for Emergency Management and some of the units, particularly, the administrative service of the Office of Production Management. Many of the units maintain information services and legal divisions and other small organization units which might be centralized to some extent with service for the entire Office for Emergency Management at less cost and with no loss in efficiency. There is a tendency toward a larger proportion of higher-salaried positions than is customary in the regular agencies of Government. Personnel is also being attracted from regular agencies by larger salary opportunities. The committee has noted one individual who left a regular agency at \$6,000 to accept employment in an emergency agency at \$9,000. The Government in this period cannot afford to be competing with itself. Some of the special projects proposed should be reexamined as to their absolute necessity and extent and their relationship to the work of regular agencies of the Government in every field to prevent any possible duplication and overlapping.

There is good national defense in the exercise of prudence and restraint in the expenditure of public funds. It is the function of the Office for Emergency Management to coordinate these efforts and expenditures. If such an end cannot be accomplished on the basis of a single appropriation to Office for Emergency Management for allocation to the various agencies, it will be incumbent upon Congress in making future appropriations to allow the funds specifically for agencies in such amounts as it may deem advisable.

The committee desires to note the patriotic service that is being rendered by a large number of men and women from the ranks of both labor and industry who are serving the Government without compensation or at \$1 per year. The experience and capacity which they are bringing to the task cannot be measured in terms of compensation. It is a high type of public service and the Nation is fortunate that so many persons of unusual qualifications are voluntarily assisting in the emergency.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The total amount recommended for the Post Office Department, payable from the postal revenues, is \$27,800,765, divided as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies).....	\$26,819,103
Fiscal year 1942 (supplemental).....	981,662

Fiscal year 1941.—The deficiency amounts for the fiscal year 1941 arise entirely out of the increased volume of the mail not anticipated or estimated for at the time the original 1941 appropriations were prepared and considered. The sums allowed provide for additional expenses for personnel, transportation of mail, supplies, equipment, and incidental services, all of which are now practically incurred.

At the time the original appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 were presented and considered by Congress, they were based upon an estimated volume of business to produce estimated revenues of \$760,000,000 for the fiscal year. The receipts for the year have exceeded the original and revised estimates. Due to stimulation of general business conditions by the defense program, the rise in the national income, and the concentration of large numbers of men in the military and naval forces, there has been a steady increase in revenue. The receipts for that fiscal year are now estimated to exceed \$807,000,000, or \$47,000,000 more than the total estimated receipts upon which the original 1941 appropriations were predicated.

Fiscal year 1942.—The additional amount of \$445,957 for the fiscal year 1942 for domestic air mail is to cover mail service on new routes and extensions of existing routes, and to meet rate increases, in accordance with the findings and decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The items composing the total are as follows:

New routes:

No. 54, Cincinnati to Atlanta.....	\$84, 315
No. 55, Pittsburgh to Birmingham, via Wheeling, Charleston, Bristol, Knoxville, and Chattanooga....	129, 670
No. 56, Buffalo to Toronto, connection with route 7, New York to Buffalo.....	25, 406
No. 57, Seattle to Vancouver.....	33, 139
Extension of routes: No. 24, Augusta to Savannah.....	23, 204
Rate increases: Nos. 15 and 50.....	152, 595
Total.....	445, 957

The supplemental amount of \$520,705 is for continuation during the fiscal year 1942 of additional service initiated during the present fiscal year in South America. The sum provides \$231,340 for two trips per week for new service between Oruro, Bolivia, and Corumba, Brazil, and \$289,365 for a fourth trip per week between Guayaquil, Ecuador, and Oruro, Bolivia, and an additional trip between Arica, Chile, and Oruro, Bolivia. Part of this service is to replace air-mail service discontinued by German air lines and is deemed highly important in the public interest at this time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Budget estimate of \$5,600,000 for the fiscal year 1942 is approved without change. The appropriation for regular work of the Bureau for 1942 is \$7,600,000 and an additional emergency appropriation for 1942 in the regular appropriation act of \$8,750,000, makes total appropriations for 1942 heretofore provided of \$16,350,000. The sum of \$5,600,000 will bring this total to \$21,950,000, consisting of \$14,350,000 national defense or emergency appropriations and \$7,600,000 of funds for regular activities.

The Bureau will be able to employ with this total fund 7,851 persons in the fiscal year 1942, consisting of 2,577 agents and 1,122 clerks in the field and 4,152 employees at the seat of Government. Under appropriations for the fiscal year 1941, the total number of

employees on June 30, 1941, will be 5,588, while the appropriations heretofore provided for the fiscal year 1942 provide for 4,899, or 689 less than will be on the rolls at the end of this fiscal year. The \$5,600,000 in this bill will provide 2,952 employees, consisting of the 689 on the rolls on June 30 next who are not covered in previous 1942 appropriations and an additional 2,263. Of the 689 to be continued, 200 are agents engaged on national-defense work. The 2,263 additional personnel will permit the employment of 330 agents, and 1,933 other employees over and above the number so employed on June 30. The distribution of the additional agents is divided: 100 for the enforcement of the Selective Service and Training Act, 200 for national-defense work, and 30 for antitrust investigations (due to increase provided by Congress in funds for antitrust enforcement).

The volume of work referred to the Bureau in connection with national-defense matters has increased tremendously and beyond every reasonable estimate. This is particularly true in the Finger Print Identification Division where current receipts daily exceed the output by 1,400 sets. In addition to this arrearage, there is an accumulation of 5,532,043 prints, which have not been indexed or catalogued, consisting of the following:

Alien.....	3, 966, 907
Military.....	800, 150
Personal identification.....	597, 960
Applicant prints (civil service, etc.).....	167, 026
Total.....	5, 532, 043

The volume of finger-print work will substantially increase with any increase or change in the personnel of the Military and Naval Establishments, with additional plants coming into national-defense work, and with increases in civilian personnel of the Government. The real volume of work is hardly predietable under existing circumstances.

All employees of the Bureau in the field and at the seat of government are performing overtime work, the annual rate at the present time for those in Washington being in excess of 1,000,000 hours and for those in the field in excess of 1,800,000 hours. It is estimated that the overtime work performed by all employees in the fiscal year 1941 will be equivalent to the services of 1,276 persons on a 39-hour week. The additional funds requested will not eliminate overtime requirements; it should alleviate it some. The additional force, in the main, will be needed to attack arrearages and to cope with the increasing work load from all sources.

The committee has canvassed the duties and responsibilities of the Bureau in connection with national defense. Much of the discussion naturally does not appear in the printed hearings. Good reason exists for increasing the force. Investigative matters of importance should not be delayed. The number of such cases pending on June 1, 1940, was 21,461, as against a total of 100,006 on June of this year. Cases unassigned increased from 6,676 a year ago to 23,595 at present and the case load of each agent has increased from an average of 18 to 23.

In view of the great increase in the volume of work, the large amount of overtime required of the present organization, and the existing arrearage in identification work which will require a year to eliminate, the committee feels fully justified in recommending the additional amount.

Commendation and encouragement should be extended to an organization so ably directed and operating so efficiently and cooperatively in a spirit of public service on a task of great magnitude and national importance.

DEFENSE LOANS

The expenses of preparation, selling, and handling defense bonds and stamps is defrayed from the indefinite appropriation "expenses of loans" within limitations which Congress has placed from time to time as to amounts to be expendable.

Fiscal year 1941.—For the current fiscal year a limitation of \$1,500,000 was established. This sum the committee recommends to be increased by \$426,985 to cover expenses for completion of the fiscal year. This total consists of \$63,845 additional for the Bureau of the Public Debt on account of the larger volume of bonds printed than was anticipated, \$215,000 additional for payment to the Federal Reserve banks and \$148,140 additional for payment to the Post Office Department for handling bonds for sale to the public, over and above the amounts originally set aside for such purposes. The latter agencies are performing these duties on a reimbursable basis at cost to them and the additional amounts required are based on the volume of business handled.

Fiscal year 1942.—The additional amount recommended in this bill for the program for the fiscal year 1942 is \$5,508,000 as against a request of \$6,008,000. The total amount to be available during 1942 for the sale and handling of the bonds is the \$5,508,000 plus \$331,224 from the regular appropriation, making a total of \$5,839,224 for all expenses of promotion, printing, selling, distributing, and otherwise handling these securities. The campaign began on May 1 last. Sales from May 1 to June 16 totaled \$581,160,000, cost value, of which \$438,208,000 took place in the month of May and \$142,957,000 in the first half of June. The number of individual purchasers in the month of May was 520,000 of whom 475,000 were purchasers of the small bonds.

It is the purpose of the Treasury Department to secure as wide a public distribution of these bonds as possible. The denominations of the securities are such as to be attractive to wage earners and small investors. Such a campaign should have a beneficial result both for the investor and the Government. It will encourage saving and thrift on the part of the citizen. It will enable him to serve his country by helping to finance its defense. The investment in the defense securities should also have the effect of getting surplus earnings in a time of higher wages into the channels of investment instead of into the market for the purchase of commercial goods the production of which will be curtailed in favor of the defense program.

The bonds are not negotiable and the amount to any one purchaser is limited. The nonnegotiable feature and the effort for wide dis-

tribution of holdings are designed to avoid the difficulties which arose in connection with some of the issues of the Liberty bonds of the first World War when large quantities of the negotiable bonds were thrown on the market and the price depressed. The present bonds are redeemable by the holders if they find they are financially unable to retain them.

The borrowing of funds for the operation of the defense program is incidental to the flotation of the savings bonds. The total of the Government's borrowings for the fiscal year 1942 is not clearly determinable at this time. Based upon present estimates of revenue and expenditure and assuming a new tax bill of \$3,500,000,000 (to yield \$2,600,000,000 in fiscal 1942), it is estimated that the Government's borrowings will approximate \$1,000,000,000. It is not to be presumed that the entire borrowings in fiscal 1942 could be obtained through the savings bonds. If it could be, the effect would be wholesome. Any substantial portion that is obtainable through defense bonds will have a beneficial effect for the investor from two standpoints—it will help him to save and it should assist in checking the tendency toward rising prices and higher costs of living by diverting expendable surplus earnings from commercial purchase to savings.

COAST GUARD

The total amount recommended for the Coast Guard is \$51,-031,430.56, divided as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies).....	\$309, 510. 56
Fiscal year 1942 (supplemental)	50, 721, 320. 00

Fiscal year 1941.—The sum of \$309,510.56 includes \$305,500 deficiency in the item for pay and allowances occasioned by the act of October 17, 1940, providing for payment of allowances for quarters for dependents of enlisted men of the first three pay grades. The number of men affected is 1,585 and the original appropriation for the present year did not contemplate this additional charge.

Fiscal year 1942.—The sum of \$50,721,320 for the fiscal year 1942 is composed of the following items:

Pay and allowances (for 1,620 enlisted men of the Coast Guard Reserve to be called to active duty for operation of 270 auxiliary vessels to be taken over for patrol duties, and for 47 enlisted men for 7 ships' position offices already provided for fiscal year 1941 and no provision made for fiscal 1942).....	\$2, 770, 000
General expenses (includes \$567,000 for operating expenses of the 270 patrol vessels above referred to, \$8,400 for expenses of operation of the 7 ships' position offices above referred to, and \$291,600 for ammunition for training in antiaircraft firing).....	867, 000
Aid to navigation (Alaskan waters, Caribbean waters, and Chesapeake Bay, requested by either Army or Navy for defense installations).....	84, 320

Construction of vessels (provides for 3 specially constructed vessels for use as ice breakers in waters in and about Greenland in connection with United States bases, at \$10,000,000 each, and 10 cutters, at \$3,000,000 each, to replace 10 cutters transferred to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act) -----\$47, 000, 000

The Budget estimate for the above vessels is \$60,000,000 consisting of \$30,000,000 for the ice breakers and \$30,000,000 for the replacement cutters. Under the provisions of section 2, Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 (appropriations to carry Lend-Lease Act into effect), the value of these vessels as determined pursuant to the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act could be transferred to the Coast Guard for their replacement. The value of the 10 boats has not been finally determined. The Commandant of the Coast Guard advised that the report made by the Coast Guard placed a value of \$1,325,600 each based on actual cost plus rearmament cost. The committee has deducted from the \$60,000,000 the sum of \$13,000,000 representing approximately the estimated value of the cutters for transfer purposes and has included in the appropriation a provision to supplement the amount of \$47,000,000 by the amount finally determined to be the value of the boats under the Lend-Lease Act but with the stipulation that if the value exceeds \$13,000,000, then an amount equal to the excess shall not be expended from the \$47,000,000. If such provision is not made the grant of the full \$30,000,000 in this bill for the replacement of these vessels would constitute an augmentation of the \$7,000,000,000 for lend-lease by the amount determined to be the value of the vessels. It was the intent and purpose of Congress in providing a separate appropriation for lend-lease to keep such operations segregated from other governmental appropriations. While it is true that the amount fixed as the value of these boats for transfer purposes would not replace them with new boats due to the age of the transferred vessels and present costs of construction, the committee feels that a procedure somewhat according to the pattern adopted in this bill can be followed for replacement of similar defense articles in cases where it is deemed essential to replace the exact numbers.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The appropriation for the Office of Government Reports for the fiscal year 1942 has awaited the enactment of legislation authorizing expenditures for its activities. The new act was approved on June 9, 1941, authorizing expenditures not to exceed \$1,500,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$750,000 which sum has been supplemented by an allotment from the emergency funds of the President of \$300,000, making a total of \$1,050,000 available for the fiscal year 1941. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1942 is \$1,444,333 and the committee recommends \$1,015,000. The amount provided will carry the work of the office on approximately the present basis of funds. The Office of Government Reports is an agency evolving from the National Emergency Council which was set up in 1933 under the National Industrial Recovery Act and financed since

that time by administrative allocations from relief acts until the last 3 fiscal years when specific appropriations were provided. The expenditures for the organization have only exceeded the amount provided in the bill in 2 years—the current year when an allocation of \$300,000 was provided by emergency funds and in fiscal 1936 when it was actually a Work Projects Administration project. The committee feels that the present organization is large enough to perform the duties required. There has been and is proposed a large expansion in the field forces of many of the emergency agencies. Much of the field that would be reported on by an expansion of this agency will be covered by other agencies and the information collected by them will be available to it. There has been included in the bill a provision which makes the appropriation allowed the total amount that will be available from all sources—both from appropriated and allocable funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

The committee has included as section 302 of the bill a provision prohibiting during the fiscal year 1942, within-grade salary advancements for positions compensated on a per annum basis (1) which are within the scope of the schedules of the Classification Act, (2) the compensation of which is fixed by Executive Order No. 6746, or (3) the compensation of which is administratively fixed under schedules patterned after the Classification Act. During the current fiscal year, within-grade salary advancements for positions falling within the above categories are being regulated by a formula recommended by the committee and being followed administratively by the agencies affected. No such formula or administrative procedure was recommended by the committee for the fiscal year 1942 due to the fact that the Committee on the Civil Service of the House was considering legislation for a uniform procedure for all agencies based upon a report which was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget after an exhaustive study suggested by the Committee on Appropriations 2 years ago. By report from the Committee on the Civil Service, The House on June 17 passed H. R. 1073, to provide a uniform within-grade salary advancement plan for all agencies falling within the Classification Act. The situation which exists, therefore, is that between June 30 next and such time as H. R. 1073 may become law, the various agencies of the Government operating under the Classification Act, the Executive order, and under salary schedules administratively established, will be free to make such within-grade advancements as available funds and administrative discretion permit. The large sums provided for personnel in agencies having national-defense work to perform will give such agencies considerable leeway if they choose to avail of it. The inevitable result will be that the favored agencies could make many promotions and could attract personnel from regular old-line agencies who could not compete with them in salary inducements. The committee feels that in the interest of the entire Government service and in the interest of uniformity of treatment of all personnel, that administrative, within-grade salary advancements under the Classification Act, the Executive order, or administrative salary schedules should be held in abeyance pending legislative determination

of a uniform procedure. The section recommended provides that it shall cease to operate whenever a uniform plan is made effective pursuant to law. The section does not affect any positions for which automatic promotions are provided by law.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with the Office of Government Reports:

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

On page 4:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000: Provided, That, subject to the approval of the President, compensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000: Provided further, That, of the moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering national defense and strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desirable, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the President, for the employment of experts, special advisers, and other persons who are not citizens of the United States: Provided further, That said appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for the performance of such of the above services as may be required: Provided further, That said appropriation shall be available for allocation or transfer to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of said allocations.

On page 7, in connection with the American Battle Monuments Commission:

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other purposes whatsoever: Provided, That the appropriation for said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942."

On page 12, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified under this heading in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$13,300,000.

On page 12:

That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selective Service System", contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of \$100,000);".

On page 13, in connection with the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission:

Provided, That such additional copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On page 19:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for mine inspections, Bureau of Mines:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation:

On page 23:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial area: Provided further, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

On page 28, in connection with the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Provided, That this appropriation, and the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942," shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

On page 35:

The last clause under the heading "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels," contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Armament, and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the defense installations of vessels.

On page 36:

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of the Undersecretary of the Navy) at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than ten thousand five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for construction of vessels and shore stations, Coast Guard:

Provided, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation of \$47,000,000.

On page 73:

SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes", is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period the following: "Provided, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available".

On page 73:

SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation, who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered

6746, or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned after such Classification Act: *Provided, That this section shall cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade, salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according to such classification act, as amended, shall take effect pursuant to law.*

On page 76:

SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1941

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives, 1941.....	-----	\$10,000.00	+\$10,000.00
-----	Pay of pages, 1942.....	-----	(1)	-----
-----	Stationery, 1942.....	-----	87,600.00	+87,600.00
	Total, Legislative.....	-----	97,600.00	+97,600.00
	JUDICIARY			
226	Salaries and expenses, U. S. Court for China, 1941.....	\$3,000.00	-----	-3,000.00
226	Traveling expenses, United States courts, 1941.....	20,000.00	-----	-20,000.00
	Total, Judiciary.....	23,000.00	-----	-23,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES				
250	American Battle Monuments Commission, 1941 and 1942	(4)	(4)	-----
BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS COUNSEL				
177	Salaries and expenses, 1942	\$295, 000. 00	\$175, 000. 00	—\$120, 000. 00
BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH FOR TRANSPORTATION				
238	Salaries and expenses, 1942	100, 000. 00	-----	—100, 000. 00
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
235	Salaries and expenses, 1942	326, 600. 00	300, 000. 00	—26, 600. 00
235	Prevention of pernicious political activity, 1942	(5)	(6)	-----
235	Printing and binding, 1942	3, 900. 00	3, 900. 00	-----
235	National-defense activities, 1942	2, 515, 930. 00	2, 000, 000. 00	—515, 930. 00
	Total, Civil Service Commission	2, 846, 430. 00	2, 303, 900. 00	—542, 530. 00
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
220	National-defense activities, 1942	674, 414. 00	600, 000. 00	—74, 414. 00

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY		(7)	(8)
257	Electric Home and Farm Authority, 1942		
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION			
252	Salaries and expenses, 1942	2, 750, 000. 00	2, 750, 000. 00
252	Acquisition of property in District of Columbia, 1942	(9)	
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS			
229	Salaries and expenses, 1942	465, 000. 00	465, 000. 00
229	Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., 1942	875, 000. 00	875, 000. 00
229	Airplane engine research laboratory, 1942	(10)	(10)
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1, 340, 000. 00	1, 340, 000. 00
	Selective Service System		(11)
	U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission		(12)
	Total, Independent Agencies	8, 005, 844. 00	7, 168, 900. 00
			— 836, 944. 00

⁴ Makes 1942 appropriation available for fiscal year 1941. Amends language of 1942 appropriation act relating to expenses of transfer of employees and makes such provision applicable to 1941.

⁵ Reappropriates not to exceed \$50,000 of unexpended balance.

⁶ Reappropriates not to exceed \$25,000 of unexpended balance.

⁷ Makes \$600,000 of the funds of the Authority available for administrative expenses.

⁸ Makes \$400,000 of the funds of the Authority available for administrative expenses.

⁹ Reappropriates unobligated balance of appropriation for this purpose carried in First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941.

¹⁰ Increases limit of cost of construction and equipment from \$8,400,000 to \$13,300,000.

¹¹ Amends provision in Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, relating to travel and subsistence.

¹² Reappropriates unexpended balance.

First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
219	Department of inspections, 1941	(13)	(13)	
219	Coroner's office:			
	For 1940	\$64. 19	\$64. 19	
	For 1941	750. 00	750. 00	
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
219	Judicial expenses, 1941	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	
219	Printing and binding, 1941	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	
219	Refund of erroneous collections, 1941	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	
	Total, contingent and miscellaneous expenses	34, 500. 00	34, 500. 00	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
219	Miscellaneous, 1941	6, 400. 00	6, 400. 00	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
219	Medical charities:			
	Children's Hospital, 1940	6, 723. 20	6, 723. 20	

Central Dispensary, 1940-----		4, 672. 50	4, 672. 50
Total, Health Department-----		11, 395. 70	11, 395. 70
COURTS			
219	Juvenile court, compensation of jurors:		
	Fiscal year 1940-----	16. 00	16. 00
	Fiscal year 1941-----	400. 00	400. 00
219	Juvenile court, expenses, 1941-----	400. 00	400. 00
219	Municipal court, compensation of jurors, 1941-----	1, 172. 00	1, 172. 00
219	Municipal court, contingent expenses, 1941-----	780. 00	780. 00
	Total, courts-----	2, 768. 00	2, 768. 00
PUBLIC WELFARE			
219	Workhouse and reformatory, support of convicts, 1940-----	34, 947. 03	34, 947. 03
219 244	Judgments----- JUDGMENTS AND CLAIMS	59, 282. 40	59, 282. 40
219		695. 87	695. 87
	Total, judgment and claims-----	59, 978. 27	59, 978. 27

¹³ Increases limitation on salaries of members of board of examiners, steam engineers, from \$150 to \$300.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
HIGHWAY FUND				
219	Department of Vehicles and Traffic, 1940	(14)	(14)	-----
219	Judgments-----	\$15, 660. 00	\$15, 660. 00	-----
219	Settlement of claims and suits-----	600. 00	600. 00	-----
	Total, highway fund-----	16, 260. 00	16, 260. 00	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	167, 063. 19	167, 063. 19	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
260	Office of the Secretary, 1942	(15)	(15)	-----
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION				
278	Salaries and administrative expenses, 1942-----	(16)	(17)	-----
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION				
279	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Expenses of the Sixteenth Census, 1942

254

393,000.00

393,000.00

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Salaries and expenses, 1941

232

(18)

(18)

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Pay of officers and men on vessels, 1942

215

116,000.00

116,000.00

Construction of vessels, 1942

215

245,000.00

245,000.00

Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey

145

361,000.00

361,000.00

Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1941

145

(19)

(19)

Total, Department of Commerce

145

754,000.00

754,000.00

¹⁴ Limitation of \$32,000 on operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, etc., increased to \$32,242.14.¹⁵ Authority to the Department to make photographic reproductions of books, etc., and sell the same.¹⁶ Makes \$2,400,000 of the funds of the Corporation available for administrative expenses.¹⁷ Makes \$2,000,000 of the funds of the Corporation available for administrative expenses.¹⁸ Increases amount available for payment of compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels from \$50,000 to \$70,000.¹⁹ Increases limitation of \$3,000 upon amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings to \$5,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
61	Salaries, 1942-----	\$75, 000. 00		—\$75, 000. 00
GENERAL LAND OFFICE				
236	Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:			
	Fiscal year, 1938-----	30. 60	\$30. 60	
	Fiscal year, 1939-----	36. 49	36. 49	
	Total, General Land Office-----	67. 09	67. 09	
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
236	Compensation of attorneys, Quinalt Reservation, Wash., 1941-----	3, 646. 48	3, 646. 48	
BUREAU OF MINES				
61	Coal mine inspections and investigations, 1942-----	729, 000. 00	729, 000. 00	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
61	National historical parks and monuments, 1942-----	18, 000. 00	18, 000. 00	

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
61	Inquiry respecting food fishes, 1942-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00
61	Alaska fur-seal investigation, 1942-----	290, 000. 00	290, 000. 00
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	292, 500. 00	292, 500. 00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES			
236	Care and custody of insane, Alaska, 1941-----	2, 750. 00	2, 750. 00
236	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, 1942-----	(20)	(20)
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	1, 120, 963. 57	1, 045, 963. 57
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			--75, 000. 00
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL			
227	Contingent expenses, 1938-----	289. 31	289. 31
227	Printing and binding:		
	Fiscal year, 1938-----	451. 03	451. 03
	Fiscal year, 1940-----	3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00
	Fiscal year, 1941-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Attorney General-----	53, 740. 34	53, 740. 34

²⁰ Reappropriates unobligated balance of appropriation for this purpose contained in Emergency Relief Act, 1941.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued				
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
256	Salaries and expenses, 1942	\$5, 600, 000. 00	\$5, 600, 000. 00	-----
270	Claims for damages	133. 95	133. 95	-----
	Total, Bureau of Investigation	5, 600, 133. 95	5, 600, 133. 95	-----
MISCELLANEOUS				
227	Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1941	100, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	—\$25, 000. 00
280	Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, 1941	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-----
227	Fees of jurors and witnesses, 1938	415. 80		—415. 80
227	Salaries and expenses, bailiffs, etc., 1940	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----
227	Pay and expenses of bailiffs, 1941	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
	Total miscellaneous	233, 415. 80	208, 000. 00	—25, 415. 80
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
227	Jails and correctional institutions, 1941	180, 000. 00	180, 000. 00	-----

227	Probation system, United States courts, 1939	222. 29	222. 29	
	Total, penal and correctional institutions	180, 222. 29	180, 222. 29	
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
227	General expenses, 1941	750, 000. 00	750, 000. 00	
227	Immigration stations, 1941	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	
227	Traveling expenses, 1941	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	
	Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	810, 000. 00	810, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of Justice	6, 877, 512. 38	6, 852, 096. 58	-25, 415. 80
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY			
267	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels	2, 465. 39	2, 465. 39	
255	Contingent, Navy, 1942	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE			
225	Ordnance and ordnance stores, 1942	47, 000, 000. 00	47, 000, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
237	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, 1941	8, 547, 000. 00	8, 547, 000. 00	
237	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1941	1, 600, 000. 00	1, 600, 000. 00	
237	Naval supply account fund, 1941	47, 000, 000. 00	47, 000, 000. 00	
237	Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1941	1, 843, 680. 00	1, 843, 680. 00	
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	58, 990, 680. 00	58, 990, 680. 00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY				
237	Medical Department, 1941	\$84,000.00	\$84,000.00	
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS				
237	Public Works, 1942	50,015,000.00	49,265,000.00	—\$750,000.00
BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS				
225	Aviation, Navy, 1942	482,046,600.00	482,046,600.00	
NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND				
237	Naval emergency fund, 1942	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
MARINE CORPS				
277	Marine Band, expenses, diamond anniversary, Grand Army of the Republic, 1942	5,500.00		—5,500.00
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS				
255	Construction and machinery, 1942	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	

NAVY DEPARTMENT (SALARIES)		(21)	(23)
237	Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1942		
242	Salaries, Navy Department, 1942	(22)	
237	Hydrographic Office, 1941	1, 400. 00	1, 400. 00
	Total, Navy Department	743, 220, 645. 39	742, 465, 145. 39
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT		
	(Out of the postal revenue)		
	OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL		
231	Office of the Solicitor, 1942	29, 000. 00	15, 000. 00
231	Printing and binding, 1941	84, 000. 00	60, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Postmaster General	113, 000. 00	75, 000. 00
	OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL		
231	Compensation to postmasters, 1941	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00
231	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1941	9, 000, 000. 00	9, 300, 000. 00
231	Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1941	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00
231	City-delivery carriers, 1941	7, 000, 000. 00	7, 000, 000. 00
231	Special-delivery fees, 1941	825, 000. 00	825, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General	17, 185, 000. 00	17, 485, 000. 00
			+300, 000. 00

²¹ Makes this appropriation available for pay of one additional civil service position at rate in excess of \$5,000.

²² Makes appropriations for Navy Department and naval service available for pay of 15 employees in addition to those previously authorized and increases number of civilian employees authorized to 13,000.

²³ Allows one additional civilian position at rate in excess of \$5,000 and increases number of civilian employees authorized to 10,500.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
231	Star-route service, 1941	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	-----
231	Powerboat service, 1941	70,000.00	70,000.00	-----
231	Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, 1941	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	-----
231	Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1941	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	-----
231	Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1941	18,000.00	18,000.00	-----
231	Balances due foreign countries, 1941 and prior	425,000.00	425,000.00	-----
231	Domestic Air Mail Service:			
	Fiscal year, 1941	36,103.00	36,103.00	-----
	Fiscal year, 1942	445,957.00	445,957.00	-----
231	Foreign air mail transportation:			
	Fiscal year, 1941	40,053.00	-----	—\$40,053.00
	Fiscal year, 1942	520,705.00	520,705.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General	9,480,818.00	9,440,765.00	—40,053.00

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
231	Manufacture and distribution of stamps, 1941	700,000.00	700,000.00	
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
231	Operating supplies, public buildings, 1941	75,000.00	75,000.00	
231	Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings, 1941	25,000.00	25,000.00	
	Total, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	100,000.00	100,000.00	
	Total, Post Office Department	27,578,818.00	27,800,765.00	+ 221,947.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE				
228	Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service:			
	Fiscal year 1941	160,000.00	160,000.00	
	Fiscal year 1942	160,000.00	120,000.00	- 40,000.00
228	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1942	9,000.00	9,000.00	
228	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942	91,500.00	91,500.00	
	Total, foreign intercourse	420,500.00	380,500.00	- 40,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH				
233	Inter-American Coffee Board, 1942-----	\$6, 000. 00	\$6, 000. 00	-----
228	Second Inter-American Travel Congress, 1942-----	3, 500. 00	3, 500. 00	-----
228	Alaskan International Highway Commission, 1942-----	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----
228	Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, 1942-----	6, 500. 00	6, 500. 00	-----
243	Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, 1942-----	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	-----
228	International Committee on Political Refugees, 1941-----	(24)	(24)	-----
228	Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador, 1941-----	(24)	(24)	-----
228	Eighth American Scientific Congress, 1941-----	(24)	(24)	-----
228	International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1941-----	(24)	-----	-----
	Total, contributions, quotas, etc-----	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	-----
	Total, State Department-----	455, 500. 00	415, 500. 00	-----
				---\$40, 000. 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

248 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1941-----

10, 500. 00

10, 500. 00

248 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control, 1942-----

1, 000, 000. 00

800, 000. 00

-200, 000. 00

248 Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation,
1941-----

9, 000, 000. 00

4, 500, 000. 00

-4, 500, 000. 00

Total, Office of the Secretary-----

10, 010, 500. 00

5, 310, 500. 00

-4, 700, 000. 00

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

183 Contingent expenses, 1938-----

(25)

DIVISION OF PRINTING

183 Stationery, 1936-----

52. 46

52. 46

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

248 Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1941-----

30, 000. 00

30, 000. 00

183 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:

Fiscal year, 1939-----

37. 18

37. 18

Fiscal year, 1941-----

12, 000. 00

12, 000. 00

183 Payment of unclaimed moneys, 1941-----

7, 000. 00

7, 000. 00

Total, Bureau of Accounts-----

49, 037. 18

49, 037. 18

24 Unexpended balance continued available.

25 \$375 of unexpended balance made available for purchase of uniforms for guards.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
248	Expenses of loans, 1941	(26)	(26)	-----
248	Expenses of loans, 1942	(27)	(28)	-----
COAST GUARD				
183	Pay and allowances, 1941	\$305,500.00	\$305,500.00	-----
183	Pay and allowances, 1942	2,770,000.00	2,770,000.00	-----
183	General expenses, 1942	867,000.00	867,000.00	-----
213	Special projects, aids to navigation, 1942	84,320.00	84,320.00	-----
213 248	} Retired pay:			
	Fiscal year 1935	862.99	862.99	-----
	Fiscal year 1937	1,158.39	1,158.39	-----
	Fiscal year 1938	1,989.18	1,989.18	-----
213	Construction of vessels and shore facilities, 1942	60,000,000.00	47,000,000.00	—\$13,000,000.00

272	Claims for damages, operations of vessels	600. 00	600. 00	---
	Total, Coast Guard	64, 031, 430. 56	51, 031, 430. 56	—13, 000, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING			
213	Salaries and expenses:			
	Fiscal year 1941	260, 000. 00	260, 000. 00	---
	Fiscal year 1942	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	---
	Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	310, 000. 00	310, 000. 00	---
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION			
248	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1942	51, 900. 00	51, 900. 00	---
	Total, Treasury Department	74, 452, 920. 20	56, 752, 920. 20	—17, 700, 000. 00
	WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR			
271	Claims for damages to and loss of private property	4, 551. 02	4, 551. 02	---
	Total, title I	903, 492, 150. 75	881, 421, 504. 95	—22, 070, 645. 80

²⁶ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985.

²⁷ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$4,292,000 to \$10,300,000.

²⁸ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$4,292,000 to \$9,800,000.



SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

JUNE 25, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5166]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in whole or in part in Senate Document No. 61 (in part) and in House Documents Nos. 145, 169, 177, 183 (in part), 212, 213, 215, 216, 219, 220, 226 to 229, inclusive, 231, 232, 233, 235, to 240, inclusive, 242, 243, 244, 247 to 258, inclusive, 260, 264 to 279, inclusive, and 280 aggregating \$902,811,638.09. In addition to this sum, the estimate of \$1,444,333 for the fiscal year 1942 for the Office of Government Reports, submitted in the regular Budget in January last and deferred for consideration pending the enactment of substantive law for the agency, was also considered. The total Budget estimates on which the bill is based is, therefore, \$904,255,971.09 of direct appropriations and of \$14,900,000 contract authorizations.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$882,-183,825.29 of direct appropriations and \$14,900,000 in contract authorizations.

The amount recommended is \$22,072,145.80 less than the total of the Budget estimates.

A very large proportion, approximately 97 percent, of the total of the bill is for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which directly or indirectly have felt the impact of national-defense preparation or the effect of the war abroad upon the duties which they have been called upon to perform. The following tabulation shows the principal items comprising this percentage:

Executive Office of the President:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$75, 000
Office for Emergency Management.....	36, 500, 000
Civil Service Commission.....	2, 000, 000
Federal Communications Commission.....	600, 000
Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration.....	2, 750, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1, 340, 000
Department of Commerce:	
Census Office.....	393, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	361, 000
Department of Justice:	
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	5, 600, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	810, 000
Navy Department.....	742, 462, 680
State Department.....	380, 500
Treasury Department:	
Coast Guard.....	51, 026, 720
Secret Service.....	51, 900
Expenses of defense securities.....	(¹)
	<u>844, 350, 800</u>

¹ \$426,985 for fiscal year 1941 and \$5,508,000 for the fiscal year 1942 made available from indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans."

CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

The amount recommended to be appropriated may be divided into three categories:

(1) Amounts for the payment of judgments against the United States, authorized claims settled by executive agencies pursuant to law and certified for appropriations, and audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under appropriations which have lapsed.....	\$770, 070. 70
(2) Deficiencies for the fiscal year 1941, and prior fiscal years, incurred or anticipated to be incurred by June 30, 1941.....	92, 623, 772. 59
(3) Supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1942, to carry out new laws or treaties, to meet situations arising out of the present emergency, and to meet unforeseen conditions which could not be anticipated when the regular appropriations were enacted.....	788, 789, 982. 00
Total.....	<u>882, 183, 825. 29</u>

Deficiency appropriations, 1941, and prior fiscal years.—The principal amounts included in the \$92,623,772.59 in category (2) above, comprising deficiencies incurred or to be incurred by June 30, 1941, are for the following purposes and in the respective sums set forth:

House of Representatives	\$10,000.00
Executive Office of the President (Budget Bureau)	4,000.00
District of Columbia Government (payable from District revenues)	167,063.19
Interior Department	6,463.57
Department of Justice (principally support of United States prisoners and custody and detention of alien seamen)	1,251,962.63
Navy Department:	
Pay, subsistence, and transportation	\$8,547,000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	1,600,000
Fuel and transportation	1,843,680
Naval Supply Account	47,000,000
Hydrographic Office	1,400
Medical Department	84,000
	59,076,080.00
Post Office Department, personal services, supplies, transportation, etc., due to increase volume of mail (payable from postal revenues)	26,819,103.00
Department of State, cost of living allowances to personnel abroad due to war conditions	160,000.00
Treasury Department:	
Restoration of impairment of capital stock of Commodity Credit Corporation, statutory item	4,500,000.00
Coast Guard, pay and allowances, etc	309,510.56
Sundry items	59,589.64
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	260,000.00
Total, deficiency items, category (2)	92,623,772.59

Supplemental appropriations, 1942.—The principal amounts included in the \$788,789,982 set forth in category (3), comprising supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 are for the following respective purposes and in the respective amounts:

House of Representatives (Members' stationery)	\$87,600
Executive Office of the President:	
Bureau of the Budget (national defense)	78,000
Office of Government Reports (new law)	1,015,000
Office For Emergency Management (national defense)	36,500,000
Office of Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel (new law)	175,000
Civil Service Commission (new law and national defense)	2,303,900
Federal Communications Commission (national defense)	600,000
Federal Works Agency (national defense)	2,750,000

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (national defense)-----	¹ \$1, 340, 000
Department of Agriculture: Rural Electrification Administration (administrative expenses) (new law)----	300, 000
Department of Commerce:	
Census Office (national defense)-----	393, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey (national defense)-----	361, 000
Interior Department:	
Bureau of Mines, mine inspection service (new law)-----	729, 000
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, maintenance, protection, and administration-----	18, 000
Alaska Fur Seal Investigation (treaty)-----	290, 000
International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries-----	2, 500
Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense)-----	5, 600, 000
Navy Department:	
Contingent, Navy-----	\$75, 000
Ordnance and Ordnance Stores-----	47, 000, 000
Public works-----	49, 265, 000
Naval emergency fund-----	5, 000, 000
Aviation-----	² 482, 046, 600
Naval auxiliaries-----	100, 000, 000
	683, 386, 600
Post Office Department:	
Domestic air mail (new routes)-----	445, 957
Foreign air mail (new routes)-----	520, 705
Solicitor's Office (new duties)-----	15, 000
State Department:	
Foreign service, additional expenses due to present emergency-----	220, 500
International congresses, commissions, etc-----	35, 000
Treasury Department:	
Reimbursement of railroads, deficits during Federal control (new law)-----	800, 000
Coast Guard:	
Replacement vessels (national defense)-----	\$47, 000, 000
Personnel and expenses, operation of reserve vessels (new law and national defense)---	3, 637, 000
Aids to navigation for defense installations-----	84, 320
	50, 721, 320
Bureau of Engraving and Printing-----	50, 000
Secret Service-----	51, 900
Total, supplemental items, 1942, category (3)--	788, 789, 982

¹ And contract authority for \$4,900,000.² And contract authority for \$10,000,000.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The largest single total in the bill is \$742,465,145.39 for the Navy Department, which sum is \$755,500 less than the Budget estimates.

The amount recommended is divided between fiscal years as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies)-----	\$59, 076, 080
Fiscal year 1942 (supplementals)-----	1683, 386, 600

Fiscal year 1941.—The \$59,076,080 on account of the fiscal year 1941 is occasioned by a number of factors not foreseen when the original and supplemental appropriations were granted. The sums comprising this figure and the reasons for the deficiency amounts are as follows:

Pay, subsistence, and transportation (pay—due to an increase in the number of reserves on active duty and to the act of Oct. 17, 1940, granting money allowances for quarters for dependents of enlisted men of the first 3 pay grades); (subsistence—due to subsistence and quarters for an additional number of men on detached duty for periods longer than 72 hours)-----	\$8, 547, 000
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (due to increased freight, additional rentals for office and storage space, and to additional consumable supplies, equipment, and common labor throughout the supply service)-----	1, 600, 000
Fuel and transportation (due to increased prices for fuel oil and Diesel oil and to increased quantities of Diesel oil and aviation gasoline and to increased prices and increased quantities of coal)-----	1, 843, 680
Naval Supply Account fund (increased stock of general supplies and materials required because of increased numbers and activities of ships and shore stations and consequently rapidly increasing demand for supplies and materials to meet expanding naval needs)-----	47, 000, 000
Medical Department (additional medical supplies for immunization of new personnel taken into the Navy)--	84, 000

Fiscal year 1942.—The total of \$683,386,600 for the fiscal year 1942 consists of the following amounts:

Aviation, Navy (for 2,236 airplanes for delivery in the fiscal year 1943 and to raise the total estimated airplane strength of the Navy to 10,400 by June 30, 1943; estimated number of naval airplanes on hand—July 1, 1941, 3,600; July 1, 1942, 7,300; July 1, 1943, 10,400, exclusive of interim losses. Also to provide \$25,000,000—\$15,000,000 cash and \$10,000,000 contract authority—for expansion of airplane and airplane engine manufacturing plants)..¹ \$482, 046, 600

¹ Plus \$10,000,000 contract authorization.

Ordnance and ordnance stores (for ordnance equipment for the 2,236 airplanes above, for ordnance equipment for airplanes heretofore provided for, and for 20 mm. aircraft guns for installation as additional armament in airplanes heretofore provided for)-----		\$47, 000, 000
Public works for the following projects either authorized by law or approved by the House:		
Naval operating base, Newport, R. I., fleet operating facilities----	\$2, 000, 000	
Naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., replacement of marine barracks--	500, 000	
Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., expansion of facilities-----	1, 265, 000	
Naval training station, Newport, R. I., expansion of facilities-----	1, 095, 000	
Naval training station, Norfolk, Va., expansion of facilities-----	1, 700, 000	
Naval training station, San Diego, Calif., expansion of facilities-----	1, 440, 000	
Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass., expansion-----	3, 500, 000	
Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, T. H.-----	150, 000	
Naval ordnance plant, Charleston, W. Va., marine barracks replacement-----	125, 000	
Naval hospital, Key West, additional facilities-----	800, 000	
Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, N. C.-----	14, 990, 000	
Marine Corps training facilities----	3, 500, 000	
Norfolk, Va., naval supply depot, replacement of pier-----	3, 200, 000	
Naval air station, Elizabeth City, N. C., lighter-than-air facilities--	6, 000, 000	
Naval air station, South Weymouth, Mass., lighter-than-air facilities--	6, 000, 000	
Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities, various locations (10)-----	3, 000, 000	
		49, 265, 000
Naval emergency fund (additional section bases for small craft patrolling harbors and coastal sea lanes—to provide all necessary shore facilities at each base for local defense vessels)-----		5, 000, 000

Increase and replacement of naval vessels (for auxiliary vessels under the act of May 24, 1941, authorizing 550,000 tons of auxiliary vessels for the Navy in addition to those previously authorized). On May 26, 1941, the President directed the Maritime Commission to acquire 26 United States merchant ships—19 for the Navy and 7 for the Army. The total estimated cost for the 19 vessels for the Navy for acquisition and conversion is \$108,975,000. The total estimated cost for the 7 for the Army for acquisition and conversion is \$42,000,000 to be met by naval funds. This item of appropriation covers \$62,000,000 toward the vessels for the Navy, \$20,000,000 toward the vessels for the Army, and \$18,000,000 possible deficit in the construction and machinery appropriation under "Replacement of naval vessels for fiscal 1941" ----- \$100, 000, 000

The committee was requested to revise the limitation in the regular Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, placing a stoppage on the employment of civilian personnel in the Navy Department proper, at rates of pay in excess of \$5,000 a year unless thereafter specifically provided. The request was for 16 additional positions above the present number, principally for the establishment of a procurement legal division. The committee has allowed one additional position above the present number (a special attorney) and has earmarked that for the office of the Under Secretary of the Navy whose duty it is to pass upon naval contracts.

A request was also made to increase the limitation on the number of civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, now pegged by the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, at a maximum of 8,750. This has been increased under the accompanying bill to 10,500, instead of to 13,000 as the Navy Department requested. The figure of 8,750 was fixed last April and did not contemplate the inclusion therein of the personnel to be employed under allocations from the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 (lend-lease appropriations) or those at Marine Corps headquarters, accounting for a total of approximately 1,000. The need for civilian personnel for the department has increased rapidly since April due to changed conditions and increased activities and duties of the department. The number employed this month (June 1941) is 8,740 and a raising of the limitation is unavoidable. The committee has been furnished with an estimated monthly schedule as to the prospective numbers anticipated to be employed in reaching the 13,000 projected figure in July 1942. In fixing the number at 10,500 the committee has gone as far as it deems necessary at this time. If it becomes absolutely essential to go beyond this total it is preferable to have the require-

ments again reviewed by Congress rather than to fix at this time the maximum which the department now estimates will not be reached for a year. There is no desire to crimp the activities which have been and are proceeding with expedition and much of which cannot be predicted in terms of volume very far in advance. Congress, however, has a responsibility which it must exercise in connection with funds and if and when further revision of the maximum number seems necessary based upon experience and sound predictable estimates the matter again can be presented.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Office for Emergency Management is a division within the Executive Office of the President, established by Executive order, through which the activities of the various emergency agencies are directed and coordinated by the President and through which liaison is maintained between these agencies.

It is well to recall the characteristics of modern warfare and the kind of preparation that is necessary for defense against that warfare. Mechanization, including aviation, is the predominant factor and mechanization and our naval and merchant ship programs require a complete mobilization of the industrial effort of the Nation to out-produce potential enemies. Our own defense program, augmented by the "lend-lease" program for assistance to other nations, has placed a monumental burden of production upon the United States. Adequate accomplishment of this program requires gearing the entire country to the defense effort and subordinating all other activity toward that end. An entire people, not just industry or the Army and Navy, is engaged and must be adjusted to the defense program. This means examination of every phase of our national life in the light of that program. The activities of the regular agencies of the Government have to be supplemented and coordinated. Problems not essential to be dealt with by Government in normal times, or those dealt with in a minor way in normal times, must be met and solved in the light of the emergency. Where regular agencies of government can perform these tasks they are actively engaged in them. Where new organization has been needed to meet problems not a part of normal operations, they have been provided through the emergency agencies.

During the first World War similar coordinating, advisory, and administrative organizations were set up to deal with similar problems. The records of these organizations are available. It should be possible, with that experience before us, to improve upon our conduct of defense operations during the period of this emergency and also to make better preparation for the post emergency period and the adjustments that necessarily will follow.

The committee realizes the tremendous responsibilities that lie upon the President of the United States in the conduct of the Nation during the emergency period. The Office for Emergency Management is his agency for the coordination and direction of a large measure of the national effort and, through some of the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management, for the expedition

and success of much of the military effort. It has been necessary, from time to time, to provide additional agencies and it is to be expected that further situations will arise that will lead to the establishment of other units and perhaps the merger of some already established.

The appropriation granted in this bill provides funds for 11 emergency agencies and for the liaison office of central administration of the Office for Emergency Management. One of the 11 agencies is the Office of Production Management which in turn consists of 11 divisions or units. The following is a list of the agencies for which funds were budgeted in the request considered by the committee:

Office for Agricultural Defense Relations (Department of Agriculture).

Division of Transportation (Council of National Defense).

Division of Defense Housing Coordination.

Office of Civilian Defense.

Division of Information.

Office of Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

National Defense Research Committee.

Office of Administrator of Export Control.

Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Activities.

Office of Central Administration for Office for Emergency Management.

Office of Production Management:

Office of Director General.

Office of Associate Director General.

Office of Secretary.

Legal Division.

Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Administrative services.

Production Division.

Priorities Division.

Purchase Division.

Labor Division.

National Defense Mediation Board.

The purposes of these agencies are to assist the Army, Navy, and other activities in obtaining expeditiously, efficiently, and reasonably, the defense articles needed for our own forces and for "lend-lease" purposes, both in production and purchase; to coordinate the efforts of capital and labor with the program; to assist in restraining prices with a view to preventing inflation and profiteering; to protect the consumer further by securing an adequate supply of goods for civilian needs; to relate agriculture to the defense program; to promote and develop our relations with the other American republics in the interest of solidarity in the Western Hemisphere; to regulate the exportation of articles in protection of our own needs; to aid the Army and Navy by conducting research to develop new weapons and improve existing weapons for the armed forces; to coordinate training of workers and secure an adequate supply of trained workers for defense industry; to coordinate the public health and welfare for the protection of the armed forces and the civilian population; to organize and promote

civilian defense for local protection; and to coordinate these agencies and regular Federal agencies in an effective accomplishment of the entire program.

The amount recommended for the Office for Emergency Management budget for the fiscal year 1942 is \$36,500,000 in direct appropriation and \$3,000,000 in contract authorization contrasted to a Budget estimate of \$39,500,000 of direct appropriation and \$3,000,000 of contract authorization.

The committee has had before it the heads of each of the separate organizations of the Office for Emergency Management and the heads of each of the divisions comprising the Office of Production Management. Members will be interested in the testimony describing the work of these organizations. It commences on page 636 and continues through page 960 of the hearings.

Due to the uncertainty which surrounds the entire situation the committee has deemed it highly desirable to furnish the amount recommended in one fund in order to permit the allocation of it by the President among the different organization units on the basis of the relative importance of the functions to be carried on. No one can say with definiteness or finality what effort will need to be made along different lines of endeavor in the months to come. A degree of flexibility that will meet the emergencies and conditions as they arise is essential. For this reason the appropriation is carried in a single fund.

In arriving at a determination of the amount, there is no comparable previous experience to act as a guide. The amount estimated to be obligated during the present fiscal year by the agencies which will be financed from the appropriation in the bill is \$17,334,154. This sum is not indicative of the difference in the size of organization proposed for 1942 as contrasted with fiscal 1941. The personnel of the constituent units of the Office for Emergency Management has been gradually but rapidly recruited during the current fiscal year. The amount expended is not a correct gage of the cost of the present organization on an annual basis. It is estimated that the number of employees on an annual basis of compensation will reach 4,260 by June 30 next. To carry this number during the entire ensuing fiscal year would require approximately \$7,000,000 more than the \$17,334,154 without augmenting personnel and without providing for other classes of expenditure on a full year's basis.

The budget of \$39,500,000 cash contemplates a total of 5,689 employees compensated on an annual basis, an increase of 1,429 to be recruited from time to time during the fiscal year. In addition to the annual employees, provision was requested for 140 employees on a per diem basis, 311 at \$1 per year, and 1,291 serving without compensation, for a grand total of 7,431.

All positions within the units of the Office for Emergency Management are compensated according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The top salary which may be paid for the highest type of executive service is \$9,000 a year. Request was made in connection with the Budget estimate that authority be granted to the President to fix compensation above \$9,000 but not to exceed \$12,000. The committee has not allowed the general authority, but has given specific authority to fix one salary in this range.

The committee in effecting the reduction of \$2,500,000 has done so without any desire to hamper or impede the work necessary to be performed by the units of Office for Emergency Management. It has noted a number of matters which it feels can and will be remedied by appropriate administrative action as the work of the units of the Office for Emergency Management becomes better integrated. A considerable sum can be saved by a closer coordination of the central administrative services of the Office for Emergency Management and some of the units, particularly, the administrative service of the Office of Production Management. Many of the units maintain information services and legal divisions and other small organization units which might be centralized to some extent with service for the entire Office for Emergency Management at less cost and with no loss in efficiency. There is a tendency toward a larger proportion of higher-salaried positions than is customary in the regular agencies of Government. Personnel is also being attracted from regular agencies by larger salary opportunities. The committee has noted one individual who left a regular agency at \$6,000 to accept employment in an emergency agency at \$9,000. The Government in this period cannot afford to be competing with itself. Some of the special projects proposed should be reexamined as to their absolute necessity and extent and their relationship to the work of regular agencies of the Government in every field to prevent any possible duplication and overlapping.

There is good national defense in the exercise of prudence and restraint in the expenditure of public funds. It is the function of the Office for Emergency Management to coordinate these efforts and expenditures. If such an end cannot be accomplished on the basis of a single appropriation to Office for Emergency Management for allocation to the various agencies, it will be incumbent upon Congress in making future appropriations to allow the funds specifically for agencies in such amounts as it may deem advisable.

The committee desires to note the patriotic service that is being rendered by a large number of men and women from the ranks of both labor and industry who are serving the Government without compensation or at \$1 per year. The experience and capacity which they are bringing to the task cannot be measured in terms of compensation. It is a high type of public service and the Nation is fortunate that so many persons of unusual qualifications are voluntarily assisting in the emergency.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The total amount recommended for the Post Office Department, payable from the postal revenues, is \$27,800,765, divided as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies).....	\$26,819,103
Fiscal year 1942 (supplemental)	981,662

Fiscal year 1941.—The deficiency amounts for the fiscal year 1941 arise entirely out of the increased volume of the mail not anticipated or estimated for at the time the original 1941 appropriations were prepared and considered. The sums allowed provide for additional expenses for personnel, transportation of mail, supplies, equipment, and incidental services, all of which are now practically incurred.

At the time the original appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 were presented and considered by Congress, they were based upon an estimated volume of business to produce estimated revenues of \$760,000,000 for the fiscal year. The receipts for the year have exceeded the original and revised estimates. Due to stimulation of general business conditions by the defense program, the rise in the national income, and the concentration of large numbers of men in the military and naval forces, there has been a steady increase in revenue. The receipts for that fiscal year are now estimated to exceed \$807,000,000, or \$47,000,000 more than the total estimated receipts upon which the original 1941 appropriations were predicated.

Fiscal year 1942.—The additional amount of \$445,957 for the fiscal year 1942 for domestic air mail is to cover mail service on new routes and extensions of existing routes, and to meet rate increases, in accordance with the findings and decisions of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The items composing the total are as follows:

New routes:

No. 54, Cincinnati to Atlanta.....	\$84, 315
No. 55, Pittsburgh to Birmingham, via Wheeling, Charleston, Bristol, Knoxville, and Chattanooga.....	129, 670
No. 56, Buffalo to Toronto, connection with route 7, New York to Buffalo.....	25, 406
No. 57, Seattle to Vancouver.....	33, 139
Extension of routes: No. 24, Augusta to Savannah.....	23, 204
Rate increases: Nos. 15 and 50.....	152, 595
Total.....	445, 957

The supplemental amount of \$520,705 is for continuation during the fiscal year 1942 of additional service initiated during the present fiscal year in South America. The sum provides \$231,340 for two trips per week for new service between Oruro, Bolivia, and Corumba, Brazil, and \$289,365 for a fourth trip per week between Guayaquil, Ecuador, and Oruro, Bolivia, and an additional trip between Arica, Chile, and Oruro, Bolivia. Part of this service is to replace air-mail service discontinued by German air lines and is deemed highly important in the public interest at this time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Budget estimate of \$5,600,000 for the fiscal year 1942 is approved without change. The appropriation for regular work of the Bureau for 1942 is \$7,600,000 and an additional emergency appropriation for 1942 in the regular appropriation act of \$8,750,000, makes total appropriations for 1942 heretofore provided of \$16,350,000. The sum of \$5,600,000 will bring this total to \$21,950,000, consisting of \$14,350,000 national defense or emergency appropriations and \$7,600,000 of funds for regular activities.

The Bureau will be able to employ with this total fund 7,851 persons in the fiscal year 1942, consisting of 2,577 agents and 1,122 clerks in the field and 4,152 employees at the seat of Government. Under appropriations for the fiscal year 1941, the total number of

employees on June 30, 1941, will be 5,588, while the appropriations heretofore provided for the fiscal year 1942 provide for 4,899, or 689 less than will be on the rolls at the end of this fiscal year. The \$5,600,000 in this bill will provide 2,952 employees, consisting of the 689 on the rolls on June 30 next who are not covered in previous 1942 appropriations and an additional 2,263. Of the 689 to be continued, 200 are agents engaged on national-defense work. The 2,263 additional personnel will permit the employment of 330 agents, and 1,933 other employees over and above the number so employed on June 30. The distribution of the additional agents is divided: 100 for the enforcement of the Selective Service and Training Act, 200 for national-defense work, and 30 for antitrust investigations (due to increase provided by Congress in funds for antitrust enforcement).

The volume of work referred to the Bureau in connection with national-defense matters has increased tremendously and beyond every reasonable estimate. This is particularly true in the Finger Print Identification Division where current receipts daily exceed the output by 1,400 sets. In addition to this arrearage, there is an accumulation of 5,532,043 prints, which have not been indexed or catalogued, consisting of the following:

Alien	3, 966, 907
Military	800, 150
Personal identification	597, 960
Applicant prints (civil service, etc.)	167, 026
Total	5, 532, 043

The volume of finger-print work will substantially increase with any increase or change in the personnel of the Military and Naval Establishments, with additional plants coming into national-defense work, and with increases in civilian personnel of the Government. The real volume of work is hardly predictable under existing circumstances.

All employees of the Bureau in the field and at the seat of government are performing overtime work, the annual rate at the present time for those in Washington being in excess of 1,000,000 hours and for those in the field in excess of 1,800,000 hours. It is estimated that the overtime work performed by all employees in the fiscal year 1941 will be equivalent to the services of 1,276 persons on a 39-hour week. The additional funds requested will not eliminate overtime requirements; it should alleviate it some. The additional force, in the main, will be needed to attack arrearages and to cope with the increasing work load from all sources.

The committee has canvassed the duties and responsibilities of the Bureau in connection with national defense. Much of the discussion naturally does not appear in the printed hearings. Good reason exists for increasing the force. Investigative matters of importance should not be delayed. The number of such cases pending on June 1, 1940, was 21,461, as against a total of 100,006 on June of this year. Cases unassigned increased from 6,676 a year ago to 23,595 at present and the case load of each agent has increased from an average of 18 to 23.

In view of the great increase in the volume of work, the large amount of overtime required of the present organization, and the existing arrearage in identification work which will require a year to eliminate, the committee feels fully justified in recommending the additional amount.

Commendation and encouragement should be extended to an organization so ably directed and operating so efficiently and cooperatively in a spirit of public service on a task of great magnitude and national importance.

DEFENSE LOANS

The expenses of preparation, selling, and handling defense bonds and stamps is defrayed from the indefinite appropriation "expenses of loans" within limitations which Congress has placed from time to time as to amounts to be expendable.

Fiscal year 1941.—For the current fiscal year a limitation of \$1,500,000 was established. This sum the committee recommends to be increased by \$426,985 to cover expenses for completion of the fiscal year. This total consists of \$63,845 additional for the Bureau of the Public Debt on account of the larger volume of bonds printed than was anticipated, \$215,000 additional for payment to the Federal Reserve banks and \$148,140 additional for payment to the Post Office Department for handling bonds for sale to the public, over and above the amounts originally set aside for such purposes. The latter agencies are performing these duties on a reimbursable basis at cost to them and the additional amounts required are based on the volume of business handled.

Fiscal year 1942.—The additional amount recommended in this bill for the program for the fiscal year 1942 is \$5,508,000 as against a request of \$6,008,000. The total amount to be available during 1942 for the sale and handling of the bonds is the \$5,508,000 plus \$331,224 from the regular appropriation, making a total of \$5,839,224 for all expenses of promotion, printing, selling, distributing, and otherwise handling these securities. The campaign began on May 1 last. Sales from May 1 to June 16 totaled \$581,160,000, cost value, of which \$438,208,000 took place in the month of May and \$142,957,000 in the first half of June. The number of individual purchasers in the month of May was 520,000 of whom 475,000 were purchasers of the small bonds.

It is the purpose of the Treasury Department to secure as wide a public distribution of these bonds as possible. The denominations of the securities are such as to be attractive to wage earners and small investors. Such a campaign should have a beneficial result both for the investor and the Government. It will encourage saving and thrift on the part of the citizen. It will enable him to serve his country by helping to finance its defense. The investment in the defense securities should also have the effect of getting surplus earnings in a time of higher wages into the channels of investment instead of into the market for the purchase of commercial goods the production of which will be curtailed in favor of the defense program.

The bonds are not negotiable and the amount to any one purchaser is limited. The nonnegotiable feature and the effort for wide dis-

tribution of holdings are designed to avoid the difficulties which arose in connection with some of the issues of the Libertys of the first World War when large quantities of the negotiable bonds were thrown on the market and the price depressed. The present bonds are redeemable by the holders if they find they are financially unable to retain them.

The borrowing of funds for the operation of the defense program is incidental to the flotation of the savings bonds. The total of the Government's borrowings for the fiscal year 1942 is not clearly determinable at this time. Based upon present estimates of revenue and expenditure and assuming a new tax bill of \$3,500,000,000 (to yield \$2,600,000,000 in fiscal 1942), it is estimated that the Government's borrowings will approximate \$10,000,000,000. It is not to be presumed that the entire borrowings in fiscal 1942 could be obtained through the savings bonds. If it could be, the effect would be wholesome. Any substantial portion that is obtainable through defense bonds will have a beneficial effect for the investor from two standpoints—it will help him to save and it should assist in checking the tendency toward rising prices and higher costs of living by diverting expendable surplus earnings from commercial purchase to savings.

COAST GUARD

The total amount recommended for the Coast Guard is \$51,-031,430.56, divided as follows:

Fiscal year 1941 (deficiencies).....	\$309, 510. 56
Fiscal year 1942 (supplemental).....	50, 721, 320. 00

Fiscal year 1941.—The sum of \$309,510.56 includes \$305,500 deficiency in the item for pay and allowances occasioned by the act of October 17, 1940, providing for payment of allowances for quarters for dependents of enlisted men of the first three pay grades. The number of men affected is 1,585 and the original appropriation for the present year did not contemplate this additional charge.

Fiscal year 1942.—The sum of \$50,721,320 for the fiscal year 1942 is composed of the following items:

Pay and allowances (for 1,620 enlisted men of the Coast Guard Reserve to be called to active duty for operation of 270 auxiliary vessels to be taken over for patrol duties, and for 47 enlisted men for 7 ships' position offices already provided for fiscal year 1941 and no provision made for fiscal 1942).....	\$2, 770, 000
General expenses (includes \$567,000 for operating expenses of the 270 patrol vessels above referred to, \$8,400 for expenses of operation of the 7 ships' position offices above referred to, and \$291,600 for ammunition for training in antiaircraft firing).....	867, 000
Aid to navigation (Alaskan waters, Caribbean waters, and Chesapeake Bay, requested by either Army or Navy for defense installations).....	84, 320

Construction of vessels (provides for 3 specially constructed vessels for use as ice breakers in waters in and about Greenland in connection with United States bases, at \$10,000,000 each, and 10 cutters, at \$3,000,000 each, to replace 10 cutters transferred to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act) -----\$47, 000, 000

The Budget estimate for the above vessels is \$60,000,000 consisting of \$30,000,000 for the ice breakers and \$30,000,000 for the replacement cutters. Under the provisions of section 2, Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 (appropriations to carry Lend-Lease Act into effect), the value of these vessels as determined pursuant to the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act could be transferred to the Coast Guard for their replacement. The value of the 10 boats has not been finally determined. The Commandant of the Coast Guard advised that the report made by the Coast Guard placed a value of \$1,325,600 each based on actual cost plus rearmament cost. The committee has deducted from the \$60,000,000 the sum of \$13,000,000 representing approximately the estimated value of the cutters for transfer purposes and has included in the appropriation a provision to supplement the amount of \$47,000,000 by the amount finally determined to be the value of the boats under the Lend-Lease Act but with the stipulation that if the value exceeds \$13,000,000, then an amount equal to the excess shall not be expended from the \$47,000,000. If such provision is not made the grant of the full \$30,000,000 in this bill for the replacement of these vessels would constitute an augmentation of the \$7,000,000,000 for lend-lease by the amount determined to be the value of the vessels. It was the intent and purpose of Congress in providing a separate appropriation for lend-lease to keep such operations segregated from other governmental appropriations. While it is true that the amount fixed as the value of these boats for transfer purposes would not replace them with new boats due to the age of the transferred vessels and present costs of construction, the committee feels that a procedure somewhat according to the pattern adopted in this bill can be followed for replacement of similar defense articles in cases where it is deemed essential to replace the exact numbers.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

The appropriation for the Office of Government Reports for the fiscal year 1942 has awaited the enactment of legislation authorizing expenditures for its activities. The new act was approved on June 9, 1941, authorizing expenditures not to exceed \$1,500,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$750,000 which sum has been supplemented by an allotment from the emergency funds of the President of \$300,000, making a total of \$1,050,000 available for the fiscal year 1941. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1942 is \$1,444,333 and the committee recommends \$1,015,000. The amount provided will carry the work of the office on approximately the present basis of funds. The Office of Government Reports is an agency evolving from the National Emergency Council which was set up in 1933 under the National Industrial Recovery Act and financed since

that time by administrative allocations from relief acts until the last 3 fiscal years when specific appropriations were provided. The expenditures for the organization have only exceeded the amount provided in the bill in 2 years—the current year when an allocation of \$300,000 was provided by emergency funds and in fiscal 1936 when it was actually a Work Projects Administration project. The committee feels that the present organization is large enough to perform the duties required. There has been and is proposed a large expansion in the field forces of many of the emergency agencies. Much of the field that would be reported on by an expansion of this agency will be covered by other agencies and the information collected by them will be available to it. There has been included in the bill a provision which makes the appropriation allowed the total amount that will be available from all sources—both from appropriated and allocable funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

The committee has included as section 302 of the bill a provision prohibiting during the fiscal year 1942, within-grade salary advancements for positions compensated on a per annum basis (1) which are within the scope of the schedules of the Classification Act, (2) the compensation of which is fixed by Executive Order No. 6746, or (3) the compensation of which is administratively fixed under schedules patterned after the Classification Act. During the current fiscal year, within-grade salary advancements for positions falling within the above categories are being regulated by a formula recommended by the committee and being followed administratively by the agencies affected. No such formula or administrative procedure was recommended by the committee for the fiscal year 1942 due to the fact that the Committee on the Civil Service of the House was considering legislation for a uniform procedure for all agencies based upon a report which was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget after an exhaustive study suggested by the Committee on Appropriations 2 years ago. By report from the Committee on the Civil Service, the House on June 17 passed H. R. 1073, to provide a uniform within-grade salary advancement plan for all agencies falling within the Classification Act. The situation which exists, therefore, is that between June 30 next and such time as H. R. 1073 may become law, the various agencies of the Government operating under the Classification Act, the Executive order, and under salary schedules administratively established, will be free to make such within-grade advancements as available funds and administrative discretion permit. The large sums provided for personnel in agencies having national-defense work to perform will give such agencies considerable leeway if they choose to avail of it. The inevitable result will be that the favored agencies could make many promotions and could attract personnel from regular old-line agencies who could not compete with them in salary inducements. The committee feels that in the interest of the entire Government service and in the interest of uniformity of treatment of all personnel, that administrative, within-grade salary advancements under the Classification Act, the Executive order, or administrative salary schedules should be held in abeyance pending legislative determination

of a uniform procedure. The section recommended provides that it shall cease to operate whenever a uniform plan is made effective pursuant to law. The section does not affect any positions for which automatic promotions are provided by law.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, in connection with the Office of Government Reports:

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

On page 4:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000: Provided, That, subject to the approval of the President, compensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000: Provided further, That, of the moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering national defense and strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desirable, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the President, for the employment of experts, special advisers, and other persons who are not citizens of the United States: Provided further, That said appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for the performance of such of the above services as may be required: Provided further, That said appropriation shall be available for allocation or transfer to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of said allocations.

On page 7, in connection with the American Battle Monuments Commission:

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other purposes whatsoever: Provided, That the appropriation for said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942."

On page 12, in connection with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified under this heading in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$13,300,000.

On page 12:

That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selective Service System", contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of \$100,000);".

On page 13, in connection with the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission:

Provided, That such additional copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

On page 19:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for mine inspections, Bureau of Mines:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation:

On page 23:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial area: Provided further, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

On page 28, in connection with the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Provided, That this appropriation, and the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942," shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

On page 35:

The last clause under the heading "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels," contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Armament, and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the defense installations of vessels.

On page 36:

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of the Undersecretary of the Navy) at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than ten thousand five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for construction of vessels and shore stations, Coast Guard:

Provided, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation of \$47,000,000.

On page 73:

SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes", is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period the following: "Provided, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available".

On page 73:

SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation, who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered

6746, or (3) *administratively according to schedules patterned after such Classification Act: Provided, That this section shall cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade, salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according to such classification act, as amended, shall take effect pursuant to law.*

On page 76:

SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1941

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives, 1941.....	-----	\$10, 000. 00	+ \$10, 000. 00
-----	Pay of pages, 1942.....	-----	(1)	-----
-----	Stationery, 1942.....	-----	\$7, 600. 00	+ \$7, 600. 00
	Total, Legislative.....	-----	97, 600. 00	+ \$7, 600. 00
	JUDICIARY			
226	Salaries and expenses, U. S. Court for China, 1941.....	\$3, 000. 00	-----	- 3, 000. 00
226	Traveling expenses, United States courts, 1941.....	20, 000. 00	-----	- 20, 000. 00
	Total, Judiciary.....	23, 000. 00	-----	- 23, 000. 00

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS			
212	Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds, 1942-----	(2)	(2)
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET			
251	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	75,000.00	70,000.00
251	Printing and binding, 1941-----	4,000.00	4,000.00
251	Printing and binding, 1942-----	8,000.00	8,000.00
	Total, Bureau of the Budget-----	87,000.00	82,000.00
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS			
2 ^a 247	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	1,425,603.00	1,000,000.00
2 ^a 247	Printing and binding, 1942-----	18,730.00	15,000.00
	Total, Office of Government Reports-----	1,444,333.00	1,015,000.00
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
239	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	39,000,000.00	36,500,000.00
REFUGEE RELIEF			
169	Relief of destitute refugees, 1942-----	(3)	(3)
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	40,531,333.00	37,597,000.00
			-2,934,333.00

¹ Indefinite.

² Reappropriation of unexpended balance of 1941 appropriation to remain available until Dec. 31, 1942.

^{2a} And regular budget.

³ Reappropriation of unexpended balance of appropriation contained in Emergency Relief Act, 1941.

257	FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY			
	Electric Home and Farm Authority, 1942	(7)	(8)	
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION				
252	Salaries and expenses, 1942	2, 750, 000. 00	2, 750, 000. 00	
252	Acquisition of property in District of Columbia, 1942	(9)		
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
229	Salaries and expenses, 1942	465, 000. 00	465, 000. 00	
229	Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va., 1942	875, 000. 00	875, 000. 00	
229	Airplane engine research laboratory, 1942	(10)	(10)	
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1, 340, 000. 00	1, 340, 000. 00	
	Selective Service System		(11)	
	U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission		(12)	
	Total, Independent Agencies	8, 005, 844. 00	7, 168, 900. 00	—836, 944. 00

⁴ Makes 1942 appropriation available for fiscal year 1941. Amends language of 1942 appropriation act relating to expenses of transfer of employees and makes such provision applicable to 1941.

⁵ Reappropriates not to exceed \$50,000 of unexpended balance.

⁶ Reappropriates not to exceed \$25,000 of unexpended balance.

⁷ Makes \$600,000 of the funds of the Authority available for administrative expenses.

⁸ Makes \$400,000 of the funds of the Authority available for administrative expenses.

⁹ Reappropriates unobligated balance of appropriation for this purpose carried in First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941.

¹⁰ Increases limit of cost of construction and equipment from \$8,400,000 to \$13,300,000.

¹¹ Amends provision in Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, relating to travel and subsistence.

¹² Reappropriates unexpended balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
219	Department of inspections, 1941.....	(13)	(13)	-----
219	Coroner's office:			
	For 1940.....	\$64. 19	\$64. 19	-----
	For 1941.....	750. 00	750. 00	-----
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
219	Judicial expenses, 1941.....	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	-----
219	Printing and binding, 1941.....	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	-----
219	Refund of erroneous collections, 1941.....	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
	Total, contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	34, 500. 00	34, 500. 00	-----
PUBLIC SCHOOLS				
219	Miscellaneous, 1941.....	6, 400. 00	6, 400. 00	-----
HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
219	Medical charities:			
	Children's Hospital, 1940.....	6, 723. 20	6, 723. 20	-----

Central Dispensary, 1940-----		4, 672. 50	4, 672. 50
Total, Health Department-----		11, 395. 70	11, 395. 70
COURTS			
219	Juvenile court, compensation of jurors:		
	Fiscal year 1940-----	16. 00	16. 00
	Fiscal year 1941-----	400. 00	400. 00
219	Juvenile court, expenses, 1941-----	400. 00	400. 00
219	Municipal court, compensation of jurors, 1941-----	1, 172. 00	1, 172. 00
219	Municipal court, contingent expenses, 1941-----	780. 00	780. 00
	Total, courts-----	2, 768. 00	2, 768. 00
PUBLIC WELFARE			
219	Workhouse and reformatory, support of convicts, 1940-----	34, 947. 03	34, 947. 03
219 244	} Judgments-----	59, 282. 40	59, 282. 40
219		695. 87	695. 87
	Total, judgment and claims-----	59, 978. 27	59, 978. 27

¹³ Increases limitation on salaries of members of board of examiners, steam engineers, from \$150 to \$300.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
HIGHWAY FUND				
219	Department of Vehicles and Traffic, 1940.....	(14)	(14)	-----
219	Judgments.....	\$15, 660. 00	\$15, 660. 00	-----
219	Settlement of claims and suits.....	600. 00	600. 00	-----
	Total, highway fund.....	16, 260. 00	16, 260. 00	-----
	Total, District of Columbia.....	167, 063. 19	167, 063. 19	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
260	Office of the Secretary, 1942.....	(15)	(15)	-----
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION				
278	Salaries and administrative expenses, 1942.....	(16)	(17)	-----
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION				
279	Salaries and expenses, 1942.....	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-----

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

254 Expenses of the Sixteenth Census, 1942-----

393, 000. 00

393, 000. 00

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

232 Salaries and expenses, 1941-----

(18)

(18)

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

215 Pay of officers and men on vessels, 1942-----

116, 000. 00

116, 000. 00

215 Construction of vessels, 1942-----

245, 000. 00

245, 000. 00

Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----

361, 000. 00

361, 000. 00

145 Civil Aeronautics Authority, 1941-----

(19)

(19)

Total, Department of Commerce-----

754, 000. 00

754, 000. 00

¹⁴ Limitation of \$32,000 on operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, etc., increased to \$32,242.14.¹⁵ Authority to the Department to make photographic reproductions of books, etc., and sell the same.¹⁶ Makes \$2,400,000 of the funds of the Corporation available for administrative expenses.¹⁷ Makes \$2,000,000 of the funds of the Corporation available for administrative expenses.¹⁸ Increases amount available for payment of compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels from \$50,000 to \$70,000.¹⁹ Increases limitation of \$3,000 upon amount which may be expended for attendance at meetings to \$5,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
61	Salaries, 1942-----	\$75, 000. 00	-----	—\$75, 000. 00
GENERAL LAND OFFICE				
236	Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:			
	Fiscal year, 1938-----	30. 60	\$30. 60	-----
	Fiscal year, 1939-----	36. 49	36. 49	-----
	Total, General Land Office-----	67. 09	67. 09	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
236	Compensation of attorneys, Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., 1941-----	3, 646. 48	3, 646. 48	-----
BUREAU OF MINES				
61	Coal mine inspections and investigations, 1942-----	729, 000. 00	729, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
61	National historical parks and monuments, 1942-----	18, 000. 00	18, 000. 00	-----

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
61	Inquiry respecting food fishes, 1942-----		2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00
61	Alaska fur-seal investigation, 1942-----		290, 000. 00	290, 000. 00
	Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----		292, 500. 00	292, 500. 00
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
236	Care and custody of insane, Alaska, 1941-----		2, 750. 00	2, 750. 00
236	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, 1942-----		(²⁰)	(²⁰)
	Total, Department of the Interior-----		1, 120, 963. 57	1, 045, 963. 57
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL				
227	Contingent expenses, 1938-----		289. 31	289. 31
227	Printing and binding:			
	Fiscal year, 1938-----		451. 03	451. 03
	Fiscal year, 1940-----		3, 000. 00	3, 000. 00
	Fiscal year, 1941-----		50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Attorney General-----		53, 740. 34	53, 740. 34
				-75, 000. 00

²⁰ Reappropriates unobligated balance of appropriation for this purpose contained in Emergency Relief Act, 1941.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued				
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
256	Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	\$5, 600, 000. 00	\$5, 600, 000. 00	-----
270	Claims for damages-----	133. 95	133. 95	-----
	Total, Bureau of Investigation-----	5, 600, 133. 95	5, 600, 133. 95	-----
MISCELLANEOUS				
227	Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, 1941-----	100, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	--\$25, 000. 00
280	Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, 1941-----	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-----
227	Fees of jurors and witnesses, 1938-----	415. 80	-----	--415. 80
227	Salaries and expenses, bailiffs, etc., 1940-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----
227	Pay and expenses of bailiffs, 1941-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
	Total miscellaneous-----	233, 415. 80	208, 000. 00	--25, 415. 80
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS				
227	Jails and correctional institutions, 1941-----	180, 000. 00	180, 000. 00	-----

227	Probation system, United States courts, 1939		222. 29	222. 29	
	Total, penal and correctional institutions		180, 222. 29	180, 222. 29	
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
227	General expenses, 1941	750, 000. 00		750, 000. 00	
227	Immigration stations, 1941	35, 000. 00		35, 000. 00	
227	Traveling expenses, 1941	25, 000. 00		25, 000. 00	
	Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	810, 000. 00		810, 000. 00	
	Total, Department of Justice	6, 877, 512. 38		6, 852, 096. 58	-25, 415. 80
	NAVY DEPARTMENT				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY				
267	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels	2, 165. 39		2, 465. 39	
255	Contingent, Navy, 1942	75, 000. 00		75, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF ORDNANCE				
225	Ordnance and ordnance stores, 1942	47, 000, 000. 00		47, 000, 000. 00	
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS				
237	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, 1941	8, 547, 000. 00		8, 547, 000. 00	
237	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1941	1, 600, 000. 00		1, 600, 000. 00	
237	Naval supply account fund, 1941	47, 000, 000. 00		47, 000, 000. 00	
237	Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1941	1, 843, 680. 00		1, 843, 680. 00	
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	58, 990, 680. 00		58, 990, 680. 00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY				
237	Medical Department, 1941-----	\$84, 000. 00	\$84, 000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS				
237	Public Works, 1942-----	50, 015, 000. 00	49, 265, 000. 00	-\$750, 000. 00
BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS				
225	Aviation, Navy, 1942-----	482, 046, 600. 00	482, 046, 600. 00	-----
NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND				
237	Naval emergency fund, 1942-----	5, 000, 000. 00	5, 000, 000. 00	-----
MARINE CORPS				
277	Marine Band, expenses, diamond anniversary, Grand Army of the Republic, 1942-----	5, 500. 00	-----	-5, 500. 00
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS				
255	Construction and machinery, 1942-----	100, 000, 000. 00	100, 000, 000. 00	-----

NAVY DEPARTMENT (SALARIES)

237	Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1942	(21)	(23)	
242	Salaries, Navy Department, 1942	(22)		
237	Hydrographic Office, 1941	1, 400. 00	1, 400. 00	
	Total, Navy Department	743, 220, 645. 39	742, 465, 145. 39	-755, 500. 00
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	(Out of the postal revenue)			
	OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL			
231	Office of the Solicitor, 1942	29, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	- 14, 000. 00
231	Printing and binding, 1941	84, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	-24, 000. 00
	Total, Office of the Postmaster General	113, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	-38, 000. 00
	OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
231	Compensation to postmasters, 1941	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	
231	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, 1941	9, 000, 000. 00	9, 300, 000. 00	+300, 000. 00
231	Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1941	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	
231	City-delivery carriers, 1941	7, 000, 000. 00	7, 000, 000. 00	
231	Special-delivery fees, 1941	825, 000. 00	825, 000. 00	
	Total, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General	17, 185, 000. 00	17, 485, 000. 00	+300, 000. 00

²¹ Makes this appropriation available for pay of one additional civil service position at rate in excess of \$5,000.

²² Makes appropriations for Navy Department and naval service available for pay of 15 employees in addition to those previously authorized and increases number of civilian employees authorized to 13,000.

²³ Allows one additional civilian position at rate in excess of \$5,000 and increases number of civilian employees authorized to 10,500.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
231	Star-route service, 1941	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	-----
231	Powerboat service, 1941	70,000.00	70,000.00	-----
231	Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, 1941	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	-----
231	Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1941	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	-----
231	Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1941	18,000.00	18,000.00	-----
231	Balances due foreign countries, 1941 and prior	425,000.00	425,000.00	-----
231	Domestic Air Mail Service:			
	Fiscal year, 1911	36,103.00	36,103.00	-----
	Fiscal year, 1912	445,957.00	445,957.00	-----
231	Foreign air mail transportation:			
	Fiscal year, 1911	40,053.00	-----	—\$40,053.00
	Fiscal year, 1912	520,705.00	520,705.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General	9,480,818.00	9,440,765.00	—40,053.00

231	OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
	Manufacture and distribution of stamps, 1941	700,000.00	700,000.00	
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
231	Operating supplies, public buildings, 1941	75,000.00	75,000.00	
	Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings, 1941	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Total, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General				
Total, Post Office Department				
		27,578,818.00	27,800,765.00	+221,947.00
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE				
228	Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service:			
	Fiscal year 1941	160,000.00	160,000.00	
Fiscal year 1942				
		160,000.00	120,000.00	-40,000.00
228	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1942	9,000.00	9,000.00	
	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942	91,500.00	91,500.00	
Total, foreign intercourse				
		420,500.00	380,500.00	-40,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH				
233	Inter-American Coffee Board, 1942	\$6, 000. 00	\$6, 000. 00	-----
228	Second Inter-American Travel Congress, 1942	3, 500. 00	3, 500. 00	-----
228	Alaskan International Highway Commission, 1942	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----
228	Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, 1942	6, 500. 00	6, 500. 00	-----
243	Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, 1942	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	-----
228	International Committee on Political Refugees, 1941	(24)	(24)	-----
228	Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador, 1941	(24)	(24)	-----
228	Eighth American Scientific Congress, 1941	(24)	(24)	-----
228	International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1941	(24)		-----
	Total, contributions, quotas, etc	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	-----
	Total, State Department	455, 500. 00	415, 500. 00	----- --\$40, 000. 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

248	Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1941	10,500.00	10,500.00	
248	Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control, 1942	1,000,000.00	800,000.00	—200,000.00
248	Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation, 1941	9,000,000.00	4,500,000.00	—4,500,000.00
	Total, Office of the Secretary	10,010,500.00	5,310,500.00	—4,700,000.00
183	Contingent expenses, 1938	(25)	(25)	
183	Stationery, 1938	52.46	52.46	
248	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1941	30,000.00	30,000.00	
183	Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:			
	Fiscal year, 1939	37.18	37.18	
	Fiscal year, 1941	12,000.00	12,000.00	
183	Payment of unclaimed moneys, 1941	7,000.00	7,000.00	
	Total, Bureau of Accounts	49,037.18	49,037.18	

²⁴ Unexpended balance continued available.²⁵ \$375 of unexpended balance made available for purchase of uniforms for guards.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+), or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I.—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
248	Expenses of loans, 1941	(26)	(26)	-----
248	Expenses of loans, 1942	(27)	(28)	-----
COAST GUARD				
183	Pay and allowances, 1941	\$305,500.00	\$305,500.00	-----
183	Pay and allowances, 1942	2,770,000.00	2,770,000.00	-----
183	General expenses, 1942	\$67,000.00	\$67,000.00	-----
213	Special projects, aids to navigation, 1942	84,320.00	84,320.00	-----
213 248	Retired pay:			
	Fiscal year 1935	862.99	862.99	-----
	Fiscal year 1937	1,158.39	1,158.39	-----
	Fiscal year 1938	1,989.18	1,989.18	-----
213	Construction of vessels and shore facilities, 1942	60,000,000.00	47,000,000.00	-\$13,000,000.00

60,000,000.00 17,000,000.00 \$13,000,000.00

272	Claims for damages, operations of vessels		600.00	600.00	
	Total, Coast Guard		64,031,430.56	51,031,430.56	-13,000,000.00
	BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING				
213	Salaries and expenses:				
	Fiscal year 1941		260,000.00	260,000.00	
	Fiscal year 1942		50,000.00	50,000.00	
	Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing		310,000.00	310,000.00	
	SECRET SERVICE DIVISION				
248	Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1942		51,900.00	51,900.00	
	Total, Treasury Department		74,452,920.20	56,752,920.20	-17,700,000.00
	WAR DEPARTMENT				
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR				
271	Claims for damages to and loss of private property		4,551.02	4,551.02	
	Total, title I		903,492,150.75	881,421,504.95	-22,070,645.80

²⁶ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985.

²⁷ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$4,292,000 to \$10,300,000.

²⁸ Limitation on amount that may be obligated increased from \$4,292,000 to \$9,500,000.

Union Calendar No. 281

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

[Report No. 849]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1941

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-

1 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

3 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein,
7 late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000,
8 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

9 Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
10 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
11 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
12 July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in
13 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
14 the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is
15 appropriated.

16 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
17 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
18 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-
19 seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

22 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any bal-
23 ance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion
24 and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on
25 June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same
26 purposes until December 31, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$4,000;

For 1942, \$8,000.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, \$1,000,000.

For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of

1 Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be
2 available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal
3 year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any
4 source.

5 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

6 For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the Presi-
7 dent, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, estab-
8 lished in the Executive Office of the President by admin-
9 istrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and
10 January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and
11 January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the
12 work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions
13 and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance
14 of which they received allocations of funds from the appro-
15 priations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in
16 the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making
17 appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year
18 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under
19 the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Sup-
20 plemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other
21 functions and activities as may be prescribed by the Presi-
22 dent in connection with the work of national defense; which
23 expenses may include all the objects for which and methods
24 by which said emergency funds and funds available to said
25 Council of National Defense were and are available and

1 expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
2 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of
3 members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving
4 while away from their homes without other compensation
5 from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for tem-
6 porary employment of persons or organizations by contract
7 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
8 Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act
9 of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of
10 other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000:
11 *Provided*, That, subject to the approval of the President, com-
12 pensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within
13 the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a
14 rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000:
15 *Provided further*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation
16 made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural
17 Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed
18 \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering
19 national defense and strengthening the bonds between the
20 United States and the other American republics by (1)
21 grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions
22 and facilities in the United States and the other American
23 republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and
24 (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desir-
25 able, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and

1 travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*
2 *further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein
3 appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the
4 President, for the employment of experts, special advisers,
5 and other persons who are not citizens of the United States:
6 *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available
7 for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for
8 the performance of such of the above services as may be
9 required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be
10 available for allocation or transfer to other departments or
11 agencies of the Government for the performance by them
12 of any of the functions or activities for which this appropria-
13 tion is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the
14 amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordi-
15 nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized
16 to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000
17 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of
18 said allocations.

19

REFUGEE RELIEF

20 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of
21 \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hos-
22 tilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency
23 Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby con-
24 tinued available until June 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission:" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other

1 purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for
2 said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the
3 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made
4 available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and
5 1942.”

6 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS’ COUNSEL

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
8 performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bitu-
9 minous Coal Consumers’ Counsel by the Bituminous Coal
10 Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April
11 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and
12 mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office be-
13 fore the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses
14 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal serv-
15 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
16 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for ex-
17 penses of attendance at meetings at which matters of im-
18 portance to the work of the Office are to be discussed,
19 printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services,
20 stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to
21 exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal
22 year 1942, \$175,000.

23 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
25 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
26 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

1 this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Wash-
3 ington, \$300,000.

4 Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation
6 "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year
7 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for
8 the same purpose.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

11 National-defense activities: For an additional amount
12 for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
17 national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the
18 Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform
19 the functions or activities for the performance of which, dur-
20 ing the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations
21 of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
22 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
23 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-
24 ditions under which such allocations were expended during
25 the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in con-

1 nection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of
2 any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before
3 June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as
4 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

7 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
8 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
9 salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the
10 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
12 riation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

13 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
15 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
16 ports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including
17 the objects and subject to the limitations specified in the
18 appropriation for these purposes in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of
20 \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for
21 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-
22 creased to \$214,080, \$465,000.

23 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
24 For an additional amount for continuing the construction and
25 equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research

1 facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley
2 Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

3 Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation
4 of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
5 ment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified
6 under this heading in the First Supplemental National De-
7 fense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
8 \$13,300,000.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selec-
11 tive Service System", contained in the Independent Offices
12 Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment
13 of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of
14 \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsist-
15 ence and other expenses of persons serving while away from
16 their homes, without other compensation from the United
17 States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective
18 Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of
19 actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
20 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving
21 while away from their homes, without other compensation
22 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Direc-
23 tor of Selective **Service** (not exceeding a total of
24 \$100,000) ;".

1 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

2 The limitation established by the Independent Offices
3 Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be
4 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
5 is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

6 UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL

7 COMMISSION

8 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the
9 Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropria-
10 tion Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as
11 amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
12 approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now con-
13 tained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled
14 "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Con-
15 stitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public
16 Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby
17 made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes
18 and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment
19 of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Com-
20 mission, including personal services, for all other necessary
21 incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of addi-
22 tional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union
23 Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional
24 copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Repre-

1 sentatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from
2 Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered
3 to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representa-
4 tives.

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 GENERAL EXPENSES

7 Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon
8 the salary of each of two members of the board of
9 examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of
10 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
11 \$300.

12 CORONER'S OFFICE

13 For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office,
14 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
15 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
16 the following fiscal years:

17 For 1940, \$64.19:

18 For 1941, \$750.

19 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

20 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
21 expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under
22 the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose
23 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$4,500.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
25 printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the con-

dition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to continue available until June 30, 1942.

Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas, and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with the following institutions, respectively:

Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$4,672.50.

COURTS

Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compensation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

1 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
 2 juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified
 3 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Co-
 4 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

5 Municipal court: For an additional amount for compen-
 6 sation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified
 7 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of
 8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

9 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 10 tingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including
 11 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose
 12 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

13 PUBLIC WELFARE

14 Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For
 15 an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940,
 16 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940,
 18 \$34,947.03.

19 JUDGMENTS

20 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 21 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 22 House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh
 23 Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as
 24 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
 25 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
 26 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal years:

Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14:

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937, \$274.29;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935, \$54.15;

War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia, 1934, \$43.63;

Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning streets, \$6.08;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and permit work, \$80.41;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928, suburban, \$36.17;

1 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938,
2 services, \$28;

3 In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

4 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES
5 (PAYABLE FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX
6 AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

7 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
8 \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of elec-
9 tric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby in-
11 creased to \$32,242.14.

12 Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, includ-
13 ing costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh
15 Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may
16 be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
17 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
18 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

19 Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the
20 claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under
21 and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
22 “An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
23 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
24 Columbia”, approved February 11, 1929, as amended by

1 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
2 500), \$600.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
5 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
6 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
7 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
9 years for which such sums are provided.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic
14 reproductions of books and other library materials in the
15 Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at
16 such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same)
17 as he may determine, the money received from such sales
18 to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropria-
19 tion charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

20 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

21 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
22 amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity
23 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds
24 of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
2 priation Act, 1942.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration,
6 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
7 heading in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal
8 year 1942, \$300,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

11 Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional
12 amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and
13 publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and
14 for carrying on other authorized census work, including the
15 objects specified under this head in the "Department of
16 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942,
17 \$393,000.

18 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

19 Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the
20 "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under
21 the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation,
22 salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra
23 compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their
24 assistants, United States Shipping commissioners and their

1 deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees
 2 for which the United States receives reimbursement in ac-
 3 cordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46
 4 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from
 5 \$50,000 to \$70,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional
 8 amount for all necessary employees to man and equip ves-
 9 sels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 11 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

12 Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for
 13 acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping
 14 two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the
 15 Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other
 16 expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year
 17 1942, \$245,000.

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

19 The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may
 20 be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aero-
 21 nautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 22 associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned
 23 with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Ap-
 24 propriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:

For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

For 1938, \$30.60;

For 1939, \$36.49.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Compensation of attorneys, Quinaielt Reservation, Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for certain Quinaielt Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941, \$3,646.48.

BUREAU OF MINES

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (Public Law 49); including supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$62,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; pro-

1 fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not
2 to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment),
3 operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks
4 and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work
5 and in transporting employees between their homes and
6 temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase
7 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection
8 of employees while engaged in their work; travel and sub-
9 sistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in at-
10 tendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting
11 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year
12 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Inte-
13 rior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,
14 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and
15 other contributions from public or private sources offering to
16 cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 National historical parks and monuments: For an addi-
19 tional amount for administration, protection, maintenance,
20 and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the
21 purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000:
23 *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall
24 charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the
25 Mount Rushmore National Memorial area: *Provided further*,

1 That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission
2 shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount
5 for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in
6 the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
8 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500, and of this sum
9 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500
10 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Appro-
11 priation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated,
12 not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary
13 expenses of the American members of the International
14 Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, including not
15 to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for print-
16 ing the report of such Board.

17 Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses
18 for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other
19 life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking
20 anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered
21 by the convention for the preservation and protection of the
22 fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such
23 seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with
24 said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and
25 other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709

1 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard
 2 to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942,
 3 \$290,000.

4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

5 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
 6 amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged
 7 insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
 8 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 9 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

10 Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The bal-
 11 ances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of
 12 the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction
 13 Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of
 14 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941,
 15 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for com-
 16 pleting the purposes and objects provided in such section.

17 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

19 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 20 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938,
 21 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 22 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 24 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
 25 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

1 For an additional amount for printing and binding for
2 the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

3 For 1940, \$3,000;

4 For 1941, \$50,000.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
7 (emergency) : For an additional amount for salaries and
8 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
9 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
10 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
11 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
12 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not
14 to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
16 \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and
17 facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal
18 Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia,
19 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
20 by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and
21 services as the Attorney General may direct.

22 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
23 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
24 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
25 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employ-

1 ment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney
2 General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
3 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
4 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau
5 of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
6 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
7 270, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$133.95.

8 MISCELLANEOUS

9 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an addi-
10 tional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field,
11 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the
12 objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
13 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
15 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
16 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
17 heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
18 1941, \$100,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an
20 additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and
21 so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified
22 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
23 Act, 1940, \$8,000.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
25 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice,

1 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
2 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941,
3 \$25,000.

4 PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

5 Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional
6 amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year
7 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

9 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
10 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
11 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
12 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
13 \$222.29.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 General expenses (other than salaries): For an addi-
16 tional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Natu-
17 ralization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941,
18 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
19 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000:
20 *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation
21 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
22 Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942”, shall be
23 available for the acquisition or construction of temporary
24 buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,
25 and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General

1 obligations may be incurred for such purposes without ref-
 2 erence to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

3 Immigration stations: For an additional amount for im-
 4 migration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
 5 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
 6 priation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

7 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigra-
 8 tion and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition
 9 to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Defi-
 10 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

11 NAVY DEPARTMENT

12 FISCAL YEAR 1941

13 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

14 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 15 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 16 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
 17 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the
 18 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising
 19 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,
 20 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267,
 21 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, in-
 24 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
 25 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified

1 under the following respective heads in the Naval Approp-
2 priation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

3 Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$1,600,000;

6 Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;

7 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

8 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

9 For an additional amount for the Medical Department,
10 fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the
11 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
12 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
13 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

14 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

15 For an additional amount for contingent and miscella-
16 neous expenses, Hydrographic Office, fiscal year 1941, in-
17 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
18 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified
19 under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the
20 fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

21 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy De-
22 partment—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII,
23 Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

CONTINGENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively, \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund:

Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$500,000.

1 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion
2 of facilities, \$1,265,000.

3 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expan-
4 sion of facilities, \$1,095,000.

5 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of
6 facilities, \$1,700,000.

7 Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expan-
8 sion of facilities, \$1,440,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ex-
10 pansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.

11 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.

13 Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia:
14 Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.

15 Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hos-
16 pital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acqui-
17 sition of land, \$800,000.

18 Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina,
19 including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.

20 Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities,
21 \$3,500,000.

22 Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
23 pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.

24 Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina:

1 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
2 \$6,000,000.

3 Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts:
4 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
5 \$6,000,000.

6 Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations,
7 \$3,000,000.

8 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
9 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all
10 public works and public utilities projects provided for the
11 Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result
13 of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority
14 of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-
15 mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined
16 by the Secretary of the Navy.

17 No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy
18 Department shall be expended for a permanent type of con-
19 struction at any shore establishment of any character ac-
20 quired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such
21 establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the
22 Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a
23 permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet
24 such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy

1 may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent
 2 construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use in-
 3 tended nor apply to construction projects now under contract
 4 or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appro-
 5 priation may be obligated for the construction of quarters,
 6 including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fix-
 7 tures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent
 8 construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for com-
 9 missioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted
 10 man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned
 11 officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer,
 12 \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

13

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

14 For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal
 15 year 1942, including the objects and subject to the condi-
 16 tions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation
 17 Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of
 18 the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942,
 19 for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

20

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

21 For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, in-
 22 cluding the objects and subject to the conditions specified
 23 under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for
 24 the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

1

2 Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary conven-
3 tion of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio:

4 For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending
5 the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of

6 the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19,

7 inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3,

8 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appro-

9 priation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby

10 made available for that purpose.

11 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

12 Construction and machinery: On account of objects
13 heretofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated

14 for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction

15 of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary ves-

16 sels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public

17 Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acqui-

18 sition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by

19 the War Department as transports to replace vessels trans-

20 ferred by the War Department to the Navy Department,

21 any vessels transferred from the War Department to the

22 Navy Department to be considered as a part of the additional

23 tonnage authorized by the above-mentioned Act, \$100,000,-

24 000, to remain available until expended.

1 The last clause under the heading “Increase and Re-
2 placement of Naval Vessels”, contained in the Naval Appro-
3 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Sev-
4 enty-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not
5 apply to obligations under the appropriation “Armor, Arma-
6 ment and Ammunition” for alterations for improving the
7 defense installations of vessels.

8 NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

10 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropri-
11 ation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of
12 one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of
13 the Undersecretary of the Navy) at a salary per annum in
14 excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate
15 established in accordance with the Classification Act of
16 1923, as amended.

17 The last proviso under the heading “Miscellaneous ex-
18 penses” in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
19 1942 is amended to read as follows: “That no part of this
20 or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the
21 Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
22 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
23 able for the employment of a greater number than ten thous-
24 and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy

1 Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of
2 specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

3 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy
4 Department—fiscal year 1942" may be cited as title II,
5 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

7 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.
10 For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor
11 for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
13 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so
14 forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
15 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1941, \$60,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
19 for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year
20 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
21 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1941, \$300,000.

23 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
24 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at

1 first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year
2 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
3 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
4 \$9,300,000.

5 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
6 for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery
7 carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

8 City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
9 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941,
10 \$7,000,000.

11 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
12 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland
15 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
16 including temporary service to newly established offices,
17 fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

18 Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland
19 transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, in-
20 cluding ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941,
21 \$70,000.

22 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
23 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
24 routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects

1 and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Appro-
2 priation Act, 1941, \$6,500,000.

3 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount
4 for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year
5 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$1,400,000.

8 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
9 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
10 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

11 Balances due foreign countries: For an additional
12 amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941
13 and prior years, \$425,000.

14 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
15 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth.
16 including the same objects and conditions specified under this
17 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for
18 the fiscal years that follow:

19 For 1940, \$36,103;

20 For 1942, \$445,957.

21 Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional
22 amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as
23 authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$520,705.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distri-
4 bution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, includ-
5 ing the same objects and conditions specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$700,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional
10 amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year
11 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
12 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
13 Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an
15 additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public
16 buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and
17 conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For addi-
22 tional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allow-
23 ances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the follow-
24 ing fiscal years:

25 For 1941, \$160,000;

1 For 1942, \$120,000.

2 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and
4 allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
6 State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

7 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
8 tional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service",
9 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
10 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
11 \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the
12 amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942
13 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Depart-
14 ment for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained
15 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
16 Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

17 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

18 Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount
19 for United States contributions to international commissions,
20 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the con-
21 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee
22 Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed
23 at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940,
24 \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

25 Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the ex-

1 penses of participation by the Government of the United
2 States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be
3 held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
5 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
6 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
7 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
8 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-
9 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
10 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
11 books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
12 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the
13 reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments
14 may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

16 Alaskan International Highway Commission: For ex-
17 penses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission,
18 created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and ex-
19 tended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
21 where, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
22 stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract
23 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
24 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service;
25 rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of

1 things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers,
2 periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards;
3 entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey;
4 and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper
5 in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including
6 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
7 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
8 specified, and also including the United States share of
9 necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year
10 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the
11 appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission"
12 made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued
14 available for the purposes herein specified until June 30,
15 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropria-
16 tion for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

17 Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the ex-
18 penses of participation by the Government of the United
19 States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to
20 be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
21 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
22 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
23 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
24 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
25 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-

1 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
2 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
3 books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
4 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including
5 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
6 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
7 specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

8 Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico:
9 For expenses of participation by the United States in the
10 settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against
11 the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of
12 agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized
13 by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal
14 year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances
15 of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the
16 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, in-
17 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for
18 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

19 International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-
20 expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-
21 mittee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Defi-
22 ciency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years
23 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941,
24 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is con-
25 tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942,

1 including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for
2 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

3 Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador:
4 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of
5 Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the
6 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved
7 June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes
8 until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against
9 the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

10 Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended
11 balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific
12 Congress", contained in the Department of State Approp-
13 riation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same
14 purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1941.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
20 ment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to
21 cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued
22 under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment
23 Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

24 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal
25 control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary

1 of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission
2 under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act
3 of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, cover-
4 ing reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the
5 period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year
6 1942, \$800,000.

7 Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Cor-
8 poration: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore
9 the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity
10 Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March
11 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$4,500,000, or so much thereof as
12 may be necessary.

13 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

14 Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the
15 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department,
16 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the
17 purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Depart-
18 ment: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which
19 may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury
20 guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from
21 \$1,200 to \$1,575.

22 DIVISION OF PRINTING

23 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
24 the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the
25 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
26 ment Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$30,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1939, \$37.18;

For 1941, \$12,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Deficiency Act 1941, is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be

1 available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payment
2 of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues
3 or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the
4 Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

5 The limitation on the amount that may be obligated
6 during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation
7 “Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
8 and extended”, contained in the Treasury Department Ap-
9 propriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000
10 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the
11 Treasury may direct.

COAST GUARD

13 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
14 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
15 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500,
17 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
18 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
19 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
20 Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve
21 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
22 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
23 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
24 and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "trans-
25 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household

1 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
2 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
3 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
4 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered
5 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
6 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard per-
7 sonnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
8 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations”.

9 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
10 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
12 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000,
13 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
14 follows: (1) After the words “engineering competitions;”
15 insert the words “for transportation of dependents of Coast
16 Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve
17 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
18 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
19 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
20 and upon relief therefrom;” and (2) delete the words “trans-
21 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household
22 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
23 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
24 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
25 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered

1 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
2 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard
3 personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
4 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations; for
5 transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwithstand-
6 ing the provisions of other law, of privately owned auto-
7 mobiles of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station;
8 purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at
9 isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed”.

10 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
11 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
12 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
13 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and
14 the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows:
15 (1) After the words “and regulations promulgated there-
16 under;” insert the words “preparing and transporting the
17 remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation ex-
18 penses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and
19 packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household
20 effects and other personal property of deceased civilian em-
21 ployees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8,
22 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated
23 thereunder;” and (2) delete the words “purchase of provi-
24 sions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations,
25 and the appropriation reimbursed;”.

1 Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional
2 amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
3 other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all
4 expenditures directly relating thereto.

5 Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of
6 officers and employees engaged in the field service or on
7 vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously
8 employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal
9 years:

10 For 1935, \$862.99;

11 For 1937, \$1,158.39;

12 For 1938, \$1,989.18.

13 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an
14 additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facil-
15 ities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three
16 additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together
17 with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appro-
18 priation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supple-
19 mental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until
20 expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be
21 available for administrative expenses in connection therewith,
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such
24 section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to

1 such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation
2 of \$47,000,000.

3 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
4 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
5 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
6 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
7 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
8 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
9 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
10 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 272,
11 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$600.

12 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
15 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
16 ury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that
17 follow:

18 For 1941, \$260,000;

19 For 1942, \$50,000.

20 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
22 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
23 crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
24 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
25 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount

1 which may be expended under this head for the purchase of
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
3 creased to \$22,500.

4 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

5 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

6 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
7 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
8 Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled
9 “An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
10 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
11 purposes”, approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth
12 in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Con-
13 gress, \$4,551.02.

14 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

15 CLAIMS

16 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

17 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
18 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
19 termined by the following respective departments and inde-
20 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
21 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
22 arising against the Government of the United States in the
23 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
24 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth

1 in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh
2 Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emer-
4 gency Management, \$42.25;

5 Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

6 Federal Security Agency, \$79.58;

7 Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

8 Veterans' Administration, \$247.12;

9 Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;

10 Department of Commerce, \$512.33;

11 Department of the Interior, \$795.50;

12 Navy Department, \$1,584.77;

13 Treasury Department, \$264.81;

14 War Department, \$14,058.39;

15 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
16 \$2,015.60;

17 In all, \$25,583.27.

18 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

19 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
20 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
21 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
22 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
23 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
24 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-

1 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under
2 the following departments and establishments:

3 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
4 Agency), \$3,597.27;

5 General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60;

6 Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

7 Treasury Department, \$825.30;

8 In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum
9 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
10 such judgments or as provided by law.

11 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
12 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
13 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
14 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
15 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
16 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
17 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
18 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
19 in House Document Numbered 264 under the following
20 department:

21 Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such
22 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
23 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

24 (c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against

1 the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act
2 entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act con-
3 ferring upon the United States District Court for the North-
4 ern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of
5 the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad',
6 approved June 24, 1925", approved August 26, 1937 (Pri-
7 vate Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified
8 to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the
9 Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

10 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
15 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
17 Act.

18 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
20 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
21 Congress in House Document Numbered 275, under the fol-
22 lowing establishment and departments, namely:

23 Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

24 Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

25 Navy Department, \$43,597.37;

1 Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

2 Treasury Department, \$22,980.41;

3 War Department, \$96,336.20.

4 In all, \$198,775.96, together with such additional sum
5 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
6 in such judgments.

7 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
8 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
9 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
10 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

11 For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered
12 by the Court of Claims in favor of Crooks Terminal Ware-
13 houses, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), covering storage of canned
14 meats by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
15 \$688.35, to be paid from the account "12F5829 Federal
16 Surplus Commodities Corporation. Federal Emergency Re-
17 lief Administration." (Judgment certified to the Seventy-
18 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 269.)

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
21 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
22 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the
23 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
24 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
25 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the

1 fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
2 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
3 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
4 House Document Numbered 273, Seventy-seventh Congress,
5 there is appropriated as follows:

6 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
7 ment Printing Office, \$106.48.

8 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Civil Works Admin-
9 istration, \$31.40.

10 For salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
11 Compensation Commission, \$1.45.

12 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.

13 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
14 \$9,692.03.

15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
16 istration, \$287.20.

17 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Secu-
18 rity Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.

19 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
20 Service, \$1.

21 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
22 Health Service, \$155.60.

23 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
24 Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.

1 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
2 \$207.27.

3 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
4 ings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.

5 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
6 Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.

7 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
8 ministration of Public Works, 75 cents.

9 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.

10 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
11 \$7.65.

12 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
13 tion, \$15.

14 For Army pensions, \$72.

15 For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 \$2,328.99.

18 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
19 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
20 \$2,030.38.

21 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, De-
22 partment of Agriculture, \$4,402.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
24 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
25 \$633.40.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
2 navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
4 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

5 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
6 of Agriculture, \$149.

7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
8 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
9 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
10 \$321.57.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
12 nomics, \$4.68.

13 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
14 \$84.47.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

17 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

18 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
19 Agriculture, \$2.50.

20 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
21 relief, \$61.24.

22 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Admin-
23 istration, \$2.

24 For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national for-
25 ests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration) , \$45.

3 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
4 culture, \$182.33.

5 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
6 ture, \$1.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
8 \$987.81.

9 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
10 Credit Administration, \$68.97.

11 **Department of Commerce:** For contingent expenses,
12 Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

13 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
14 nautics Authority, \$12.82.

15 For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

16 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
17 nautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

18 For district and cooperative office service, Department
19 of Commerce, \$5.04.

20 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
21 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
22 Interior, \$130.60.

23 For National Park Service, \$14.34.

24 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
25 \$10.20.

- 1 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.
- 2 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
- 3 45 cents.
- 4 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum
- 5 Administration Board, \$39.55.
- 6 For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior),
- 7 \$9.02.
- 8 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
- 9 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.
- 10 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 11 reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.
- 12 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 13 \$5.83.
- 14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 15 property, \$45.70.
- 16 For Indian school support, \$716.58.
- 17 For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 19 Indians), \$137.27.
- 20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 21 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.
- 22 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 23 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.
- 24 For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo
- 25 Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
2 to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

3 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
4 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

5 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
6 \$20.80.

7 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
8 \$119.36.

9 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
10 \$314.17.

11 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
12 maintenance, \$3.30.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$2.50.

15 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United
16 States courts, \$15.60.

17 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
18 tion Service, \$3,294.89.

19 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Di-
20 vision of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

22 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
23 neering, \$8,390.55.

24 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
25 \$31,551.25.

1 For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.

2 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
3 \$454.72.

4 For payment of officers and employees of the United
5 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
6 currencies (Navy), \$85.20.

7 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
8 Repair, \$3,649.

9 For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.

10 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
11 \$11,351.12.

12 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
13 eign Service, \$607.03.

14 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers,
15 \$263.03.

16 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.

17 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from
18 customs, \$379.57.

19 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.

20 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.

21 For Coast Guard, \$60.

22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.

23 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.

24 For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.

25 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

1 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
2 master Corps, \$855.11.

3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.

4 For pay of the Army, \$598.38.

5 For National Guard, \$2,550.76.

6 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
7 Corps, \$127.26.

8 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.

9 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.

10 For Army transportation, \$333.28.

11 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
12 \$1,205.41.

13 For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.

14 For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.

15 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.

16 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.

17 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
18 \$7.66.

19 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.

20 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.

21 For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.

22 For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.

23 For travel of the Army, \$11.59.

24 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
25 tional Guard, \$16.80.

- 1 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.
- 2 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 3 \$3.30.
- 4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 5 \$5,068.65.
- 6 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.
- 7 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
- 8 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of
- 9 June 19, 1934), \$213.47.
- 10 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 11 Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 13 Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.
- 14 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 15 Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.
- 16 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 17 Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.
- 18 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency
- 19 conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps,
- 20 \$7,895.69.
- 21 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-
- 22 istration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.
- 23 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
- 24 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
2 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture) , \$10.07.

3 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
4 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
5 Agriculture) , \$2,212.21.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.

8 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
9 Service, \$4.50.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
11 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
14 \$31.

15 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
16 Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations,
17 \$20.

18 For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood con-
19 trol, and so forth, \$15.02.

20 For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational,
21 professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

22 For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-
23 relief projects, \$3.19.

24 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
25 administrative expenses, \$163.29.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
2 ways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
4 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
5 \$973.13.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public utilities, and so forth, \$4,350.98.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 administrative expenses, \$8.65.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 women's projects, \$128.90.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
15 Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration,
17 flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agricul-
18 ture), \$5.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
25 \$66.70.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
2 penses, \$38.35.

3 For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for
4 educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks
6 and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

7 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
8 Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
11 \$2,155.88.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
14 \$29.29.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
17 and so forth, \$11.73.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
19 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

20 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
21 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
22 and so forth, \$999.50.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
5 and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 supply fund, \$78.50.

8 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
9 ways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

10 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
11 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

12 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
13 \$10.

14 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
15 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
16 \$101.17.

17 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
18 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
19 so forth, \$15.

20 For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,
21 work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

22 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
23 administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

24 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
25 **Postal Revenues):** For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

- 1 For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.
- 2 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.
- 3 For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.
- 4 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.
- 5 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
- 6 offices, \$16.
- 7 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
- 8 partment, \$5.
- 9 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 10 Department, \$87.38.
- 11 For payment of rewards, \$25.
- 12 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$750.
- 13 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.
- 14 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
- 15 \$32.19.
- 16 For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.
- 17 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.
- 18 For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.
- 19 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.
- 20 For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.
- 21 For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.
- 22 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56,
- 23 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
- 24 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign

1 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
2 of the General Accounting Office.

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
5 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
6 service of the United States mustered into service for the
7 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
8 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
9 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act
10 Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been
11 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
12 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
13 ment, in House Document Numbered 266 of the Seventy-
14 seventh Congress, \$254,685.36.

15 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
16 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
17 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
18 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
19 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
20 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
21 ment Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
22 \$28.57.

23 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
25 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law,

1 under the War Department, in House Document Numbered
2 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

3 SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money
5 to captors, Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689,
6 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the
7 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
8 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered
9 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

10 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled "An Act
12 making appropriations for the Department of State, the De-
13 partment of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the
14 Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
15 and for other purposes", is hereby amended, effective July
16 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period
17 the following: "*Provided*, That this section shall not apply
18 to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
19 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent em-
20 ployees and such temporary employees as are required from
21 time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
22 available".

23 SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation
24 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including
25 funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall

1 be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to
2 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
3 States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation,
4 who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies
5 a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according
6 to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923,
7 as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746,
8 or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned
9 after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall
10 cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade,
11 salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according
12 to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pur-
13 suant to law.

14 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
24 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
25 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
2 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
5 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
6 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
7 for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
10 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
11 ernment of the United States unless such person is a citizen
12 of the United States, or a person in the service of the
13 United States on the date of the approval of this Act who
14 being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declara-
15 tion of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance
16 to the United States.

17 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
19 any person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture
20 or production of any defense article as defined in Public
21 Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in main-
22 taining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent
23 the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation
24 Board shall have certified to the President that further
25 stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the

1 national-defense program and has asked the employees to
2 return to work.

3 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
5 any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as
6 ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recom-
7 mendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who
9 may become members of the military or naval forces.

10 SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect
11 to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942
12 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the
13 purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and
14 authority. All obligations incurred during the period be-
15 tween June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this
16 Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are
17 hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms
18 thereof.

19 SEC. 308. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
20 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

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77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

[Report No. 849]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

JUNE 25, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

FILE COPY

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

5166

[Report No. 846]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1941

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-

1 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

3 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein,
7 late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000,
8 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

9 Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
10 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
11 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
12 July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in
13 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
14 the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is
15 appropriated.

16 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
17 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
18 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-
19 seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

22 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any bal-
23 ance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion
24 and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on
25 June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same
26 purposes until December 31, 1942.

1 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942,
4 including the objects specified under this head in the Inde-
5 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
7 printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal
8 years that follow:

9 For 1941, \$4,000;

10 For 1942, \$8,000.

11 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to
13 enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the
14 functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing
15 expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the
16 Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941
17 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
19 contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books
20 of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press
21 clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation
22 and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal
23 year 1942, \$1,000,000.

24 For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

25 The appropriations herein made for the Office of

1 Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be
2 available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal
3 year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any
4 source.

5 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

6 For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the Presi-
7 dent, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, estab-
8 lished in the Executive Office of the President by admin-
9 istrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and
10 January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and
11 January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the
12 work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions
13 and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance
14 of which they received allocations of funds from the appro-
15 priations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in
16 the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making
17 appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year
18 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under
19 the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Sup-
20 plemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other
21 functions and activities as may be prescribed by the Presi-
22 dent in connection with the work of national defense; which
23 expenses may include all the objects for which and methods
24 by which said emergency funds and funds available to said
25 Council of National Defense were and are available and

1 expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
2 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of
3 members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving
4 while away from their homes without other compensation
5 from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for tem-
6 porary employment of persons or organizations by contract
7 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
8 Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act
9 of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of
10 other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000:
11 *Provided*, That, subject to the approval of the President, com-
12 pensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within
13 the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a
14 rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000:
15 *Provided further*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation
16 made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural
17 Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed
18 \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering
19 national defense and strengthening the bonds between the
20 United States and the other American republics by (1)
21 grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions
22 and facilities in the United States and the other American
23 republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and
24 (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desir-
25 able, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and

1 travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*
2 *further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein
3 appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the
4 President, for the employment of experts, special advisers,
5 and other persons who are not citizens of the United States:
6 *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available
7 for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for
8 the performance of such of the above services as may be
9 required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be
10 available for allocation or transfer to other departments or
11 agencies of the Government for the performance by them
12 of any of the functions or activities for which this appropria-
13 tion is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the
14 amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordi-
15 nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized
16 to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000
17 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of
18 said allocations.

19

REFUGEE RELIEF

20 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of
21 \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hos-
22 tilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency
23 Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby con-
24 tinued available until June 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another: and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other

1 purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for
 2 said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the
 3 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made
 4 available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and
 5 1942."

6 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
 8 performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bitu-
 9 minous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal
 10 Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April
 11 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and
 12 mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office be-
 13 fore the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses
 14 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal serv-
 15 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 16 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for ex-
 17 penses of attendance at meetings at which matters of im-
 18 portance to the work of the Office are to be discussed,
 19 printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services,
 20 stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to
 21 exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal
 22 year 1942, \$175,000.

23 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 25 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 26 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

1 this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
 2 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Wash-
 3 ington. \$300,000.

4 Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to ex-
 5 ceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation
 6 "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year
 7 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for
 8 the same purpose.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

11 National-defense activities: For an additional amount
 12 for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
 13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
 14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
 17 national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the
 18 Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform
 19 the functions or activities for the performance of which, dur-
 20 ing the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations
 21 of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
 22 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
 23 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-
 24 ditions under which such allocations were expended during
 25 the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in con-

1 nection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of
2 any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before
3 June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as
4 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

7 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
8 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
9 salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the
10 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
11 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
12 priation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

13 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
15 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
16 ports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including
17 the objects and subject to the limitations specified in the
18 appropriation for these purposes in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of
20 \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for
21 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-
22 creased to \$214,080, \$465,000.

23 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
24 For an additional amount for continuing the construction and
25 equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research

1 facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley
2 Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

3 Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation
4 of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
5 ment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified
6 under this heading in the First Supplemental National De-
7 fense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
8 \$13,300,000.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selec-
11 tive Service System", contained in the Independent Offices
12 Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment
13 of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of
14 \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsist-
15 ence and other expenses of persons serving while away from
16 their homes, without other compensation from the United
17 States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective
18 Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of
19 actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
20 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving
21 while away from their homes, without other compensation
22 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Direc-
23 tor of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of
24 \$100,000) ;".

1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

2

The limitation established by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

6

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL

7

COMMISSION

8

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now contained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Commission, including personal services, for all other necessary incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of additional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Repre-

1 sentatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from
 2 Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered
 3 to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representa-
 4 tives.

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 GENERAL EXPENSES

7 Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon
 8 the salary of each of two members of the board of
 9 examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of
 10 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
 11 \$300.

12 CORONER'S OFFICE

13 For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office,
 14 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 15 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
 16 the following fiscal years:

17 For 1940, \$64.19;

18 For 1941, \$750.

19 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

20 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
 21 expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under
 22 the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose
 23 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$4,500.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 25 printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the con-

1 dition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
 2 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to
 3 continue available until June 30, 1942.

4 Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional
 5 amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941,
 6 including the objects and under the condition specified in
 7 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 8 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas,
 11 and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

12 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

13 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care
 14 and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by
 15 the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved
 16 by the Commissioners with the following institutions,
 17 respectively:

18 Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

19 Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year
 20 1940, \$4,672.50.

21 COURTS

22 Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compen-
 23 sation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

24 Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

25 Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

1 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
 2 juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified
 3 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Co-
 4 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

5 Municipal court: For an additional amount for compen-
 6 sation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified
 7 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of
 8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

9 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 10 tingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including
 11 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose
 12 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

13 PUBLIC WELFARE

14 Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For
 15 an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940,
 16 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940,
 18 \$34,947.03.

19 JUDGMENTS

20 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 21 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 22 House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh
 23 Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as
 24 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
 25 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
 26 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal years:

Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937, \$274.29;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935, \$54.15;

War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia, 1934, \$43.63;

Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning streets, \$6.08;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and permit work, \$80.41;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928, suburban, \$36.17;

1 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938,
2 services, \$28;

3 In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

4 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES
5 (PAYABLE FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX
6 AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

7 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
8 \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of elec-
9 tric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby in-
11 creased to \$32,242.14.

12 Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, includ-
13 ing costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh
15 Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may
16 be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
17 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
18 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

19 Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the
20 claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under
21 and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
22 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
23 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
24 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by

1 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
2 500), \$600.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
5 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
6 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
7 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
9 years for which such sums are provided.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic
14 reproductions of books and other library materials in the
15 Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at
16 such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same)
17 as he may determine, the money received from such sales
18 to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropria-
19 tion charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

20 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

21 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
22 amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity
23 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds
24 of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
2 priation Act, 1942.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration,
6 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
7 heading in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal
8 year 1942, \$300,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

11 Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional
12 amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and
13 publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and
14 for carrying on other authorized census work, including the
15 objects specified under this head in the "Department of
16 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942,
17 \$393,000.

18 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

19 Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the
20 "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under
21 the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation,
22 salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra
23 compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their
24 assistants, United States Shipping commissioners and their

1 deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees
 2 for which the United States receives reimbursement in ac-
 3 cordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46
 4 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from
 5 \$50,000 to \$70,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional-
 8 amount for all necessary employees to man and equip ves-
 9 sels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 11 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

12 Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for
 13 acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping
 14 two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the
 15 Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other
 16 expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year
 17 1942, \$245,000.

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

19 The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may
 20 be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aero-
 21 nautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 22 associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned
 23 with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Ap-
 24 propriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:

For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

For 1938, \$30.60;

For 1939, \$36.49.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Compensation of attorneys, Quinaielt Reservation, Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for certain Quinaielt Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941, \$3,646.48.

BUREAU OF MINES

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (Public Law 49); including supplies and equipment; traveling expenses: not to exceed \$62,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof: pro-

1 fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not
 2 to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment),
 3 operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks
 4 and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work
 5 and in transporting employees between their homes and
 6 temporary locations where they may be employed: purchase
 7 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection
 8 of employees while engaged in their work: travel and sub-
 9 sistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in at-
 10 tendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting
 11 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year
 12 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Inte-
 13 rior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,
 14 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and
 15 other contributions from public or private sources offering to
 16 cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 National historical parks and monuments: For an addi-
 19 tional amount for administration, protection, maintenance,
 20 and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the
 21 purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven
 22 passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000:
 23 *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall
 24 charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the
 25 Mount Rushmore National Memorial area: *Provided further*,

1 That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission
2 shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount
5 for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in
6 the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
8 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500, and of this sum
9 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500
10 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Approp-
11 riation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated,
12 not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary
13 expenses of the American members of the International
14 Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, including not
15 to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for print-
16 ing the report of such Board.

17 Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses
18 for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other
19 life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking
20 anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered
21 by the convention for the preservation and protection of the
22 fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such
23 seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with
24 said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and
25 other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709

1 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard
 2 to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942,
 3 \$290,000.

4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

5 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
 6 amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged
 7 insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
 8 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
 9 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

10 Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The bal-
 11 ances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of
 12 the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction
 13 Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of
 14 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941,
 15 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for com-
 16 pleting the purposes and objects provided in such section.

17 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

19 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 20 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938,
 21 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 22 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 24 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
 25 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

1 For an additional amount for printing and binding for
2 the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

3 For 1940, \$3,000;

4 For 1941, \$50,000.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
7 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
8 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
9 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
10 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
11 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
12 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not
14 to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
16 \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and
17 facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal
18 Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia,
19 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
20 by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and
21 services as the Attorney General may direct.

22 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
23 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
24 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
25 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employ-

1 ment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney
 2 General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
 3 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 4 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau
 5 of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
 6 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
 7 270, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$133.95.

8 MISCELLANEOUS

9 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an addi-
 10 tional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field,
 11 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the
 12 objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
 13 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
 15 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
 16 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
 17 heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
 18 1941, \$100,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an
 20 additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and
 21 so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified
 22 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
 23 Act, 1940, \$8,000.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
 25 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice,

1 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
 2 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941,
 3 \$25,000.

4 PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

5 Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional
 6 amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year
 7 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
 8 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

9 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
 10 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
 11 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
 12 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
 13 \$222.29.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 General expenses (other than salaries): For an addi-
 16 tional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Natu-
 17 ralization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941,
 18 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
 19 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000:
 20 *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation
 21 "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 22 Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942", shall be
 23 available for the acquisition or construction of temporary
 24 buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,
 25 and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General

1 obligations may be incurred for such purposes without ref-
2 erence to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

3 Immigration stations: For an additional amount for im-
4 migration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
6 priation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

7 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigra-
8 tion and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition
9 to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Defi-
10 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

11 NAVY DEPARTMENT

12 FISCAL YEAR 1941

13 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

14 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
15 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
16 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the
18 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising
19 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,
20 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267,
21 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, in-
24 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
25 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified

1 under the following respective heads in the Naval Approp-
2 priation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

3 Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$1,600,000;

6 Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;

7 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

8 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

9 For an additional amount for the Medical Department,
10 fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the
11 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
12 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
13 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

14 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

15 For an additional amount for contingent and miscella-
16 neous expenses, Hydrographic Office, fiscal year 1941, in-
17 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
18 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified
19 under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the
20 fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

21 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy De-
22 partment—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII,
23 Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

CONTINGENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively, \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund:

Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$500,000.

1 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion
2 of facilities, \$1,265,000.

3 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expan-
4 sion of facilities, \$1,095,000.

5 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of
6 facilities, \$1,700,000.

7 Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expan-
8 sion of facilities, \$1,440,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ex-
10 pansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.

11 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.

13 Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia:
14 Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.

15 Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hos-
16 pital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acqui-
17 sition of land, \$800,000.

18 Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina,
19 including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.

20 Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities,
21 \$3,500,000.

22 Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
23 pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.

24 Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina:

1 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
2 \$6,000,000.

3 Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts:
4 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
5 \$6,000,000.

6 Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations,
7 \$3,000,000.

8 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
9 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all
10 public works and public utilities projects provided for the
11 Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result
13 of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority
14 of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-
15 mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined
16 by the Secretary of the Navy.

17 No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy
18 Department shall be expended for a permanent type of con-
19 struction at any shore establishment of any character ac-
20 quired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such
21 establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the
22 Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a
23 permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet
24 such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy

1 may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent
2 construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use in-
3 tended nor apply to construction projects now under contract
4 or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appro-
5 priation may be obligated for the construction of quarters,
6 including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fix-
7 tures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent
8 construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for com-
9 missioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted
10 man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned
11 officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer,
12 \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

13

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

14 For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal
15 year 1942, including the objects and subject to the condi-
16 tions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation
17 Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of
18 the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942,
19 for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

20

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

21 For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, in-
22 cluding the objects and subject to the conditions specified
23 under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for
24 the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

1

MARINE CORPS

2 Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary conven-
3 tion of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio:
4 For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending
5 the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of
6 the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19,
7 inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3,
8 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appro-
9 priation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby
10 made available for that purpose.

11

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

12 Construction and machinery: On account of objects
13 heretofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated
14 for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction
15 of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary ves-
16 sels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public
17 Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acqui-
18 sition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by
19 the War Department as transports to replace vessels trans-
20 ferred by the War Department to the Navy Department,
21 any vessels transferred from the War Department to the
22 Navy Department to be considered as a part of the additional
23 tonnage authorized by the above-mentioned Act, \$100,000,-
24 000, to remain available until expended.

1 The last clause under the heading "Increase and Re-
2 placement of Naval Vessels", contained in the Naval Approp-
3 riation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Sev-
4 enty-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not
5 apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Arma-
6 ment and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the
7 defense installations of vessels.

8 NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

10 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropri-
11 ation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of
12 one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of
13 the Undersecretary of the Navy) at a salary per annum in
14 excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate
15 established in accordance with the Classification Act of
16 1923, as amended.

17 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous ex-
18 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
19 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this
20 or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the
21 Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
22 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
23 able for the employment of a greater number than ten thous-
24 and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy

1 Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of
2 specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.”

3 The appropriations herein under the caption “Navy
4 Department—fiscal year 1942” may be cited as title II,
5 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

7 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.
10 For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor
11 for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
13 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so
14 forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
15 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1941, \$60,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
19 for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year
20 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
21 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1941, \$300,000.

23 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
24 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at

1 first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year
2 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
3 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
4 \$9,300,000.

5 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
6 for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery
7 carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

8 City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
9 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941,
10 \$7,000,000.

11 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
12 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland
15 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
16 including temporary service to newly established offices,
17 fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

18 Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland
19 transportation by steanboat or other powerboat routes, in-
20 cluding ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941,
21 \$70,000.

22 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
23 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
24 routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects

1 and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Approp-
2 riation Act, 1941, \$6,500,000.

3 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount
4 for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year
5 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$1,400,000.

8 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
9 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
10 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

11 Balances due foreign countries: For an additional
12 amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941
13 and prior years, \$425,000.

14 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
15 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,
16 including the same objects and conditions specified under this
17 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for
18 the fiscal years that follow:

19 For 1940, \$36,103:

20 For 1942, \$445,957.

21 Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional
22 amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as
23 authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$520,705.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distri-
4 bution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, includ-
5 ing the same objects and conditions specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$700,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional
10 amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year
11 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
12 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
13 Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an
15 additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public
16 buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and
17 conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For addi-
22 tional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allow-
23 ances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the follow-
24 ing fiscal years:

25 For 1941, \$160,000;

1 For 1942, \$120,000.

2 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and
4 allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
6 State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

7 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
8 tional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service",
9 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
10 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
11 \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the
12 amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942
13 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Depart-
14 ment for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained
15 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
16 Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

17 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

18 Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount
19 for United States contributions to international commissions,
20 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the con-
21 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee
22 Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed
23 at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940,
24 \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

25 Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the ex-

1 penses of participation by the Government of the United
2 States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be
3 held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
5 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
6 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
7 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
8 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-
9 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
10 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
11 books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
12 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the
13 reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments
14 may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

16 Alaskan International Highway Commission: For ex-
17 penses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission,
18 created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and ex-
19 tended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
21 where, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
22 stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract
23 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
24 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service;
25 rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of

1 things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers,
 2 periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards;
 3 entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey;
 4 and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper
 5 in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including
 6 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
 7 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
 8 specified, and also including the United States share of
 9 necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year
 10 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the
 11 appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission"
 12 made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropria-
 13 tion Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued
 14 available for the purposes herein specified until June 30,
 15 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropria-
 16 tion for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

17 Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the ex-
 18 penses of participation by the Government of the United
 19 States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to
 20 be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
 22 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
 23 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
 24 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
 25 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-

1 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
2 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
3 books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
4 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including
5 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
6 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
7 specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

8 Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico:
9 For expenses of participation by the United States in the
10 settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against
11 the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of
12 agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized
13 by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal
14 year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances
15 of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the
16 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, in-
17 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for
18 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

19 International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-
20 expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-
21 mittee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Defi-
22 ciency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years
23 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941,
24 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is con-
25 tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942,

1 including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for
2 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

3 Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador:

4 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of
5 Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the
6 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved
7 June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes
8 until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against
9 the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

10 Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended
11 balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific
12 Congress", contained in the Department of State Approp-
13 riation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same
14 purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1941.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Administrative expenses. Adjusted Compensation Pay-
20 ment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to
21 cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued
22 under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment
23 Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

24 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal
25 control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary

1 of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission
2 under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act
3 of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, cover-
4 ing reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the
5 period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year
6 1942. \$800,000.

7 Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Cor-
8 poration: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore
9 the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity
10 Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March
11 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$4,500,000, or so much thereof as
12 may be necessary.

13 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

14 Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the
15 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department,
16 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the
17 purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Depart-
18 ment: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which
19 may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury
20 guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from
21 \$1,200 to \$1,575.

22 DIVISION OF PRINTING

23 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
24 the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the
25 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
26 ment Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$30,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1939, \$37.18;

For 1941, \$12,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Deficiency Act 1941, is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be

1 available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payment
2 of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues
3 or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the
4 Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

5 The limitation on the amount that may be obligated
6 during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation
7 "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
8 and extended", contained in the Treasury Department Ap-
9 propriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000
10 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the
11 Treasury may direct.

12

COAST GUARD

13 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
14 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
15 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500,
17 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
18 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
19 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
20 Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve
21 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
22 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
23 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
24 and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "trans-
25 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household

1 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
2 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
3 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
4 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered
5 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
6 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard per-
7 sonnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
8 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations”.

9 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
10 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
12 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000,
13 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
14 follows: (1) After the words “engineering competitions;”
15 insert the words “for transportation of dependents of Coast
16 Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve
17 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
18 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
19 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
20 and upon relief therefrom;” and (2) delete the words “trans-
21 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household
22 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
23 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
24 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
25 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered

1 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
2 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard
3 personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
4 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations; for
5 transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwithstand-
6 ing the provisions of other law, of privately owned auto-
7 mobiles of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station;
8 purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at
9 isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed”.

10 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
11 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
12 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
13 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and
14 the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows:

15 (1) After the words “and regulations promulgated there-
16 under;” insert the words “preparing and transporting the
17 remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation ex-
18 penses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and
19 packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household
20 effects and other personal property of deceased civilian em-
21 ployees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8,
22 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated
23 thereunder;” and (2) delete the words “purchase of provi-
24 sions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations,
25 and the appropriation reimbursed;”.

1 Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional
2 amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
3 other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all
4 expenditures directly relating thereto.

5 Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of
6 officers and employees engaged in the field service or on
7 vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously
8 employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal
9 years:

10 For 1935, \$862.99;

11 For 1937, \$1,158.39;

12 For 1938, \$1,989.18.

13 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an
14 additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facil-
15 ities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three
16 additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together
17 with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appro-
18 priation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supple-
19 mental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until
20 expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be
21 available for administrative expenses in connection therewith,
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such
24 section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to

1 such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation
2 of \$47,000,000.

3 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
4 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
5 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
6 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
7 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
8 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
9 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
10 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 272,
11 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$600.

12 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
15 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
16 ury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that
17 follow:

18 For 1941, \$260,000;

19 For 1942, \$50,000.

20 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
22 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
23 crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
24 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
25 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount

1 which may be expended under this head for the purchase of
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
3 creased to \$22,500.

4 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

5 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

6 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
7 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
8 Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled
9 “An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
10 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
11 purposes”, approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth
12 in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Con-
13 gress, \$4,551.02.

14 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

15 CLAIMS

16 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

17 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
18 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
19 termined by the following respective departments and inde-
20 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
21 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
22 arising against the Government of the United States in the
23 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
24 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth

1 in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh
2 Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emer-
4 gency Management, \$42.25;

5 Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

6 Federal Security Agency, \$79.58;

7 Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

8 Veterans' Administration, \$247.12;

9 Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;

10 Department of Commerce, \$512.33;

11 Department of the Interior, \$795.50;

12 Navy Department, \$1,584.77;

13 Treasury Department, \$264.81;

14 War Department, \$14,058.39;

15 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
16 \$2,015.60;

17 In all, \$25,583.27.

18 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

19 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
20 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
21 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
22 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
23 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
24 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-

1 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under
2 the following departments and establishments:

3 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
4 Agency), \$3,597.27;

5 General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60;

6 Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

7 Treasury Department, \$825.30;

8 In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum
9 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
10 such judgments or as provided by law.

11 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
12 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
13 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
14 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
15 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
16 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
17 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
18 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
19 in House Document Numbered 264 under the following
20 department:

21 Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such
22 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
23 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

24 (c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against

1 the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act
2 entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act con-
3 ferring upon the United States District Court for the North-
4 ern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of
5 the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad',
6 approved June 24, 1925", approved August 26, 1937 (Pri-
7 vate Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified
8 to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the
9 Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

10 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
15 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
17 Act.

18 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
20 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
21 Congress in House Document Numbered 275, under the fol-
22 lowing establishment and departments, namely:

23 Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

24 Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

25 Navy Department, \$43,597.37;

1 Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

2 Treasury Department, \$22,980.41;

3 War Department, \$96,336.20.

4 In all, \$198,775.96. together with such additional sum
5 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
6 in such judgments.

7 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
8 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.
9 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
10 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

11 For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered
12 by the Court of Claims in favor of Crooks Terminal Ware-
13 houses, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), covering storage of canned
14 meats by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
15 \$688.35, to be paid from the account "12F5829 Federal
16 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Re-
17 lief Administration." (Judgment certified to the Seventy-
18 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 269.)

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
21 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
22 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the
23 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
24 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
25 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the

1 fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
2 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
3 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
4 House Document Numbered 273, Seventy-seventh Congress,
5 there is appropriated as follows:

6 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
7 ment Printing Office, \$106.48.

8 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Civil Works Admin-
9 istration, \$31.40.

10 For salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
11 Compensation Commission, \$1.45.

12 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.

13 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
14 \$9,692.03.

15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
16 istration, \$287.20.

17 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Secu-
18 rity Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.

19 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
20 Service, \$1.

21 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
22 Health Service, \$155.60.

23 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
24 Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.

1 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
2 \$207.27.

3 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
4 ings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.

5 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
6 Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.

7 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
8 ministration of Public Works, 75 cents.

9 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.

10 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
11 \$7.65.

12 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
13 tion, \$15.

14 For Army pensions, \$72.

15 For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 \$2,328.99.

18 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
19 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
20 \$2,030.38.

21 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, De-
22 partment of Agriculture, \$4,402.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
24 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
25 \$633.40.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
2 navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
4 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

5 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
6 of Agriculture, \$149.

7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
8 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
9 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
10 \$321.57.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
12 nomics, \$4.68.

13 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
14 \$84.47.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

17 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

18 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
19 Agriculture, \$2.50.

20 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
21 relief, \$61.24.

22 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Admin-
23 istration, \$2.

24 For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national for-
25 ests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$45.

3 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
4 culture, \$182.33.

5 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
6 ture, \$1.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
8 \$987.81.

9 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
10 Credit Administration, \$68.97.

11 **Department of Commerce:** For contingent expenses,
12 Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

13 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
14 nautics Authority, \$12.82.

15 For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

16 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
17 nautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

18 For district and cooperative office service, Department
19 of Commerce, \$5.04.

20 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
21 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
22 Interior, \$130.60.

23 For National Park Service, \$14.34.

24 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
25 \$10.20.

- 1 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.
- 2 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
- 3 45 cents.
- 4 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum
- 5 Administration Board, \$39.55
- 6 For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior),
- 7 \$9.02.
- 8 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
- 9 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.
- 10 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 11 reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.
- 12 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 13 \$5.83.
- 14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 15 property, \$45.70.
- 16 For Indian school support, \$716.58.
- 17 For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 19 Indians), \$137.27.
- 20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 21 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.
- 22 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 23 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.
- 24 For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo
- 25 Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
2 to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

3 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
4 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

5 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
6 \$20.80.

7 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
8 \$119.36.

9 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
10 \$314.17.

11 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
12 maintenance, \$3.30.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$2.50.

15 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United
16 States courts, \$15.60.

17 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
18 tion Service, \$3,294.89.

19 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Di-
20 vision of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

22 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
23 neering, \$8,390.55.

24 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
25 \$31,551.25.

1 For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.

2 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
3 \$454.72.

4 For payment of officers and employees of the United
5 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
6 currencies (Navy), \$85.20.

7 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
8 Repair, \$3,649.

9 For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.

10 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
11 \$11.351.12.

12 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
13 eign Service, \$607.03.

14 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers,
15 \$263.03.

16 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.

17 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from
18 customs, \$379.57.

19 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.

20 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.

21 For Coast Guard, \$60.

22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.

23 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.

24 For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.

25 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

- 1 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
- 2 master Corps, \$855.11.
- 3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.
- 4 For pay of the Army, \$598.38.
- 5 For National Guard, \$2,550.76.
- 6 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
- 7 Corps, \$127.26.
- 8 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.
- 9 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.
- 10 For Army transportation, \$333.28.
- 11 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 12 \$1,205.41.
- 13 For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.
- 14 For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.
- 15 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.
- 16 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.
- 17 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 18 \$7.66.
- 19 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.
- 20 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.
- 21 For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.
- 22 For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.
- 23 For travel of the Army, \$11.59.
- 24 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
- 25 tional Guard, \$16.80.

- 1 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.
- 2 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 3 \$3.30.
- 4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 5 \$5,068.65.
- 6 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.
- 7 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
- 8 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of
- 9 June 19, 1934), \$213.47.
- 10 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 11 Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 13 Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.
- 14 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 15 Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.
- 16 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
- 17 Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.
- 18 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency
- 19 conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps,
- 20 \$7,895.69.
- 21 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-
- 22 istration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.
- 23 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
- 24 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
2 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture) , \$10.07.

3 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
4 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
5 Agriculture) , \$2,212.21.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.

8 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
9 Service, \$4.50.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
11 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
14 \$31.

15 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
16 Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations,
17 \$20.

18 For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood con-
19 trol, and so forth, \$15.02.

20 For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational,
21 professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

22 For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-
23 relief projects, \$3.19.

24 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
25 administrative expenses, \$163.29.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
2 ways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
4 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
5 \$973.13.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public utilities, and so forth, \$4,350.98.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 administrative expenses, \$8.65.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 women's projects, \$128.90.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
15 Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration,
17 flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agricul-
18 ture), \$5.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
25 \$66.70.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
2 penses, \$38.35.

3 For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for
4 educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks
6 and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

7 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
8 Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
11 \$2,155.88.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
14 \$29.29.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
17 and so forth, \$11.73.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
19 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

20 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
21 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
22 and so forth, \$999.50.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
5 and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 supply fund, \$78.50.

8 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
9 ways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

10 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
11 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

12 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
13 \$10.

14 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
15 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
16 \$101.17.

17 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
18 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
19 so forth, \$15.

20 For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,
21 work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

22 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
23 administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

24 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
25 **Postal Revenues):** For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

- 1 For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.
- 2 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.
- 3 For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.
- 4 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.
- 5 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
- 6 offices, \$16.
- 7 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
- 8 partment, \$5.
- 9 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 10 Department, \$87.38.
- 11 For payment of rewards, \$25.
- 12 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$750.
- 13 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.
- 14 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
- 15 \$32.19.
- 16 For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.
- 17 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.
- 18 For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.
- 19 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.
- 20 For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.
- 21 For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.
- 22 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56,
- 23 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
- 24 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign

1 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
2 of the General Accounting Office.

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
5 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
6 service of the United States mustered into service for the
7 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
8 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
9 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act
10 Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been
11 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
12 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
13 ment, in House Document Numbered 266 of the Seventy-
14 seventh Congress, \$254,685.36.

15 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
16 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
17 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
18 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
19 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
20 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
21 ment Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
22 \$28.57.

23 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
25 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law,

1 under the War Department, in House Document Numbered
2 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

3 SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money
5 to captors, Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689,
6 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the
7 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
8 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered
9 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

10 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled “An Act
12 making appropriations for the Department of State, the De-
13 partment of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the
14 Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
15 and for other purposes”, is hereby amended, effective July
16 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period
17 the following: “: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply
18 to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
19 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent em-
20 ployees and such temporary employees as are required from
21 time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
22 available”.

23 SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation
24 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including
25 funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall

1 be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to
2 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
3 States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation,
4 who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies
5 a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according
6 to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923,
7 as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746,
8 or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned
9 after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall
10 cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade,
11 salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according
12 to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pur-
13 suant to law.

14 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
24 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
25 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
2 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
5 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
6 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
7 for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
10 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
11 ernment of the United States unless such person is a citizen
12 of the United States, or a person in the service of the
13 United States on the date of the approval of this Act who
14 being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declara-
15 tion of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance
16 to the United States.

17 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
19 any person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture
20 or production of any defense article as defined in Public
21 Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in main-
22 taining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent
23 the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation
24 Board shall have certified to the President that further
25 stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the

1 national-defense program and has asked the employees to
2 return to work.

3 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
5 any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as
6 ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recom-
7 mendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who
9 may become members of the military or naval forces.

10 SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect
11 to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942
12 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the
13 purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and
14 authority. All obligations incurred during the period be-
15 tween June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this
16 Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are
17 hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms
18 thereof.

19 SEC. 308. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
20 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

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Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

JUNE 25, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter from Fred A. Hulsebus, of Harlan, Iowa, to the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

THE RECENT SUBMARINE DISASTER

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I understand that a resolution has been introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] to appoint a special committee to investigate the recent submarine disaster. May I say to the House that the Navy Department has ordered a court of inquiry, which is the usual procedure? Just as soon as that court of inquiry has made its finding it will be submitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and then the Committee on Naval Affairs will conduct an investigation in reference to the recent accident.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by our colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FLAHERTY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain correspondence between the office of The Adjutant General and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter I received from Walter L. Rice, vice president of the Reynolds Metals Co., a letter from Jesse H. Jones, a statement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and a statement of I. W. Wilson, vice president in charge of operations of the Aluminum Co. of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial from the United States News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deep and sincere appreciation of the tribute paid me by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK], and to assure him that I am always happy to learn that he is discovering something which will be of benefit to him. I am also glad to know that the gentleman is finally reaching the same conclusion as that reached by so many labor leaders, including certain C. I. O. leaders who called on me, that I am a real friend of labor, and I hope that the gentleman himself will ultimately discover that strikes and closed shops and violence are not just the best way to give us national defense. I say I appreciate the compliment, and the more because it comes from a gentleman who has shown himself, according to his own modest admission, as willing to defend American womanhood, even when the woman is traveling on a train and even at the risk of personal violence to himself. I appreciate the gentleman's compliment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution passed by the New York State Young Democratic Club.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein several articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a resolution adopted by the American citizens of Polish extraction, pledging support in the present emergency.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial published in the Labor Record on the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue for 3½ hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5166), the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1941, with Mr. COLE of Maryland in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1941, provides a total amount in cash appropriations of \$882,183,825.29, and in contract authorizations of \$14,900,000. The total is \$22,072,145.80 less than the Budget estimates. Ninety-seven percent of the money provided in this bill is directly traceable to the national-defense program. So far as I know, with reference to these items there is no difference of opinion among the members of the committee. A very comprehensive report analyzing and digesting this large bill is available to the Members if they wish to avail themselves of it and follow the items in detail. The hearings are also available.

The Navy Department receives \$742,465,145.39, the largest amount in the bill, and on page 5 of the report that total is broken down. It consists of \$59,076,080 in deficiencies for the present fiscal year for purely operating and supply costs and \$683,386,600 in supplemental amounts for the fiscal year 1942. Two items, one for aviation and one for ordnance, amounting together to \$529,046,600 in cash and contract authorization, provide for 2,236 additional airplanes and their ordnance equipment and some additional plant facilities for planes and engines. This is a part of the general program sent to Congress recently by the President for the Army and Navy. These additional planes are for delivery in the

fiscal year 1943 and are anticipated to bring the total plane strength of the Navy, allowing for interim losses, to 10,400 by June 30, 1943. Other important items for the Navy provide \$100,000,000 for auxiliary vessels under the act of May 24, 1941, which allowed an increase in auxiliary tonnage of 550,000, and this sum is toward 26 auxiliaries which have been taken over and estimated to cost, for acquisition and conversion, a total of approximately \$151,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to punish the Committee by going all through this bill in detail. I wish now only to give such general information as I think will be of interest and helpful to the Committee. The report, bill, and hearings are available and the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule. I am sure the bill will be understood by the Committee before we come to vote upon the different items in it.

One of the large items in the bill is for the Office for Emergency Management. We provide the sum of \$36,500,000, two and a half million dollars less than the Budget estimate of \$39,000,000. We did that because we feel that certain reorganizations could be made and economies effected, and that the amount granted would give that large organization a good working fund and permit it to discharge the duties and yet not interfere with those duties. In that connection it is interesting to note that the Government has drawn into its service a great many representatives of labor and industry. They propose 311 \$1-a-year men, and 1,291 persons serving without compensation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell me how many of those dollar-a-year men are receiving \$25 a day for expenses? I understand they do in some instances.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think in some instances where they are consultants, and are called here temporarily they can be paid \$25 a day for the days they are employed. Where they are working here continuously at \$1 a year or for no pay they are entitled to not more than \$10 a day for expenses if they want it. I understand a large percentage draw no expense money.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is that in this appropriation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Could the gentleman separate the amount?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No. Those dollar-a-year men are men whose salaries in industry range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year or more. Many of them have given up their private business and they are here serving the Government. The committee has provided that in some instances their per diem and traveling expenses to and from Washington should be paid by the Government.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. If they are getting \$25 a day that is pretty good pay.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, it is pretty good pay, but they are pretty good men, and as far as I am concerned I think the Government ought to pay everybody that works for it what he is worth. I would rather see that done than otherwise.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman feels that it would be better business?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do. We carry a provision in this bill which I think I should mention in passing, relating to within-grade promotions in certain administrative forces. We know that the House has passed recently what is known as the Ramspeck bill, and that it is now pending in the Senate. That governs promotions under the Classification Act. We assume, in due course, that bill will pass the Senate and become law soon after July 1, but if it should not become a law, there would be much confusion in the services if the different departments were permitted to proceed with promotions on their own initiative, and without any well-defined rule that would apply to each department, and there would be discriminations. So we put a prohibition against any promotions in this bill, wishing to hold the situation as it is until the Ramspeck bill becomes a law, and then the departments can proceed in an orderly way. So we need not be alarmed about this provision. It is merely put in here to act as a brake for the time being. I have discussed the matter with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], and I believe he feels that way about it.

We have in the bill some other general provisions which I want to mention briefly in passing, and which I am sure will be of interest to the Members, in title III. Section 303 is the so-called Communist amendment, which has been carried in each appropriation bill. Section 304 is the so-called alien amendment, which has also been carried in each appropriation bill. Section 305 is the Case amendment, which was adopted in the House on the military appropriation bill. Section 306 is the Pace amendment which was adopted in the House on the military appropriation bill.

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In a moment. Those two amendments are carried verbatim, just as they passed the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee has eliminated them. The Senate has not acted on the bill. The press tells us that it is the purpose of the House leadership to bring up for consideration at an early date some bill which will deal with this subject of strikes in defense industry. The Committee on Appropriations felt it would be wise to carry these two provisions in this bill as they passed the House, in order that if anything should be worked out on the military appropriation bill in conference there would be a vehicle in this bill by which the same result could be accomplished. If it is ultimately decided to eliminate them entirely, as a matter of policy, from the military appropriation bill, it would be easy to follow that procedure in this bill. If something should be put into the mil-

itary appropriation bill and there was nothing of that nature in this bill, we would have the confusion of some provision in one bill and nothing in the other. I say that in explanation of why these provisions are carried in this bill. Speaking personally, and I think for every member of the committee, I would express the hope that we would at an early date be given an opportunity in an orderly, orthodox manner on the floor of the House to consider proper legislation on that subject and pass it on a legislative bill, which, of course, is the proper and direct way to deal with the subject. It certainly is bad legislative policy to undertake to deal with fundamental questions of that sort by putting them in as limitations on an appropriation bill. I wanted to say that because I felt there were many Members who would be interested in these two provisions, and I wanted them to understand the position of the committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman has referred to section 303, which places a ban on the use of any of this fund in payment of wages or salaries to any person committed to communistic doctrines. Is there any provision in the bill which would place a ban on the use of those funds for the use of any nation committed to similar communistic policies?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; there is not. We would not be able to reach that by this bill.

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BEAM. I wonder if the chairman can give us any enlightenment as to the number of these dollar-a-year men, the companies who are paying their salaries, the amount of their salaries, and just what is the situation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We have in the hearings a complete list of the dollar-a-year men, the concerns they work for, their previous connections. Their salaries are not shown. Their salaries were given to us in some cases, but they were not put into the hearings. The committee felt, as a matter of policy, it was not advisable to put into the printed hearings the private business arrangement of those gentlemen, and I think we do not have the information as to which of them are now presently carried on the pay rolls of their concerns. The gentleman is interested in the subject, and I wish he would get a copy of the hearings and refer to page 872. I do not know how many of those people are on the pay rolls of the concerns for whom they formerly worked.

Mr. BEAM. As expressed in the committee, I think the practice should be universally condemned of the Government going out and hiring these dollar-a-year men and then the concerns or corporations for which they are working continue them on the pay roll at the salaries which they received formerly, and in the end possibly paying them a very substantial bonus, without the country being advised and the Congress being enlightened in that respect.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I appreciate what the gentleman says about that; but the gentleman will know, of course, that in trying to coordinate and round out and get in motion this colossal industrial effort the Government has not resorted to the expedient of making political appointments to these positions, but has, without regard to political affiliations, reached out into private business and industry and commerce, trying to draw to the service of the Government men who, because of their outstanding experience and qualifications, should be employed. It seems to me that is commendable.

Mr. BEAM. I can appreciate the motivating factor which influenced the Government in this respect, and also the motivating factor which influences these men in accepting it; but, at the same time, I do not want them to pose as patriots, making sacrifices, if the real fact is that the concern with whom they are working is carrying them on the pay roll at the salary which they were receiving before their induction into the United States Government service.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, unless there are further questions, I think I will yield the floor, and we can discuss the details further when we get under the 5-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia has consumed 14 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the major portion of this bill there is complete agreement. Necessity for providing the funds for additional airplanes, for additional ordnance, for additional stores, and for building up the stores fund in the Navy, was apparent to the committee. Necessity of providing funds for additional Coast Guard cutters to replace those that had gone was apparent. The only item about which there might be controversy, to my mind, would be the item for the Office of Government Reports. I do not like it. I never have liked it. It has not been so much a governmental activity as it has been something in the nature of a political set-up.

There has been presented to us a lot of information with respect to the Office of Emergency Management. Some of these set-ups do not appeal to me particularly. The Henderson set-up does not appeal to me particularly. I wish to call to the attention of the committee a set-up appearing on page 829 of the hearings, where large salaries are being paid to people—much larger than they previously received. I will not go into the details of it for there are four or five pages replete with the story. Mr. Henderson himself is a man of very considerable ability. That he has been allied with groups whose first interest was not the United States has appeared on several occasions. On page 5543 of the Dies committee hearings his connection with the Spanish refugee relief outfit was established. On page 9 of the Dies committee annual report No. 1476, a document of the Seventy-sixth Congress, there is a list of those organizations constituting the Communist Party fronts, and amongst those outfits is the Spanish refugee relief committee. If Mr. Hen-

derson is not subversive, he has at least been closely connected with them.

One of the worst set-ups involved in Henderson's outfit is the employment of Robert A. Brady, author of *The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism*. This is an absolutely communistic book. When we get back into the House I shall ask permission to place certain extracts from this book in the RECORD.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. What position does Mr. Brady hold?

Mr. TABER. He is one of those birds in the price-fixing outfit under Henderson. He is getting a salary the equivalent of \$6,250. The gentleman from New York I know is a strong administration man and has always supported the administration vigorously. So the gentleman may have a little picture of the man I am going to read what Brady has to say of Mr. Roosevelt:

Mr. Roosevelt never condemned wealth as such, but only the ignoble, the selfish, the irresponsible wealthy, a perfect Nazi type argument which should be taken to read "only those who are caught with the goods are bad."

That is what this fellow Brady says about Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. When was the date of that statement?

Mr. TABER. The book was printed in 1937. It is a very bad book. It is full of communism all the way through from cover to cover. The idea of employing this kind of bird on the public pay roll is beyond me.

I submit herewith a set of quotations from Brady's book:

[From *The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism* by Robert A. Brady]

Two highly significant factors intervened to accelerate this coagulating tendency, and to offset any such normal modification of program. The first of these was the advent of the depression, and the second was the announcement and first great successes of the Soviet 5-year plan. The first provided the quickening fire for the rise of social unrest; the second provided a striking symbol of success for the entire program of the left—a symbol which was rendered doubly significant by virtue of the fact that the very successes of the Soviet Union occurred simultaneously with the disastrous breakdown of capitalistic economic systems all over the world.

This program is recognizable at a glance as capitalism with all its assets (to the capitalist) and none of its liabilities. It is not, to be true, laissez-faire capitalism; it is monopoly capitalism become conscious of its powers, the conditions of its survival, and mobilized to crush all opposition. It is capitalism mobilized to crush trade unions, to wipe out radical and liberal criticism, to promote with the sum total of all its internal resources, economic advantage at home and abroad.

Determined to stamp out all opposition, it proposes for all Gleichschaltung (coordination). "This coordination," Goebbels explains, "only outlines what will be the normal condition of Germany. This Germany is to have only one goal, one party, one conviction, and this state organization is to be identical with the nation itself." In the name of this new Germany, said Sauckel, Nazi Governor of Thuringia at a meeting of his followers, June 20, 1933, "I command you now to show intolerance against all else. Henceforth there must be one political faith

in Thuringia—national socialism. Discussion of matters affecting our existence and that of the nation must cease altogether. Anyone who dares to question the rightness of the national socialist world outlook will be branded as a traitor."

Sometimes this new capitalist state employs the mailed fist, oppression, repression, the terror; sometimes it resorts to blandishments, to emotional appeals and argument; always it promotes intolerance. Sometimes it utilizes the symbols of the people (Volk), the race, the community (Gemeinschaft); always it promotes the idea of "kultur." The sole question in the choice of instruments or symbols to be used is this: In the particular circumstances which is the most effective? The central idea of "kultur" is useful doctrine for the maintenance of power (pp. 42-43).

Control over the inner life of the worker leads by slow degrees to control over the entire culture—the worker's entire intellectual and emotional environment, the sciences and the arts. Once begun, there is no turning back. Since philosophy of life is at stake, the underlying tenets of the economic system are being weighed in the balance. The Communists teach that only those who produce should govern, and, since none except the weak and the disabled should live from the labor of others, the ideal is a classless society of producers-users. The Nazis seek to prove that the existence of separate and distinct social classes is not only indispensable but the necessary law of life and social organization. To prove their point they resort to arguments not unlike those advanced by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, and, like Plato, they propose a socially stratified society, governed from on top, in which each belongs to that class allotted to him by virtue of his natural gifts and capacities, and in which complete harmony obtains so long as the point of view of each and every man in each and every class is controlled through appropriate education and propaganda (pp. 123-124).

As a flame or age separate chemicals in a retort, so some major divisive forces in modern society seem to be slowly separating the people of every nation into warring camps. Left and right, Popular Front and Fascist, "red" and reactionary, capital and labor—the terms vary with time and circumstance, but the cleavage remains the same—remains the same, but forever widens, forever deepens, forever sharpens: the edge of hatred and brings nearer the threat of war—civil and international. However the divisive forces may be analyzed, the fact that this cleavage runs, like a widening geological fault, through all the layers of society is beyond question (p. 323).

Knowledge of the facts and a little reflection will show that the issue does not turn on fascism per se, but on that form of capitalism of which it is no more than the politically conscious phase. For better or worse, the deeper issue now being squarely faced is whether capitalism as a coercive political and economic system should be allowed any longer to survive (p. 324).

As all parties realize, the end result will be either the triumph of reaction and a new lease on life for capitalism, or else a victory for socialism and the extermination of the rich and powerful of bank, factory, bivouac, and cloister (p. 324).

There is no hope against all this except that of sweeping away the very foundations on which fascism constructs its brittle edifice. If the world-wide fascism trend of things is to be reversed, what is left of democracy must be reinforced and the sweep of the tide turned. But this means an erosion of Fascist foundations, not by humanizing business enterprise but by arraying together all those forces whose face is turned the other way.

Against an opponent who believes singly and solely in force and guile, force must be

massed. The hope of the people of the United States is to be found not in giving free reign to monopoly oriented and Fascist-inclined capitalism but in turning backs its fields, factories, and workshops to those who fought its war of freedom against a tyrannical power, and who built, with their muscles and brains, all the real wealth and all that there is in America which deserves the name of culture. But it will not come to them as a gift; they must learn that the only solution to recovery of their heritage lies within themselves (p. 355).

And then there is Mildred Edie Brady. Mrs. Brady is employed at \$5,600. She is the wife of Robert. She was the business manager of a magazine known as Friday, which ties right into the Communist front. She was also the editor of a magazine known as Bread and Butter, which ties right into the Communist front.

Why the Government of the United States should employ folks who are not cooperating with it, putting them on the pay roll, is something that just does not appeal to me.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield at this time. I have too many requests for time in debate on this bill.

The cut made by the committee in the Office of Production Management was made with the understanding that Mr. Coy, the man in charge of the administration of that outfit, that the duplication in their administrative expenses would be eliminated and that some of these other things that will not bear the light of day might be revised and cut down. I am hoping to see some of these things revised and cut down. If you will study the list on page 829 of the hearings, to which I have called attention, I am sure you will find a great many opportunities where substantial cuts could be made without in the least affecting real defense operations or anything that might provide the material Mr. Henderson might need to keep the price structure of the country from running completely wild.

I am not going to spend a lot more time on this particular thing because there is heavy demand for time from others on this bill. I shall extend my remarks and include a good deal more of this set-up than I have outlined to you here; and I am going to hope that these governmental outfits will take the statements I have made, and will make in extending my remarks, as the kind of criticism a real American would follow in straightening out this situation. When the item for the Office of Government Reports is reached, I shall offer the amendment to which I have referred, an amendment which has heretofore been offered; but I will not for the present take any more of the Committee's time. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

PROPOSAL FOR A JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I arise to submit a few observations which I hope will have some helpful applicability to the critical situation now facing the Congress and the country, with special reference to revenues and appropriations.

There is no need on my part to refer to the abnormality of the times. Everyone who has eyes to see and ears to hear can detect in what is presently going on the seeds of great revolutionary changes in our American life. These are times of flux; these are times of stress. The very bulwarks of our Government are being warped and strained. These are times that call for strong men and not for weaklings—men with stout hearts and level heads to see that in the midst of violent pressures and repercussions and vagrant tendencies the future development of our Government is held within the realm of sound principles and within the four corners of the Constitution. The demand now is for statesmanship of the highest order, of unimpeachable soundness and virility, to steer the ship of state around two great perils which, to the discerning, appear to be altogether too near in the offing—the peril of national bankruptcy and the greater peril of the possibility of the loss of our traditional American form of government and our American way of life.

WITHIN THE CONSTITUTION'S FOUR CORNERS

It is with genuine heartfelt concern that I suggest the necessity, if our Republic is to survive, of holding the future development of our Government within the four corners of the Constitution. I think that a "back to the Constitution" movement, with every American having a part in it, would be an excellent thing at this time. Let the Constitution be made a topic of reading and comment around every fireside in the land. Let the Constitution be taught in the schools with more universality and zeal than it ever has been taught before, so that the rising generation may learn what it really means as the basis of free government and as a guaranty of their priceless rights and liberties. And, by all means, let us who are charged with the duties and obligations of membership in this body set an example to the country by living up to our responsibilities under the Constitution. Let us remember that among the fundamental provisions of the Constitution is the one which set up three separate, equal, and coordinate branches of government, each independent of the other. I know that in times of declared emergency it is necessary to delegate extraordinary powers to the Executive establishment, but Congress has done altogether too much of that sort of thing in recent years when there was no emergency. The result is that Congress has dropped to a very low estate in the estimation of the country. In deference to ourselves, to our constituents, and to the Constitution we all profess to love, we should retrieve our position as rapidly as it can be done, sensibly and sanely, and reestablish Congress, in fact as well as in name, as one of the three great coordinate and equal branches of government. Let us not delegate any more powers which Congress itself should exercise; but let us face our duties manfully and discharge them to the best of our ability, in the light and with the understanding that God gives us.

This leads me to a discussion of a problem in which we as Members of Congress are directly responsible—the problem of revenues and appropriations. In a sense this is peculiarly a problem for first-hand consideration of the House of Representatives because under the Constitution all revenue bills must originate in the House, and under immemorial practice all appropriation bills do originate there.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES

I invite the attention of the House to some startling figures in regard to our mounting national debt and our national expenditures: The gross public debt on June 11, 1941, was \$48,524,967,328.02. The highest peak of the World War debt was registered on August 31, 1919, when the debt was \$26,596,000,000. In other words, in the present emergency, short of war, without a shot having been fired, when we are theoretically at peace with the world, we already have a debt about \$22,000,000,000 in excess of the peak of the World War debt. I am advised by Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, that on a basis of present Budget figures, our national debt on June 30, 1942, the close of the next fiscal year, will be \$61,168,000,000. Any additional revenues that may be created by an enlargement of the tax structure will reduce this estimate accordingly, but, on the other hand, it will be subject to incalculable increase by whatever additional appropriations, not now budgeted or in sight, it may be necessary to make during the next year in the interest of the defense of our country. The latest figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is cited as the highest authority, place the total wealth of the United States at \$294,481,000,000, so it will be seen that the estimated public debt as of June 30, 1942, will be well over the equivalent of one-fifth of the total estimated national wealth.

THIS YEAR'S ENORMOUS TOTAL

So far at the present session of Congress the appropriations exceed \$30,000,000,000. This is \$51,000,000 in excess of the total wealth of 20 States as shown by the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, as follows:

Nevada.....	\$651,000,000
Delaware.....	662,000,000
New Mexico.....	698,000,000
Wyoming.....	833,000,000
Vermont.....	858,000,000
Arizona.....	975,000,000
Utah.....	1,152,000,000
New Hampshire.....	1,197,000,000
Idaho.....	1,273,000,000
Mississippi.....	1,478,000,000
North Dakota.....	1,539,000,000
Arkansas.....	1,558,000,000
South Dakota.....	1,711,000,000
Rhode Island.....	1,903,000,000
Maine.....	1,981,000,000
Florida.....	2,052,000,000
Colorado.....	2,093,000,000
South Carolina.....	2,166,000,000
District of Columbia.....	2,552,000,000
Oregon.....	2,627,000,000

Total..... 29,949,000,000

The appropriations so far this year—\$30,000,000,000—are almost two and one-half times the total of the appropriations required to run the entire Government

during the 20 years from 1890 to 1910, which were as follows:

1890.....	\$395,430,284 26
1891.....	463,383,480 46
1892.....	524,381,815 60
1893.....	597,376,397 53
1894.....	519,535,293 31
1895.....	492,477,759 97
1896.....	496,982,585 01
1897.....	515,852,380 27
1898.....	528,735,878 33
1899.....	892,656,775 65
1900.....	698,912,982 83
1901.....	705,653,298 01
1902.....	730,241,862 51
1903.....	801,682,773 42
1904.....	752,741,659 25
1905.....	781,288,214 95
1906.....	818,191,283 26
1907.....	881,953,644 09
1908.....	919,163,823 18
1909.....	1,006,431,726 96

Total..... 12,982,473,918 85

In citing these astronomical expenditures I do not want to be construed as criticising in any degree the outlays for national defense. I have disagreed with many of the nondefense expenditures of the 12 years since I have been a Member of Congress and have voted against them but in a world where conscienceless aggressors are trampling on the rights of every innocent nation in their bloody path of conquest, common sense requires that we should prepare ourselves to meet any attack on the United States and the Western Hemisphere, which we are obligated, under the Monroe Doctrine, to defend. I am simply quoting the record of debt and spending, repellent as it is, in order to present the financial picture which we have before us, and as a factual basis on which I propose to predicate certain definite suggestions which I believe would result in a more satisfactory and more economical management of the Government's fiscal affairs.

FUNCTION OF JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

The primary idea I have in mind is that there should be created a legislative mechanism in the nature of a joint budget committee, which would survey the entire appropriation and revenue field and present to Congress at the same time the appropriations are presented a plan of taxation to offset, as far as possible or practicable, the appropriations to be carried in the appropriation bills.

Similar ideas have been proposed with much persuasiveness and force by Mr. Woodrum of Virginia, chairman of the Deficiencies Appropriations Subcommittee, and Mr. Treadway, of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. On January 3, 1941, the opening day of the present Congress, I introduced a House resolution for the creation of such an instrumentality under the name of the "House Committee on Fiscal Planning," which embodied essentially the same plan I now have in mind.

The joint Budget committee or House committee on fiscal planning, would be composed of 11 members, as follows: The chairman, ranking majority member; acting chairman of the deficiencies subcommittee, and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations;

the chairman, ranking majority member, chairman of the subcommittee on taxation and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee; the Speaker of the House, the majority leader of the House, and the minority leader of the House.

The function of the joint Budget committee would be to coordinate revenue and spending activities, and to introduce economies wherever it is possible and feasible to do so.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

With the indulgence of the House, I shall quote the text of my resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there is hereby created a special House Committee on Fiscal Planning, to be composed of the chairman, ranking majority member, acting chairman of the deficiencies subcommittee, and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; the chairman, ranking majority member, chairman of the subcommittee on taxation, and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee; the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to make a study of United States Government finances with a view to coordinating revenue and spending activities and introducing economies wherever it is possible and feasible to do so in order to reduce the gap between Federal revenues and Federal expenditures and bring about an approach to a balanced Budget in the ordinary financial operations of the Government.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to report its findings and recommendations to the House and such findings and recommendations shall be made public records and shall be published as House documents.

REVOLUTIONARY BUT NECESSARY

The procedure contemplated by this measure would be revolutionary, it is true, but it would be revolutionary in the right direction. I think almost any person with a business brain will agree that we now have exactly the reverse of the correct procedure. We go ahead and appropriate and then we bring in tax measures to pay the bill, and usually the tax laws are so insufficient that they do not begin to pay the bill, and the revenue they produce amounts to but little more than a token payment on the spending account.

Would it not be far wiser to decide first what the appropriations should be for certain purposes and then, when the appropriations are decided upon, to bring in at approximately the same time tax measures to foot the bill? That would be the business way. There are some pretty big business concerns in America, but not one of them makes a practice of spending without the slightest reference to its income. If it did, it would soon be in the bankruptcy court. The hard-headed business executive, before deciding upon an expenditure, checks up on his revenue to ascertain whether he can afford the outlay. This is something that Uncle Sam never has done up to date. There is absolutely no coordination between the revenue-raising and the appropriating functions of Congress. Each operates as independently as if the other did not exist.

HOW PLAN WOULD WORK

It is worth while to note how the joint Budget committee would operate. Let us consider some hypothetical cases. We will say that last year in all Government agencies the sum of half a billion dollars was appropriated for highways. The joint Budget committee might decide that \$75,000,000 would be sufficient for the next year and in the revenue scheme provision would be recommended for that amount and no more. The joint committee might decide that we can do without a public-building program for a time and no more public buildings would be recommended. It might decide that we can get along with one-fourth of what we have been spending for reclamation projects, for flood control, and for rivers and harbors, and it might lead the way to economy along those and many other lines. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has stated publicly that a billion dollars a year might be saved in non-defense appropriations, but, generally speaking, the Budget estimates that are coming up to the Hill show no reductions large enough to be seen with the naked eye. If the House will create the proposed joint Budget committee, it will assist Secretary Morgenthau in his noble resolve to cut the cost of government.

SOME CENTRAL AUTHORITY NEED

Surely in a legislative body such as ours there should be some central over-all authority which would consider the levying of taxes to raise revenue and the appropriating of moneys as belonging to one interrelated problem. Otherwise you are certain to have one of two results, both of which are very bad, and it is difficult to tell which is the worst. Either you will have the piling up of huge surpluses that are a constant invitation to extravagance, or you will have gross shortages in revenue to meet the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, which means appalling deficits. To properly guard against one or the other of these dilemmas there must be a meeting of minds of those who formulate the bills to levy the taxes and those who formulate the bills disposing of the moneys so raised. At times in the past great surpluses have actually been piled up in the Treasury, an invitation to riotous extravagance. In recent years we have seen exactly the opposite manifestation, with appropriations 7 leagues ahead of revenues, producing staggering deficits.

LET US PUT SOME BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT

I plead with you, ladies and gentlemen of the House, to consider the advisability—no; not the advisability, but the dire necessity—of injecting some business into our appropriating and tax-raising system. I believe the committee I have suggested is the nucleus of something that is very much needed as an addition to our legislative machinery. I would not be presumptuous enough to say that it is by any means a perfect solution. It is more an idea than a plan. Probably wiser and more experienced heads than mine would be able to lick it into more workable shape than I have been able to present it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I appreciate the splendid statement the gentleman is making. In my own State of Kentucky and in many other States even the county fiscal agencies sit down at the beginning of the year and find out how much money they are going to get, then from that they proceed to expend the money, and they are not permitted under the law to go beyond that. I think the gentleman's plan is very much along the same line. In that way in Kentucky we are keeping the county revenue and the expenditures in line with each other.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentleman for his interesting contribution.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It seems to me in this great body of men here that we could work out a plan as sensible as is used in the various counties throughout the United States to avoid heavy taxes and these very huge deficiencies year by year.

Mr. LUDLOW. I certainly think so. I hope the gentleman might find it possible some time to give the House the benefit of a complete description of the plan in Kentucky, so that we may all benefit by the pioneering that has been done down in his country.

I imagine that for a considerable time at least the Joint Budget Committee would confine its functions largely to nondefense expenditures, since estimates of the fighting forces for national defense are passing practically unchallenged; but when the emergency is ended and the situation reverts to something like normal, the committee would have an important over-all function in reference to all appropriations of every kind and character and the revenues incidental thereto. I believe the creation of such a committee, pointing in the direction of an ultimately balanced Budget, would be a tonic to business and an aid to the forces that must sometime be relied upon to bring about recovery, if there is ever to be recovery in America.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman from Indiana has for a long time been a staunch advocate of having the Government, and especially the legislative branch of the Government, adopt something that approximates a sound, logical fiscal policy. The country is indebted to him for the serious thought he has given the matter. Does not the gentleman agree with me that if and when the day comes, and it will come, when we begin to demobilize these high-powered industrial efforts that we are making, there is going to be more need for some sort of a carefully laid out, well-considered plan which will control the expenditures and revenues and that without such a plan there is only one thing that can happen, and that will be confusion and fiscal calamity to the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. LUDLOW. I certainly agree with every word the gentleman from Virginia has so well said. I want to add that in

that day, if we will follow the sound, constructive leadership of the gentleman from Virginia, this problem will be worked out to the satisfaction of everybody and for the benefit of the country.

REAL PROBLEM CAUSED BY MECHANIZATION

A forelooking view of the post-emergency reconstruction era will not fail to take note of the difficulties that will inevitably be created by the widespread mechanization of our factories to speed up defense production of airplanes, tanks, and other munitions, all of which mechanization will be available for private production when the war is over. This means fewer jobs and a greater recovery problem. The national income for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$92,000,000,000 as against \$33,000,000,000 in 1929, an increase of \$9,000,000,000, and yet there are more unemployed now than in 1929 and there will be an unemployment situation of terrific acuteness when the defense factories close down. If we act wisely we will do everything we can in advance to provide a cushion against that contingency.

PUBLIC OPINION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

There remains but one point to be mentioned, and that is the authority the joint Budget committee would have to make its decisions effective. Frankly, I do not know what authority it would, or could have, beyond the power of publicity and the force of the public opinion that would rally to its support, but the power of publicity is at times tremendous and it has been said that public opinion rules the world, which may be putting it a bit strongly though it undoubtedly is a very vital and impelling force. I rather suspect that if the joint Budget committee should declare that in the public interest an appropriation for a certain purpose, roads, reclamation projects, or whatnot, should not exceed a certain amount its finding would be treated with great respect in Congress and in the court of public opinion. I sincerely fear that with the momentum our spending has attained unless we establish such a check as I have described we will be head-on for wreck and ruin. The joint Budget committee would suggest maximum appropriations on major items and, of course, there would be nothing to prevent the Appropriations Committee from conducting hearings in the usual way and reducing items as it may see fit. With such men as CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, chairman, and JOHN TABER, ranking minority member, of the deficiencies subcommittee, on the job there is no doubt that the interests of the country will be well protected.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this bill covers a lot of territory. Much of it is brand-new territory, as far as the Congress is concerned. It carries a total of \$882,000,000 in addition to about \$14,900,000 in contract authorizations. This is \$22,000,000, or thereabouts, less than the Budget estimate.

The principal items in the bill are, first, an item of about thirty-seven and a half million dollars for the Executive

Office of the President, including provision for the Office for Emergency Management and related activities and for the Office of Government Reports; second, \$51,000,000 for the Treasury Department, primarily for the Coast Guard; and, third, \$742,000,000 for the Navy Department, primarily for airplanes, ordnance in connection with those planes, auxiliary ships, and public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

For the first time the Office for Emergency Management and most of the related agencies come before this Congress for consideration. A total of 12 of these agencies, including the O. E. M., are provided for in this bill. The requests for these 12 agencies amounted to \$39,000,000, plus \$3,000,000 for contract authorizations.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point a break-down, showing, by agency, the personnel and dollars requested:

Office for Emergency Management—Statement of estimates—Budget for fiscal year 1942

	Personnel	Appropriation
Liaison Office for Emergency Management.....	565	\$2,610,976
Office of Production Management.....	2,875	9,158,662
National Defense Research Committee.....	591	10,000,000
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.....	1,455	3,769,462
Office of Administrator of Export Control.....	578	1,000,000
Office of Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations.....	507	
Cash.....	\$7,331,639	
Contract authorization.....	3,000,000	
		10,331,639
Division of Defense Housing Coordination.....	127	475,000
Division of Transportation.....	27	85,481
Office of Civilian Defense.....	264	900,280
Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities.....	367	2,800,000
Office for Agricultural Defense Relations.....	26	108,500
Division of Information.....	249	750,000
Total requirements for 1942 fiscal year.....	7,431	42,000,000
Less: Contract authorizations requested.....		3,000,000
Total cash appropriations requested.....		39,000,000

The members of the committee will observe that the total personnel requested amounted to 7,431. Of this total, 5,689 were to be on an annual basis, 140 on a per diem basis, 311 on a \$1-a-year basis, and 1,291 on a basis without compensation.

The recommendation of your committee for the 12 agencies in question is thirty-six and one-half million dollars in a single appropriation item plus \$3,000,000 in contract authorizations, a reduction below the Budget figures of two and one-half million dollars, the allocation of the reduction as between the 12 agencies being left up to the President through the Office for Emergency Management.

I have no doubt, and I am sure that your committee has no doubt, that this reduction can be put into effect without impairing the efficiency of any essential functions provided for.

Because the Office for Emergency Management and the 11 related agencies are

for the most part new organizations, I shall comment very briefly on each of them.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Office for Emergency Management has been set up as a liaison office between the President and the related agencies under the leadership of Wayne Coye, liaison officer. Its purpose is to coordinate and to eliminate duplication. Its purpose, also, is to afford central services for all related agencies. As a matter of fact, it does not furnish these services to the Office of Production Management, as the latter prefers to maintain its own staff.

This agency requested a personnel of 565 and an appropriation of \$2,610,976. I am confident that this amount can be substantially reduced, particularly in view of the administrative personnel maintained by the Office of Production Management to the number of 326.

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The Office of Production Management, the most important of the 12 agencies, has been set up under the leadership of William Knudsen, Director General, and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General. Its purpose is the mobilization of our material resources and industrial facilities in the interest of national defense.

It requested a personnel of 2,875 and an appropriation of \$9,158,662.

Its principal divisions are the Division of Production under John Biggers and William Batt, the Division of Priorities under Edward Stettinius, the Division of Purchases under Donald Nelson, the Division of Labor under Sidney Hillman, and the Division of Research and Statistics under Stacy May.

The National Defense Mediation Board, under William H. Davis, is also included under the Office of Production Management.

The agency reports funds made available for national defense, including appropriations and authorizations, the lend-lease bill, the President's emergency funds and British commitments, in the amount of \$49,000,000,000. It estimates expenditure for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 amounting to \$29,800,000,000, leaving a balance of \$19,200,000,000 for expenditure for the fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945.

The country should derive real encouragement from the outstanding ability of many of those who have accepted positions in this agency in this emergency. The fact remains, however, that the agency still has no one authoritative directing head, being included in the Executive Office of the President.

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Hand in hand with the Office of Production Management is the National Defense Research Committee. This includes a number of nationally known figures in the field of science under the leadership of Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institute. Its purpose is that of scientific research in respect to all mechanisms of war except those covered by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The agency requested a personnel of 591 and an appropriation of \$10,000,000. Its work is of vital importance.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND CIVILIAN SUPPLY

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has been set up under the leadership of Leon Henderson, who, as the members of the committee know, has had previous service with N. R. A., with the Securities and Exchange Commission and with the Advisory Committee for the Council of National Defense.

The purpose of this agency is to avoid unwarranted price rises, to facilitate the supply of materials for civilian use and, in general, to endeavor to avoid or minimize the disasters of inflation.

This agency requested a personnel of 1,455 and an appropriation of \$3,769,462. An administrative break-down will be found at page 837 of the hearings.

The duties of the agency will be found in the Executive order of April 11, 1941, a copy of which is also embodied in the hearings. Among other things, the agency is instructed "to determine and publish after proper investigation such maximum prices, commissions, margins, fees, or other elements of cost or price of materials and commodities as the Administrator from time to time deems fair and reasonable." Also, "to formulate programs designed to assure adequate standards for and the most effective use of consumer goods." The Administrator is instructed "to take all lawful and appropriate steps to facilitate the observance" of his findings.

The scope of this agency is enormous. The legal authority for the duties entrusted to it is certainly open to grave question and has in fact been questioned on the floor of the Senate. The enforcement of the orders issued is apparently at present to be dependent on the force of public opinion and on certain so-called sanctions to be found in the National Defense Act, in the Selective Service Act, and other general powers of the Federal Government.

I believe that a proper control of prices is essential in view of the menace of inflation. Mr. Henderson hopes that the desired results can be obtained on the basis of cooperation by all concerned in what he describes as "the American way." I doubt very much if real price control can be obtained on any such basis. If it is really to be obtained, I am afraid that we shall have to resort to methods far removed from "the American way." It is to be hoped that the activities of this agency will not prove to be a stepping stone to those methods.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF EXPORT CONTROL

The Office of Administrator of Export Control has been set up under Gen. Russell Maxwell. Its purpose is the prohibition or curtailment of the exportation of supplies essential in the interest of national defense. It operates by means of requisition after a determination of necessity by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Army and Navy Munitions Board. It recommends to the President just compensation in the event of requisition.

The agency requested a personnel of 578 and an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

The Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations has been set up under the leadership of Nelson Rockefeller. Its purpose is to coordinate the work of all agencies, both public and private, with a view to insuring economy and efficiency in respect to hemisphere defenses in reference to commercial and cultural aspects of the problem. To this end, it works in the fields of education, radio, moving pictures, the press, travel and, in general, in any and all fields tending to improve our long-run commercial relations with Latin America. The agency requested a personnel of 307 and an appropriation of \$7,331,639, in addition to contract authorizations in the amount of \$3,000,000.

DIVISION OF DEFENSE HOUSING COORDINATION

Members of the committee are familiar with the Division of Defense Housing Coordination under Charles Palmer inasmuch as this agency has been before the Congress for appropriations previously. Its purpose is the coordination of the work of all agencies in the field of defense housing.

Mr. Palmer reports that programs of housing have been recommended to the President for 136 localities in 47 States. He also reports greatly improved cooperation between the agencies taking part in these programs.

The agency requested a personnel of 127 and an appropriation of \$475,000.

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

The Division of Transportation has been set up under Ralph Budd. Its purpose is to insure adequate transportation facilities of all kinds for defense requirements as well as adequate warehousing facilities for strategic and critical materials.

The agency requested a personnel of 27 and an appropriation of \$95,481.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The Office of Civilian Defense has been set up under the leadership of Mayor LaGuardia, of New York. Its purpose is to serve as a channel of communications between national and State agencies through State and local defense councils and to furnish information and advice concerning the national-defense program and the utilization of local defense councils.

Examples of the work contemplated are to be found in plans for auxiliary fire forces, air raid protection wardens, and similar precautionary plans.

The agency requested a personnel of 264 and an appropriation of \$900,280.

Mayor LaGuardia stated frankly that the request was based on guesswork and that he would operate on whatever funds Congress saw fit to make available. Whether or not a million dollar set-up is essential for this work at this time seems to be open to question.

COORDINATOR OF HEALTH, WELFARE, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

I call attention particularly, Mr. Chairman, to the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related

Activities, which has been set up under Charles Taft. Its purpose, as its name implies, is to coordinate the health, welfare, and related activities in connection with the national-defense program. Among the related activities are included recreation, nutrition, education, and social protection.

I emphasize in passing the enormous amount of money that is being expended in one way or another for recreation in this connection. The armed forces have come to us for appropriations, among other things, for swimming tanks on an island in the Atlantic Ocean, handball courts, tennis courts, golf courses, moving-picture auditoriums, and other recreational set-ups. They have stated that they do not want the Y. M. C. A. or other service organizations within the posts or cantonments.

On top of that comes the agency to which I am now referring, telling us that it will require no less than \$14,000,000 for construction work for recreational purposes outside the posts or cantonments.

On top of that we have the Nationwide drive of the United Service Organizations, seeking to raise \$10,765,000 from the public generally, much of which will be devoted to recreational activities outside of posts and cantonments.

Certainly it was not like this in the olden days during the last war. I frankly think the Federal Government is exceeding its proper bounds in this activity and in other activities assigned to this agency which properly belong to the States and localities.

Take the matter of nutrition, included in the list of "related matters." The duty of this agency in this connection is defined as—

Promoting the health and vigor of the population as a defense measure through improved scientific knowledge of human nutritional requirements and its widespread dissemination and application.

This may be a highly laudable objective, but it should not, as I see it, require a large new Federal set-up in addition to existing organizations, both public and private.

Take the matter of social protection. The duties in this connection are defined as—

First, to assist in protecting the armed forces from prostitution; second, to prevent additional girls and young women from being drawn into prostitution; third, to rehabilitate prostitutes and other sexually delinquent women and girls.

I think this is a pretty large order for any Federal bureau under Uncle Sam to undertake. In the last war the problem was dealt with, and dealt with effectively, from my observation, through the commanding officers of the several camps and the local authorities. I very much doubt if the Federal Government, through this set-up or any other set-up, can do anything which the local authorities and the commanding officers cannot do just as well or better.

This particular agency asks for a very large set-up, a personnel of 367 and an appropriation of \$2,800,000. There are 73 people on the rolls getting \$4,600 or

more. There is the Coordinator, Paul McNutt. There is also the Assistant Coordinator at \$9,000, and an Associate Assistant Coordinator at \$7,000, and an Assistant to the Assistant to the Administrator at \$4,600. There is a Director of Recreation at \$9,000. There are two Assistant Directors of Recreation at \$5,600 and \$4,600, respectively. There is a Director of the Division of Social and Legal Protection at \$7,000. There are two Associate Directors of Social and Legal Protection at \$5,600. There are 64 others at \$4,600 or more. Many of these appear to be qualified chiefly as social workers.

You will find \$1,265,000 allocated to special and miscellaneous projects, for many of which it would seem that adequate provision should already be available through public and private agencies already in existence at this time.

I do not like to single out a particular agency. It does seem to me, however, that almost every day someone is coming to the Congress and seeking under one cloak or another to extend the supervision of the Federal Government into the field that properly belongs to the States and the local governments. I believe we have an example of this here under the cloak of national defense. I personally do not believe any such large or expensive organization is necessary in this connection.

OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE RELATIONS

Another of the agencies that came before us is the Office for Agricultural Defense Relations. This is under the leadership of former Governor Townsend, of Indiana. Its purpose is said to be to assure an adequate supply of food for the United States and those countries who feel as we do about the international situation. Also to assure an adequate supply of agricultural raw materials for the national-defense program and to serve as a liaison office between the national-defense agencies and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under the direction of Mr. Townsend, is it the purpose to increase the amount of food produced in the United States?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He told us that the purpose was to assure an adequate supply of food for this country.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Does he cooperate with the other agencies of the Government that are trying to cut down the acreage and reduce the amounts of production of food?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I suggested that we had apparently plowed under too much, and I do not think he fully met the observation.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. There was testimony before the Committee on Banking and Currency when we considered the Commodity Credit Corporation bill that the purchases for the benefit of England were being made by the Surplus

Marketing Administration, the same agency that makes purchases for relief and school lunches. It seems to me they have a duplicate function there.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois may be correct. It is a small set-up, of 26 people and a \$108,500 appropriation to start with, but it seems to me to be an absolutely unnecessary cog in the picture and an agency whose duties could well be absorbed by other personnel in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not appreciate that this set-up provides jobs for a lot of important politicians.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that I think as we heard the testimony that seemed to be the chief justification, if any, for this particular agency.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION

The twelfth and last of the related agencies is the so-called Division of Information under Robert Horton. The purpose of this agency is defined "to provide central informational service to the several agencies in the Office for Emergency Management."

Mr. Horton asks us for a personnel of 249 and for an initial appropriation of \$750,000. He stated frankly that this division has been set up like a big newspaper office. So, apparently, we have reached the stage where even a few expert newspaper men with each agency are not sufficient. We have got to have a gigantic newspaper office set up in connection with an important agency of government here to manufacture news for the legitimate newspaper offices throughout the country.

Just to give you a little idea of this proposed set-up, if you will examine the testimony you will find that it includes a director's office, an assistant director's office, a number of consultants, a correspondence unit of 35, a production branch of 28, a prices branch of 12, a civilian branch of 9, an economics branch of 14, a news-reel and still-photo section of 14, a periodicals and publications section of 22, a radio section of 16, a visual education section of 24, and a field force of 40. This gives a salary and expense roll of \$570,000, in addition to other obligations amounting to \$180,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Horton is planning a newspaper office and then some. I see no justification whatever for any such set-up. I think it affords an excellent example of the economy we have been practicing under the present administration.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make just two general observations in leaving the Office for Emergency Management and related agencies.

First, as I have said, I have no doubt whatever in my own mind that the suggested reduction of \$2,500,000 can be effected without loss of efficiency. Con-

sidering that the Office of Civilian Defense is asking for almost \$1,000,000, that Mr. Taft's set-up is asking for \$2,800,000, that Governor Townsend's set-up wants \$108,000, that Mr. Horton's set-up wants \$750,000, and that the Central Administrative Service of O. E. M., under Wayne Coy, is asking for almost \$2,611,000, in addition to the administrative service requested by O. P. M. in the amount of \$576,000, I am confident that efficiency will not be impaired by the proper allocation of this reduction.

Second, I want to suggest, and suggest very seriously, that history is repeating itself in connection with this set-up in the Executive Office of the President. What has happened is this: Congress has given the President certain general powers. It has also turned over to him certain emergency funds for allocation largely within his discretion. The next step has been a series of Executive orders setting up agency after agency, all of them within the Executive Office of the President, and emergency funds have been allocated by the President to these agencies. The agencies have functioned with these funds until the end of the fiscal year. Then they come to the Congress for increasing appropriations during the next fiscal year. And immediately we have been met by the cry that this or that agency is already a going concern, that people are already on the pay rolls, that we cannot stop the agency or lay off personnel now. History is repeating itself. The Chief Executive is, in effect, appropriating. The Congress is reduced to the function of rubber stamping.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the sums appropriated for the Office for Emergency Management and related agencies, provision is made for the Office of Government Reports, which has also been set up in the Executive Office of the President. This agency is under the leadership of Lowell Mellett, formerly with the Scripps-Howard newspapers, and said to have severed his connection with the latter in part because of his disagreement with the policy of these newspapers in opposing the President's "court packing" plan.

The ostensible purpose of the agency is to serve as a clearing house for those desiring information from the Federal Government, and to keep the President posted as to public opinion in respect to various Federal programs.

A request for sample copies of reports made by the agency has not been complied with.

The real purpose appears to be political. No less distinguished an observer and writer than Arthur Krock has termed the agency an "adjunct of the Democratic National Committee," and has indicated that the heads of publicity agencies in the Federal Government are frequently passed upon before appointment by Mr. Mellett.

An article appearing recently in the Washington press stated that the salaries of this agency exceeded the average for the entire Federal service by more than \$1 a day for each workday throughout the year, and that there was an utter lack of uniformity in fixing salaries, especially those of State directors.

The agency asked for an enormous set-up of 414 people, 94 of them in the field. If we add this total to the total of 249 requested by Mr. Horton in the Division of Information under the Office for Emergency Management, we find that we are asked to appropriate for no less than 663 persons in these two agencies alone.

No agency, in my opinion, has been consistently weaker in presenting its justifications for appropriations or less coherent in informing your committee as to its activities.

The bill carries the sum of \$1,015,000 for this agency. This is, I think, the largest appropriation ever made to this agency with one exception. Personally, I have long believed that the existence of this agency was without justification.

Mr. Chairman, the second major item carried by the bill is the item of about \$51,000,000 for the Treasury Department, \$47,000,000 of which, together with \$13,000,000 reappropriated from the lend-lease funds, are to be used for construction of 13 vessels for the Coast Guard.

Attention is called to the fact that the amount available for the promotion of the sale of defense bonds for the fiscal year 1942 has been increased from \$4,292,000 to \$9,800,000.

I appreciate fully the advisability of private purchases as compared with bank purchases in view of the threat of inflation. I have always questioned, however, both the wisdom and the ethics of, in effect, forcing the purchase of these or similar Government bonds by widows and orphans, in the light of the disastrous fiscal policy of the past 8 years. The maintenance of a large force in the Treasury for this purpose does not appeal to me.

The third major item carried by the bill is the item of \$742,000,000 for the Navy Department. Of this total, \$482,000,000 is for additional planes to the number of 2,236; \$47,000,000 is for ordnance in connection with these planes; \$49,000,000 is for public-work construction under the Bureau of Yards and Docks; and \$100,000,000 is for the acquisition and alteration of 19 auxiliary vessels.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the Committee to the cost of acquisition of these vessels.

If the members of the Committee will consult the tables at pages 385 to 386 of the hearings, they will find that in respect to 11 of the vessels substantial construction subsidies have been recently paid by Uncle Sam. They will find further that in respect to every one of the vessels for which data has been furnished the acquisition cost, which is now to be paid to the owner of the ship, exceeds the cost of construction, including the construction subsidy, if any, by an average of approximately 17 percent. In other words, the owner of the ship is apparently to receive from Uncle Sam the amount in full which he chipped in to construct the ship, plus the amount in full of the subsidy which Uncle Sam chipped in, plus 17 percent, plus any operating subsidy that may have been paid in the meantime.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. One example of this is afforded by the Moore-McCormack Lines, which within the past 18 months, put up \$6,500,000 toward the construction of 5 of these ships. Uncle Sam put up \$5,800,000 as construction subsidy, and is now apparently to pay the lines \$20,600,000 for the 5 ships. In other words, it appears that the Moore-McCormack Lines are to receive the \$6,500,000, which they advanced, plus \$14,100,000, plus any operating subsidies that have been paid in the meantime—all within the period of less than 18 months.

There may be some explanation of this matter, but, offhand, it looks very much like just one more example of big business with both hands in the Federal Treasury, under the present administration.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, it is a long story of the information service, a terrific expense, all set up by Executive order. They would get the money any way if you did not appropriate it, would they not, by the same method by which it was set up?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That depends on how much the Congress appropriates for emergency funds to the President, and under what conditions.

Mr. GIFFORD. I cannot understand how the Appropriations Committee could let such a mess get by, and I wanted to pay my respects on this matter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in closing I may perhaps call attention to the matter of morale stimulation by the Navy Department, for which \$75,000 is provided for purposes defined on page 394 of the hearings. Among the purposes are speeches, sound trucks, motion pictures, and, you may be interested to learn, entertainment of commentators. This is, of course, a small item but open to question.

Members of the committee will be particularly interested, I think, in the work provided for in this bill under the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Communications Commission, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This is described on pages 261, 142, 241, and 92, respectively, of the hearings.

The bill is a large one. It covers a lot of ground. I am confident that the suggested reduction is fully justified. I believe that the total carried by the bill could have been safely reduced considerably more.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, the concern expressed by my distinguished colleague from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] over the financial instability that we face is very impressive. Coming from the majority, I would say that it is very encouraging, even though somewhat belated. I wish that I might have some

hope that his suggestion, if not his plan, would come into reality. For myself, I express the thought that the legislative proposal, meritorious as it appears on its face, will have little efficacy about it so long as the fundamental philosophy of the present administration continues to set up the program that the administration follows. I call the attention of my friend, for whom I have the highest regard, to the fact that after some 8 years it seems rather hopeless to expect any fundamental change. I call his attention to the fact that the objectives which he has in mind have been the objectives of the minority for the last 8 years. As this false philosophy of spending for prosperity has been advocated by the administration, we of the minority have tried to be cautioning, but despite the warnings we have sounded, there has been a headlong plunging by the majority into this condition that confronts us today.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. Certainly.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman would not leave the impression on the House, I am sure, that the germ of the economic proposal which I have lately presented to the House is the exclusive property of his side of the House? I say to the gentleman that it has been championed much more forcefully, more impressively, and more ably than I could do it, for years by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], but he has not been able to arouse much interest, and I may make that stricture apply to the gentleman's side of the House. I do not think the gentleman's side has backed up the gentleman from Virginia very aggressively, or the proposal probably would have made more headway. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is an expert in appropriation matters, agrees with me, I think, that it should be an over-all central authority to visa these estimates, and also to take into consideration the tax bill, so that there might be some less farfetched association between revenues and expenditures.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, answering the gentleman, apparently I have been misunderstood. If he construes my remarks to be in any way critical of the suggestion that he made, he is mistaken. Only a spirit of humility prevented my paying a compliment to those of the minority who have sponsored similar proposals, and my desire to be commendatory to the gentleman prompted me to emphasize particularly that portion of the contribution which he presently made. I am in no way critical of the suggestion. I am expressing my concern and my hopelessness as I think of the merit and the sound common sense of my distinguished friend's proposal. I am disturbed because I see it thwarted by the continued fallacies which are clung to by the administration presently in power. Would that the common sense of my friend, whom I intended to compliment, might prevail.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I may have misunderstood the gentleman. He knows my affection for him and how

highly I esteem him as a very able, conscientious, and industrious member of the Appropriations Committee. I understood him to throw out the suggestion that there had been no economy urged on this side of the Chamber at all, and I wanted in justice to my friend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] especially to say that this is no new proposition and that I have no patent right to it, because he has been advocating the same proposition for years. Nor has the gentleman from Virginia stood alone among Democrats. There are many earnest, able champions of economy and sound fiscal policy on our side of the center aisle. There should be no politics in connection with the Nation's finances. Spending cuts clear across party lines, and neither side of the Chamber is entitled to exclusive praise or exclusive condemnation in the evolution of our taxing and appropriating program.

Mr. DITTER. I wish the defensive statement of my friend were sound. I wish his position were tenable. I wish the record of the majority could sustain the contention of my friend. But, as we all know, such is not the case. The responsibility for the spending spree which has brought us to our present dilemma rests squarely at the door of the majority. May I further answer the gentleman from Indiana by saying that, lest the record were in any way incomplete, I should pay the same compliment to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] that I have paid to my friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]. I extend to both of them the sympathy that I have tried to express over the hopelessness of the effort they are presently putting forth. I realize their sincerity. I realize how they are approaching this in the spirit of common sense, and I regret deeply that their common sense does not prevail; that instead the false philosophies that they are criticizing by the suggestion continue to be the guideposts of the administration. Again I compliment my friend from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentleman. Let us hope that the effort will not be altogether hopeless.

Mr. DITTER. May I say that I am confident the minority will be very happy to join with our friend from Indiana and our friend from Virginia and thus stimulate them by our association in the hope that their common sense will prevail.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I had hoped to get to the bill, but I cannot refuse to yield to my friend from Kentucky.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield to me first?

Mr. DITTER. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have not decided as to which of the two gentlemen I shall yield to. Having heretofore yielded to my friend from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], I feel that I should yield to him first.

Mr. LUDLOW. I simply wanted to interpose at this time in order to pay compliment to my friend from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. He is without a peer as a friend of economy.

Mr. DITTER. Now, Mr. Chairman, lest the record be incomplete again, may

I pay the same compliment to my distinguished friend from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] that I paid to both the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Virginia. I tender to him the same cooperation of the minority that I have tendered to the other two gentlemen.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I am happy to yield to my distinguished friend from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. I do not think in the short time at my disposal I can pay the gentleman the expression of confidence that he has paid to me, but I would like to ask the gentleman in all seriousness, while the majority is sinning, possibly, in asking for too much, and bringing out bills for great amounts, would it not be a good idea if the minority, for which the gentleman speaks, would take a very firm stand and vote against those large appropriations, and set an example for the erring majority?

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I shall answer the gentleman. It would be poor policy indeed for the gentleman from Kentucky to suggest that the responsibility rests with the minority to correct either sins of omission or commission with which the majority is chargeable. In those things that have to do with national defense it is almost an expression of weakness on the part of the majority to suggest that the minority should shoulder the burden. I am not thinking so much of the present appropriations.

I am thinking of the past record of the majority. I am thinking of the record since 1933, and I would say that the hope for the future, in fact, the hope for the immediate present would be the greater were that record of the past more encouraging.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend.

Mr. O'NEAL. I have never felt that a man could excuse his own sin by saying somebody else did it first.

Mr. DITTER. Such was not my purpose. The recommendation of my friend from Kentucky indicates that he would prefer to shift a burden from the shoulders of his party to that of the minority. Let me remind my friend that as his party has sought and secured power it has had placed upon it a corresponding degree of responsibility.

Mr. O'NEAL. I want to ask the gentleman if he believes the minority is exculpated because the majority is sinning, and therefore they are justified in voting these extravagant appropriations because the majority proposes them?

Mr. DITTER. I am willing to let the record be the answer to that question. I would simply say to the gentleman from Kentucky, would that the entire majority had the same sense of concern and responsibility that he at all times has. I feel that whether they were sins of omission or commission they would long since have been corrected just as they would have been corrected had the will of the minority prevailed.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further at this point. I am sorry, but I must continue, and if op-

portunity presents itself I shall be very happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

I wanted to use this bill to indicate that we have not departed, to any great extent, from that original false philosophy of spending. In other words, time has done little in the way of correcting the abuses with which the majority is properly chargeable.

I think both the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Kentucky will agree with me that national defense is being used today as a cloak; that a great number of agencies which otherwise might not have even an excuse for their existence, much less for their expansion, are turning to national defense and using it as a vehicle for vastly expanding their activities. With each of those activities there must, of necessity, come increased personnel, and in connection with that increased personnel it is evident that Federal pay rolls go up. As Federal pay rolls go up, appropriations are bound to be boosted and the bill of the taxpayer made the heavier.

I insist, were there a real genuine sense of concern about our financial situation, the best evidence of that concern would be a refusal by the administration to permit these agencies to put on the convenient garb of self-defense. In other words, the administration could push the door closed instead of holding it open. The administration could discourage rather than encourage the expansion of Federal activities. Orders to curtail, even though distasteful, would be much more convincing than economies were desirable than the acquiescence in ever-expanding ventures at the expense of the Government. That responsibility does not lie here in the House; it lies where the administrative agencies were born. They were born, not here in the House, not in the other Chamber. They were born in the executive branch of the Government. They have been nurtured by the executive branch of the Government. They have grown to be big children, not as a result of the pats of the Congress but by the coddling policies of the executive branch of the Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. May I just point out an example. I am thinking of the price-control set-up. We are told at the present time that prices have to be controlled in order to prevent inflationary prices. I want to go over part of the personnel in that set-up. It is headed first of all by a man, a brilliant individual, who is to get \$12,000 a year, Mr. Leon Henderson, long known here in Washington since the New Deal came into power. But the staff of associates is an imposing and impressive one. On it is Mr. John E. Hamm, who is a deputy administrator at a salary of \$8,000 a year, a boost of \$3,500 a year since 1936. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that Mr. Hamm is a cousin of the administrator, with this boost of \$3,500 in his pay. Then there is Miss Harriet Elliott who is to receive \$8,000 a year as an associate administrator. Her previous salary as Dean of

Women at the North Carolina University was \$4,320 a year. Then there is Miss Laura May Davis, who is employed as an expert adviser on consumers' relations, at a salary of \$4,600 a year. Her previous employment had been at some junior college at \$2,900 a year. They follow along one after the other. I have not singled these out because I have any personal grudge against these individuals. I point them out one after the other—salary boosts of exorbitant sums—and all in the name of national defense, as examples of the attitude of administrative agencies to feather their own nests.

No matter how many agencies such as the gentleman from Indiana suggested, no matter what legislative machinery we set up here, it will mean nothing if we permit the administrative agencies backed by the power of the executive branch of the Government to carry out policies of this kind. You cannot reach it by legislative machinery, so long as the legislative branch of the Government permits the executive branch to exercise unlimited power. Power thrives on power. We must get at the fundamentals. We must go back to first principles. The Congress must assert its power and assume its responsibility. Administrative agencies must be brought under reasonable restraints instead of allowing them to run wild. "Congress shall have power" should be the slogan instead of accepting the substitute that administrative agencies may exercise extraordinary powers. If this were done the suggestion of the gentleman from Indiana would hold out a real hope to a wearied, yes, and a worried, taxpayer group. And remember that group will be larger than ever when the new tax bill is passed.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no difference between the gentleman and me as to the responsibility of Congress. Does not the gentleman believe that the setting up of this congressional committee to coordinate revenues and expenditures would be an assertion of congressional responsibility, notice to the taxpayers that we intend to have something to say about handling it up here?

Mr. DITTER. I would answer my friend by saying that I probably would be a little more convinced that there was some hope were he to assure us that his plan had the benediction and the blessing of the White House. In other words, if the gentleman presents the matter to the White House, to the executive branch of the Government, and the executive branch of the Government were to say, "This new policy of hope, this new philosophy has my benediction and blessing," I would feel more encouraged.

Mr. LUDLOW. I desire to say to the gentleman that I am obliged for his suggestion that I get the benediction of the White House and that I will give it careful consideration.

Mr. DITTER. As I see it, Mr. Chairman, when the philosophy of spending is repudiated by the administration we will be able to resort to the timely suggestion of the gentleman from Indiana. But

first things must come first. The spenders must be deposed before the savers can operate. The efforts for economy mean little if the specialists in extravagance are aided and abetted by the administration in power.

The appropriation bill before us provides for a number of activities. Many of them have come into being as a result of Executive orders. Some of them are justifiable. The wisdom of creating others is open to question.

The acceleration of the defense program and the uncertainty of world conditions will undoubtedly have some effect on our domestic economy. One of the agencies which will effect it is the price-control organization.

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was created by Executive Order No. 8734, dated April 11, 1941. It is headed by Mr. Leon Henderson, who is still a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Its function is supposedly the regulation of prices in order to prevent inflation, but it has no real power to prevent price rises in any lines of activity.

The request for funds for the fiscal year 1942 is \$3,769,462, as against \$806,412 for the fiscal year 1941. Mr. Henderson asked for a staff of 1,395 persons during the fiscal year 1942—1,005 to be in Washington and 390 in the field. This represents a tremendous increase in personnel. Thus, in the executive staff the number will increase from 71 to 133; in the price division from 133 to 251; in the office of the General Counsel the number will increase from 92 to 163; the Civilian Supply Division will double its staff, increasing from 52 to 119; the Civilian Allocation Division will more than double its staff, rising from 49 to 109; the Consumers' Division will increase from 97 to 149; the Administrative Division will increase from 117 to 141; and the field service will rise from 199 to 390. The increase in the office of the General Counsel, as previously mentioned, will be from 92 to 163. The size of the office of the General Counsel is very surprising. It should be remembered that the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has no legislative foundation and can prosecute no one for price schedules that it issues. This was admitted in a memorandum from Mr. David Ginsburg, the General Counsel, to Mr. Leon Henderson, dated May 8, 1941. In this memorandum Mr. Ginsburg stated:

The price schedules direct buyers and sellers of the designated commodities to comply with specified "ceiling" (maximum) prices. It has been objected that the price schedules are issued without authority because they are not authorized by any statute. In considering this objection it should be noted that the price schedules are not termed "orders" and do not purport to carry penalties for infraction. Penalties can be imposed only by Congress. In the event of refusal to comply, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply has stated that it will make every effort to assure (a) that the Congress and the public are fully informed; and (b) that the powers of the Government are fully exerted in order to protect the public interest.

Mr. Henderson introduced this memorandum in the hearings of the Senate

Committee on Agriculture on May 29, 1941. It is hard to see what a legal staff of 163 will do in an agency that has no legal authority and no legal sanction.

Another division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply that should be viewed critically is the Consumers' Division. This is the former Consumers' Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission that was headed by Miss Harriet Elliott. Miss Elliott is associate director of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and still controls this Division. The staff of about 149 persons, at a cost of \$436,000 a year, will be used primarily as a propaganda agency. Its main function apparently will be to make the public like the reduced supply of consumers' goods that will be a consequence of national-defense production. It is alleged that this Division will watch consumers' interests in price fixing. It would seem that the main task of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply would be to watch the consumers' interest in price fixing. Therefore it is highly dubious whether the Consumers' Division can serve any real purpose. The Consumers' Divisions in typical New Deal establishments—such as the late N. R. A., the present Bituminous Coal Division, and in the Department of Agriculture—serve no useful purpose and only function to justify to the public the higher prices they are charged as a consequence of the activities of the price-fixing agencies. Practically never do these consumers' divisions enter any real and effective protest against price increases that would adversely affect the small domestic consumers.

A large number of people on the staff of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply are being paid much larger salaries than they ever received before. I have already referred to several increases. One of these is Mr. John E. Hamm, who is Deputy Administrator, receiving a salary of \$8,000 per year. Since 1936 Mr. Hamm has been employed at the Russell Sage Foundation at a salary of \$4,500 a year. It is quite apparent that this is a tremendous increase in salary.

Mr. David Ginsburg is employed as general counsel with a salary of \$8,000 a year. His last employment had been at the Securities and Exchange Commission at \$5,000 per year. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ginsburg graduated from Harvard Law School in 1935, and appears to have had little if any practical legal experience in private practice.

Mr. Robert S. Holmes is employed as a senior economist at \$5,400 a year. Previously he had been employed at the Securities and Exchange Commission at \$4,200 a year.

Then there is the case of Carl H. Neibyl, who is employed as senior economist at a salary of \$4,600 a year. His last previous employment was as associate professor at Carleton College at \$2,200 a year.

Mr. F. T. Ostrander is paid \$4,600 as senior economist, and his previous employment was in the research division of the Treasury Department at \$3,600 annually.

Mr. James A. Perkins gets \$5,000 as business economist. Previously he had been employed at Princeton University at \$3,800 a year.

Mr. Dickson Beck had been content to get \$2,750 as a lecturer in economics at University of Pennsylvania, but now he gets \$4,600 a year as senior economist.

There is also the case of Constant Southworth, who had been employed in the State Department at \$4,600 a year. He now receives a salary of \$7,600 per year.

Mr. Herbert Wachsmann had been employed at a salary of \$3,600 by the Kensbey & Mattison Co., but he is receiving \$5,600 a year now.

Mr. Donald Wallace, who had been an associate professor of economics at Williams College at \$4,725, is now getting \$6,500.

Miss Caroline Ware is paid \$6,500 a year as head economist. Her previous salary at Sarah Lawrence College had been \$4,400 a year. It is interesting to remember that Caroline Ware is the wife of Gardner Means, who has been one of the most rabid New Dealers practically ever since 1933. He is now employed as fiscal analyst in the Bureau of the Budget.

These are but a few of the instances in which extraordinary increases in salary have been provided. Under circumstances such as these it is difficult to see how any economies in government can be effected, nor do they present any convincing evidence of a desire on the part of the executive branch of the Government to do so. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is still a fair guide.

During the course of the hearings Mr. Henderson made an admission to which I believe attention should be directed. I refer to his statement that compulsory price controls cannot be effective unless controls are exercised over all other factors entering into our economy. In other words, Mr. Chairman, if prices are to be controlled, we must inevitably contemplate a program which would include similar regulations on wages and earnings, with little if anything left of a free economy.

It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that the people should be informed of the incidents and consequences of a plan—and which incidents and consequences have such far-reaching and important potentialities, which will reach into every home—before the elaborate machinery for such plan is put in operation.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I am persuaded that attention should be directed to the possible adoption of a plan of compulsory savings as these gigantic control agencies are set in motion. Mr. Henderson disclosed that some form of compulsory saving at the wage source may be inevitable. This would mean that such sum, as would be determined by the Government, would be withheld from the wage earner and credits established as economic experts of the administration saw fit. The ultimate results which are possible under a plan of this kind on the continuance of a free economy can easily be contemplated. But, Mr. Chairman, aside from the question of the results of the plan or its possible need, I believe the people should be

apprised of the details of projected plans and the consequences of the course they are urged to accept. There can be no hope for unified action unless such action is predicated on a complete disclosure of facts and upon a frank statement of that which may be expected to develop under policies pursued.

Although there is considerable talk about cutting down on nondefense appropriations and expenditures the present appropriation bill certainly does not indicate that such a policy is being practiced. On the contrary it appears that the defense emergency is being used to continue and expand nonmilitary functions and even establish new activities. Nearly every agency in the Government is trying to justify at least some of its activities as being necessary for national defense and thereby get additional funds. Some agencies are establishing new divisions and units to handle the so-called defense work. Projects which have been turned down by Congress in the past are now revived and funds requested for them. A deficiency appropriation bill is a good place to notice these trends since it cuts across so many of the agencies.

On March 25, 1941, the House passed a bill authorizing the appropriation of a sum not exceeding \$1,500,000 to the Office of Government Reports. The bill became law with the approval by the President on June 9, 1941. Under that authorization \$1,444,333 was asked in this bill for the fiscal year 1942.

The request is an increase of nearly \$400,000 over the current fiscal year and \$600,000 over the fiscal year 1940. For this year \$750,000 was appropriated in the Relief Appropriation Act and \$300,000 more was allocated by the President from his emergency fund. In 1940 only \$830,000 was made available to the Office of Government Reports.

The Office of Government Reports functions through three operating divisions: Field Operations, Press Intelligence, and Information Service. The Division of Field Operations supposedly serves as a contact between the Federal Government and State and local governments and citizens. The Division of Press Intelligence is a large press-clipping and digesting service. The Information Service puts out the Government Manual and serves as a central clearinghouse of information about the Government for the public.

The 1942 estimates provide for 328 persons in Washington and 199 in the field, or a total of 527. This is compared with 320 in Washington and 94 in the field, or a total of 414, during the current year. Most of the increase is in the field service.

Under the present set-up there are only 34 field offices since in some cases 2 States are grouped together under 1 field office. For 1942 it is planned to open 14 additional field offices making a total of 48 in all. This will result in the appointment of State directors in 10 States at salaries ranging from \$4,500 to \$6,500. Great increases in the clerical staffs of the field offices will also result.

In theory the State directors are supposed to report to the Washington office about the activities of the Federal agencies in the State, help coordinate them,

and act as the general Federal contact man in the State. It seems, however, that in most cases the job of the State director is primarily political. Since the Office of Government Reports is a part of the Executive Office of the President the field offices of the organization provide unusual opportunities for subtle political work.

It is planned to have the State directors and the Washington staff travel a great deal in 1942. The estimate for travel is \$90,386 as compared with only \$25,000 in 1941, an increase of 360 percent. Fifty-six thousand and seventy dollars is for the State directors, or about \$1,200 a year, or \$100 a month. More than 6 percent of the total appropriation for the Office is for travel.

Even during the present fiscal year the Washington office has done considerable traveling. Arch A. Mercey, who is listed as a consultant, spent, in the period July 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, \$482.63 for transportation and \$364.78 for per diem and incidental expenses. An Elinor Dodds, with a salary of \$2,000, had spent in the same period \$173.21 for transportation and \$636.47 for per diem and incidental expenses. And Eleanor Herring, of the legislative section, with a salary of \$3,200, spent in the same period \$387.90 for transportation and \$700.05 for per diem and incidental expenses.

The travel-allowance estimate could well be cut in half or even retained at its present level without any great hardship.

It is difficult to justify the expenditure of nearly a million and a half dollars for the type of work the Office of Government Reports is doing. The great expansion of the field service contemplated is unnecessary.

But another factor deserves consideration. Although Mr. Lowell Mellett denies that the Office of Government Reports exercises any control over the information being put out by the Government agencies now and that he has any intention of engaging in censorship, the fact remains that the Office of Government Reports is a central office immediately under the President and can well become a censorship agency.

The office of Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel deserves attention.

This outfit was placed in the Department of the Interior by Reorganization Plan No. II, effective July 1, 1939. But by the provisions of the act extending the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 until April 26, 1943, which was approved April 11, 1941, it was made an independent agency. The Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Under the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act, as amended, it is the duty of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel to appear in the interests of the consuming public in any proceeding before the Bituminous Coal Division and to conduct such independent investigations of matters relative to the coal industry and the administration of the act as he may deem necessary to enable him properly to represent the consuming public in any proceedings before the Bituminous Coal Division.

The Counsel's office has requested an appropriation of \$295,000 for the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of \$121,294 over the amount appropriated for 1941.

The justification submitted for the 70-percent increase in the appropriation for the Counsel's office is that the work has been increased greatly due to the fixing of the minimum prices for bituminous coal, effective October 1, 1940. It is planned to establish 5 field offices and expand the personnel from 54 to 84, an increase of 56 percent.

This all makes a pretty good story but should not be taken too seriously. Price-fixing laws often result in rather anomalous situations. The purpose of the Bituminous Coal Act is to stabilize the coal industry through the fixing of minimum prices based upon cost of production. The act is a victory for the miners and the high-cost producers. Almost as a gesture the Consumers' Counsel was set up to look after the interest of consumers. Actually the Consumers' Counsel has had little influence or power.

Furthermore, it is questionable whom the Counsel represents. Only somewhere between 15 to 30 percent of the coal produced in the United States is used by domestic consumers and the balance is used by industrial consumers. The thought of consumer protection is to look out for the little fellow. The big consumer is pretty well organized and generally prefers to make his case directly.

During the past year or more the Acting Consumers' Counsel has been Mr. Paul Sifton, of New York. Sifton was formerly in charge of the administration of unemployment compensation in New York State and was largely responsible for the terrible mess which the New York system was in a few years ago. He was brought to Washington by Elmer Andrews to serve as his deputy administrator of the Wage and Hour Administration. After Andrews was relieved of his job Sifton ended up in the Consumers' Counsel office. He is well known in left-wing circles and has been a member of the American Labor Party.

The problem of our relations with the nations of Central and South America is to be studied and solved by a new agency.

This office is asking for a direct appropriation of \$7,331,000 and contract authorizations of \$3,000,000. Of this sum \$831,639 is for the normal operating expenses of the office, and \$6,500,000 is for so-called special projects. Before these appropriations are considered in detail a word concerning the establishment and operation of the office might be advisable. The office was established by Executive order in August 1940 as an adjunct of the Council on National Defense. It is headed by Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, and it carries on work that is of a varied nature and of varied quality. The most important work that it has done has been in the field of promoting American trade and commerce with Latin America. It has done considerable to promote American exports to Latin-American countries and has also done a great deal to remove the influence of Nazi and Fascist agents in Latin-American trade.

It has been the habit of many American exporting firms to employ as agents in these countries German and Italian nationals who are more interested in spreading the propaganda of their home land than in promoting the best interests of the United States. The profits that they would derive from carrying on export business for American concerns were used in many instances to promote anti-American propaganda. It is generally believed that this office has done a great deal to eliminate the employment of such anti-American agents who are financed with American funds.

In addition to this work the office is attempting to improve the opinion of Latin-American countries of the United States and Americans through propaganda. A very large portion of the funds appropriated for this establishment is being used for a cultural division covering art, literature, music, drama, and the dance. As will be seen from ensuing discussion over half of the appropriations for this establishment are wasted on these projects that will yield but little. In fact, it probably is not inappropriate to call the Cultural Division of the office the new W. P. A. It has all the marks of the W. P. A. white-collar cultural projects.

Only about one-seventh of the appropriations for this office are to be used for regular personnel and their operating costs. The remaining part is to be spent on special projects and on outside contracts. Consequently it is difficult to envisage at the present moment exactly what type of a set-up is going to be carried on by this office during the next fiscal year.

The total expenses of the office for 1941 are estimated at \$3,332,000. Of this, \$3,050,000 was for special projects. At present there are 189 persons on the pay roll at a cost of \$261,252, and the request for 1942 is for 246 persons at a total annual cost of \$800,139.

There are a number of divisions of the office that seem to perform a useful service. The Commercial Development Division, with a present staff of 21 persons at a cost of \$24,000, and a requested staff of 23 persons to cost \$72,623 for 1942, has for its direct purpose promotion of American trade with Latin-America in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank and the Inter-American Development Commission. A Finance Division has a staff of 7 and contemplates the same during the next fiscal year. The expenditure for this Division in 1941 was \$5,000, and the request of 1942 is for \$20,753. This increase, of course, is a consequence of the operation of the present staff on a 12-month basis rather than on the shorter basis of the current fiscal year.

There is a so-called Special Division charged with the task of collecting information on German commercial agents and the activities of American commercial agents that might be of use to the totalitarian countries. This is but a small division of 18 persons. The request for 1942 is \$50,000. The Legal Division is asking for an appropriation of \$39,000 for 1942 with a staff of 10 persons. The Economics and Statistics Division has a

staff of 9 with a pay roll of \$28,560 a year. These divisions seem to be the ones that do most of the constructive work, yet they spend but a small portion of the money.

Of the many covered in the special projects only a small portion bear upon the above-mentioned activities; \$750,000 is to be used for commercial relations and \$150,000 for legal relations. In addition \$200,000 is to be used to pay the fees of the American Association of Advertising Agencies in making a market analysis of all of Latin America for the benefit of American exporters.

There is a cultural relations division with a present staff of 68 and a pay roll of \$46,772 a year. For 1942 this division proposes to have a staff of 76 with a pay roll of \$160,134 a year. This cultural division will expend more than \$2,100,000 of the money for special studies. Some of these projects are positively unique. A pan-American institute would be set up with a budget of \$357,000 a year. This would primarily be a center of higher studies on Latin America, to be created in Washington; \$150,000 would be used for spreading propaganda in American schools relative to our Latin-American relations, to revise textbooks, and to create study programs; \$13,000 would be used to improve the teaching methods of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States. The mere sum of \$300,000 would be used for fellowships to bring Latin Americans to this country and to send Americans to Latin-American countries. The logic of bringing Latin Americans to this country to study and to be filled with American propaganda seems to be apparent, but it does not seem to the advantage of this country to send Americans to Latin-American countries. They could do but little for Latin America, which is the main purpose of the fellowships. Consequently it would appear that this item could readily be cut in half because there would be no reason for sending citizens of the United States to Latin-American countries.

Another small item of but \$50,000 would be used to translate the prose and poetry classics of Latin-American countries into English. Again there is but little reason why we should have the benefit of their classics because we do not need to be made conscious of them; it is Latin-American countries that must be made conscious of what a fine country the United States is, and how these countries should be dependent upon us and not upon Germany and Italy. Again, we have an item of \$25,000 to translate into English scientific articles and books written by Latin Americans. In the whole realm of natural, scientific, and social sciences it is doubtful whether there is any important scientific works that have ever been written by Latin-American scholars. There is another little item of \$125,000 to publish a magazine to constitute a Pan-American cultural review to be published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.

There are many more funny items like these, but we cannot afford to enumerate them all at the present instant. There is one last item, however, that deserves mention, that is \$50,000 for the exchange

of musicians with Latin-American countries. Thus says the justification book:

Each of the American republics has at least one eminent composer who should be known, not only by his works but personally in the United States.

It is proposed to bring all such composers from Latin America to the United States for an annual junket. There is really some reason for wondering whether there are many eminent composers in all the countries, including such important sovereign states as El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

All told, the office of the Coordinator of Cultural and Commercial Relations among the American Republics will spend about \$3,000,000 a year on publicity if Mr. Rockefeller and his staff have their way. The office is not content with one publicity division, it has two. There is one entitled "Public Education Division." This has for its task the dissemination of propaganda within the United States concerning the operations of Mr. Rockefeller's office. Also it has for its task the spreading of proper propaganda in this country concerning the good-neighbor policy. In 1941 this publicity division had a staff of 14 with a pay roll of \$19,000. For 1942 it is asking for a staff of 17 persons and a pay roll of \$59,500. The other publicity division is entitled the "Communications Division," and is more ambitious. Its function is the dissemination of news and propaganda among all the Latin-American countries. It had a staff of 49 in 1941 with an annual pay roll of \$66,500. In 1942 it is asking for 57 persons with a pay roll of \$191,191. It will have a radio section with a staff of 9 and a pay roll of \$39,000. There will be a movie section with a staff of 10 and a pay roll of \$37,000. The news section will have a staff of 17 persons at a cost of \$57,000 a year. Travel is to be promoted by a staff of 4 at a pay roll of \$10,000. What is more, sports are to be promoted with a staff of 5 and a pay roll of \$15,900 merely for personnel purposes.

In addition some \$3,000,000 of the fund allocated for special projects will be used for publicity work. Some of the money for publicity will be utilized in a satisfactory manner. One of the important tasks will be a survey of totalitarian propaganda in Latin-American countries. This is a task that apparently can well be undertaken, but it will not be done by the Government itself, but by contact with Professor Cantrell, of Princeton University; \$100,000 will be paid to him to make this survey of such propaganda. Sad to say, although this worthy project is to be undertaken, there is an unusual aspect to it. Not only is the office going to survey Nazi propaganda in Latin America but they are going to survey in the United States the opinion concerning Latin America. It is most unusual for any Government agency to make a direct public-opinion survey of views held within this country. It is doubtful whether any Government agency has ever attempted to do such a thing before. It seems strange that a Government agency in this country would attempt to make a survey of what the public is thinking,

apparently to be used solely for the purpose of changing that thought.

Apparently the reason why these surveys are being made outside the Government is that thereby the regulation Congress has enacted for the method of doing public business can be avoided, that is, civil-service laws, the Budget and Accounting Act, and many other laws passed for similar purposes. It is notorious that these projects, done through the purchase of services of private agencies, are wasteful but nevertheless it is done in order to circumvent legislation that Congress in its wisdom has enacted.

Of the money requested for special projects \$600,000 will be used for motion pictures. What is strangest is that \$120,000 will be used to produce pictures to be shown inside the United States relative to Latin-American countries.

For the dissemination of news \$1,000,000 of the fund for special projects will be used. Special news services, a magazine, pamphlets, especially of the President's and Mr. Hull's speeches, and wired news services will be established. Thus not only are we to have a cultural review, but we are to have a monthly magazine, a pictorial magazine, and a news letter.

Radio, of course, is not to be neglected; \$700,000 is to be spent for this from the funds for special projects. The logic of expenditures on news, radio, and motion pictures has some relevance at the present time, but the expenditure of well over \$250,000 for promotion of travel seems to be rather far-fetched; \$100,000 is to be spent among women's clubs in the United States to stimulate travel. Further, \$300,000 is to be spent for the interchange of newspaper editors, radio commentators, and other interested groups. Requested in this appropriation is \$100,000 for the exchange between the United States and other American republics of sports and athletics teams. All in all, the scheme appears to have been carried to extremes although its general purpose may be worth while.

As will be recalled, the Office for Emergency Management is the free title covering a large number of agencies that have been set up as a part of the defense program during the past year. Some of the parts are remains of the National Defense Advisory Commission; others were set up as adjuncts to the Council on National Defense, and some of the parts were just created by the President and placed under the O. E. M. Some of the agencies that are designated as part of the O. E. M. apparently serve some useful purpose in the defense program, but others serve no useful purpose and are solely devices to publicize the defense program and to arouse the war consciousness of the American people.

The Office of Civilian Defense is a new one. This office was originally the Division of State Relations of the Defense Commission. It is now headed by Mayor LaGuardia. During the fiscal year 1941 the estimate of expenditure was \$120,679, but for 1942 the request is for \$900,280, which is almost an eightfold increase. The personnel in 1941 was 134 persons and the request for 1942 is for 264, or almost double. It is very interesting to note that when Mr. LaGuardia testified

before the Appropriations Committee he demonstrated a complete ignorance of the functions of the Office, the appropriation that was being requested, the staff he had, and the staff he would need. Thus, in reply to a question by Representative WIGGLESWORTH, the following exchange of remarks took place:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it your opinion that this personnel will be adequate to do the job as you visualize it, or must we look forward to requests for substantial expansion?

Mayor LaGUARDIA. I hope not. I do not allow for a large personnel. I hope not, and I hope I will not get into bad habits because I am in Washington 3 or 4 days a week.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many have you now?

Mayor LaGUARDIA. I do not know how many. In my office I have just a few.

At the very beginning of the hearing Mr. LaGuardia gave further evidence that he did not know much about the office when he admitted that he had not even prepared the estimates for it.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Gentlemen, as you know, I have been in this office for a very few days. It is a new activity, and, therefore, we have had no actual experience upon which to base any definite amount. The figures were prepared by the Office for Emergency Management, based on past experience of other similar Government agencies. I am still a budget maker, and not a budget breaker. I have a budget of my own at home, and so all I can say is that whatever the committee appropriates, I will live within it.

The present plan is to have a central headquarters here in Washington, but it will be decentralized, and will have offices in each of the Army corps areas. There are nine corps areas and we will have an office at the headquarters of each corps area.

The whole purpose of the office is more clearly evidenced in a number of remarks in Mr. LaGuardia's testimony. It is quite evident that the office is going to be used solely as a device to frighten the people on the dangers of invasion and war, thus making them war-conscious.

Mr. LaGuardia talks much of the need for additional fire protection and air-raid wardens and the like. The likelihood of the need for such is quite remote, consequently through publicizing such matters the office is aiming primarily at frightening the people. The following quotations from Mr. LaGuardia's testimony are relevant:

Gentlemen, we have learned from observation and from the experience of Europe that the entire technique of war has changed. There is no longer any such thing as a war zone where fighting can be localized. We have seen that every city becomes a target for the enemy's attack. There is no such thing as a front-line trench and, therefore, your entire civilian population is exposed to the dangers of war. All rules heretofore recognized for the protection of the rights of noncombatants are entirely ignored and eliminated by reason of new weapons of attack.

In addition to that work, you must train the population, and that will require time. In other words, the people in the cities, villages, and towns must be trained to stay where they are told to stay when the alarm comes. The natural tendency, particularly among people of our country, where they have not been disciplined to do some particular thing, is to run out when an alarm is given to see what is happening. Now, if everybody runs out in the street, they become targets for bombs that may be dropped there, and the loss of life will be terrible. That

happened in London on several occasions. Therefore, in each city, they must classify the buildings to see whether it would be better for the people to stay in them in the event of an alarm. Wardens will be assigned to blocks in the city, and in the event of an alarm, they will clear the streets of people, keep the vehicles moving on the street, and will warn the people to take shelter in the nearest available shelter provided. You will have these wardens there to control the movement of the people and to clear the streets, and they are also trained to take care of the injured. That force will be very large, and it will take some time to train them in each city. I expect that New York City will need about 175,000. Of course, we have a population of 7,500,000. Now, we will start with the nucleus of a force. In New York City, we have recommended that all the city employees be trained for that, and along with them we will take volunteers as they come in.

Now, gentlemen, you may say, "Why all this precaution, when we will not be subjected, even if we get into the war, to any sudden or repeated attacks, such as the English cities have suffered?" That is true, unless the British Fleet should be captured or destroyed, or unless that fleet is crippled or weakened. Unless some potential enemy gets a base from which to attack us, we will not have long, repeated, or continuous attacks such as London and other English cities have had. However, if we do get into the war, it is certain that we will have short, sudden, and surprise attacks. There is a definite reason for that. The first reason is that the morale of the civilian population would suffer; second, that it detracts from the main objective of the war, and detracts from your necessary war production of offensive arms. It has a definite military value. That being true, it is only reasonable to expect that we will have short, sudden, and surprise attacks.

Mr. LaGuardia did let us in to something; he told the committee that it was estimated that quite a bit of additional fire-fighting equipment would be needed in order to put out fires caused by incendiary bombs. He estimated that this additional equipment would cost \$2,000,000 for each 1,000,000 of population. He said this would be required for the whole population on the eastern seaboard as far west as Pittsburgh. This would mean, for a population of about 50,000,000 people, a cost of \$100,000,000. He said this additional cost must be borne by the Federal Government, and a request would ultimately be made for the funds.

The justification for this office is exceedingly weak. It tells practically nothing concerning its functions, structure, and organization. The request is for \$900,280, and but three pages of material are presented in the justification.

Another new agency carries the title "Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities."

This office is headed by Mr. McNutt, with Mr. Charles Taft as coordinator. The expenditure for 1941 is estimated at \$580,000; the Budget estimate for 1942 is \$2,800,000. In 1941 it had a personnel of 224 persons, at a cost of \$257,000. For 1942, 367 persons are being requested, with a pay roll of \$981,000. The main divisions of the organization are recreation, family security, nutrition, education, social protection, and health. It is quite apparent that the purpose of this office is to insure that the "social gains of the New Deal" will be promoted through the use of the national-defense emergency. The work of this agency is

almost an integral part of the Federal Security Agency. It is very thoroughly tied in to their set-up at many points.

Supposedly, the purpose of the agency is to attempt to take care of social problems resulting from the shift in population consequent to both the civilian and military aspects of the defense program. These problems are quite apparently the task of local governments, and not of the Federal Government. Through the use of this agency the Federal Government will be trying to push its way into the whole realm of local government and to continue its control after the present emergency is passed. This organization, to a large extent, is a collection of social workers who are riding the crest of the defense emergency wave. It is difficult to see why there needs to be a Recreational Division. This Division in 1941 had a staff of 85 persons, with an estimated pay roll of \$349,000. The Budget estimates for 1942 provide for 125 persons, at a cost of \$409,000. Repeatedly in the hearings there was a wail from Mr. Taft because there was no regular recreational set-up in the Federal Government. One can well imagine that after this emergency is over the staff of this office will do its best to make certain we will have a permanent Recreational Division in the Federal Government.

As previously pointed out the total request for 1942 is \$2,800,000, but in the budget for this agency almost half of this expenditure is covered by one item entitled "Special and Miscellaneous Expense" of \$1,350,000. Thus, for almost one-half of the expenditures no real break-down is presented. When questioned about this Mr. Taft admitted that almost all of it was for medical research supposedly for the Army. According to the justification more than \$1,265,000 will be spent on contract services for such research, apparently most of it to the Public Health Service. It seems strange that if the Army needs this medical research why it does not ask for it directly. In the hearing there is no evidence submitted of the Army's request for such research.

It is alleged that a large part of the expenditure for the whole item of this Division is necessitated by the recreational problem of military camps. If there is a problem of recreation for the Army, it would seem logical to include it in appropriations for the War Department and not in this agency. The problem of recreation for the military personnel is certainly a part of Army morale and why it should not be supported from the regular Army appropriations is very difficult to see.

Still another division, that of information, presses its claims for funds.

As a part of the Office for Emergency Management there is a Division of Information headed by Mr. Robert W. Horton. This division of information is probably the largest and most expensive information establishment in the Federal Government with the possible exception of the Department of Agriculture. According to the justification, an appropriation of \$750,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1942, and the expenditures for 1941 will be \$201,185. At the very outset it should

be pointed out that these figures are grossly inaccurate for two reasons, both of which will be explained later.

During 1941 this office had a staff of 201 persons and for 1942 it is asking for a staff of 249. This Publicity Division supposedly is to cooperate with the various other establishments in the defense set-up in producing publicity for them. For example at present there is a staff of 9 persons working with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and in 1942 it is anticipated they will have 12 persons engaged in this activity. There are 21 persons working with the Office of Production Management and it is expected 28 will be so employed in 1942.

In addition to speeches and press releases every other possible method of publicity is being used by this Office of Information. For example in the radio field there are 13 people employed this year and next year they hope to have 16. Among the radio programs they anticipate for next year are the following: (1) Four 13-week series of transcriptions on national-defense topics—in this program 300 impressions of the transcriptions are to be made for dissemination to radio stations; (2) twelve 10-minute radio programs a month to be produced in the studio of the Department of the Interior—350 impressions of these programs are to be made; (3) monthly network programs which are to be recorded and 350 impressions of the recordings are to be disseminated. In the field of news reels 12 persons are now employed and 14 persons are to be so employed next year. In this field also \$25,545 worth of contract and reimbursable services are provided for.

Visual-education activities are to be increased rapidly also. Twelve persons were employed on this project in 1941 and it is anticipated that 24 persons will be employed in 1942. In addition \$70,995 in contract services for the production of motion-picture shorts for visual education are to be provided. There is to be provided \$13,300 for contract services for lay-out designs for posters. Apparently as a part of this remarkable program of visual education Mr. Milton Caniff, who is the cartoonist who draws Terry and the Pirates, is employed to draw cartoons on the need for air-raid shelters and how to act in them. Thus Mr. Horton testified:

I have only two people in that category, and they are off the pay roll at the moment. I have at the moment a man—you are perhaps familiar with Terry and the Pirates, one of the most popular cartoon strips published. Mr. Milton Caniff, who is the artist, and creator of that, is working with us at the moment without compensation in connection with an educational campaign that Mayor LaGuardia's agency is going to start on protection from bombs and how to act, live, and be in a bomb shelter, and what to do when the bombs fall.

In the Periodical and Publication Section 18 persons are employed at present and 24 are requested for next year. In addition to the press releases and speeches produced, one of the major publications of the Periodical Section is a weekly entitled "Defense." This is but a weekly reprint of the press releases produced. Forty thousand copies of this are

being printed each week, of which only 10,000 are paid subscriptions at 75 cents a year. Mr. Horton stated before the committee that he believed that the publication would be self-sustaining if 20,000 copies were subscribed for. Mr. Horton demonstrated profound ignorance or a lamentable lack of frankness to the committee when he made this statement, for apparently, from his own words, it appeared that he did not include the cost of franking the publication:

Mr. LUDLOW. How nearly is it self-liquidating?

Mr. HORTON. It now has a circulation of 40,000 per week. We figured that on 20,000 we will be self-liquidating. As I say, there has never been a week since January that we have not picked up at least 200 and it has run up to four and five hundred.

Mr. DITTER. Is it sent out under frank?

Mr. HORTON. It is.

Mr. DITTER. Do you include the cost of the frank in estimating whether it is a self-liquidating project or not?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DITTER. In other words, a charge is made on the cost side for the franking privilege?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DITTER. Such as you would have to pay if you were mailing it, in the cost of postage?

Mr. HORTON. That is delivered through the Government Printing Office. We get no credit for any of the money, but it does go back into the Treasury, and that is what I am interested in.

Mr. DITTER. What I mean is this: Do you take into consideration the factor of the cost of postage which you would have to pay if you did not frank it?

Mr. HORTON. That is correct.

Mr. DITTER. Do you include as one of the factors of cost the postage that you would have to pay if it were not franked?

Mr. HORTON. So far as I know, the cost factor is estimated by the Government Printing Office, and we are charged accordingly, not only for the printing but for the entire distribution.

Mr. DITTER. The Government Printing Office would not include the postage in the cost of distributing it.

Mr. HORTON. The Government Printing Office distributes it. The Superintendent of Documents disposes of it in the customary way, whatever that is.

Mr. DITTER. I would say, unless you have some information to contradict it, that you do not include the cost of postage in your cost of this publication.

Mr. HORTON. I personally have not included the postage rate. The Printing Office, as I say, has estimated the over-all cost, and we pay them whatever it is. I think it is somewhat high, but we pay the price that they name.

Concerning the publicity activities in the field of press releases, Mr. Horton testified that in the month of May 197 press releases were issued, consisting of 794 pages, and that the total number of mimeographed pages put out that month was 3,960,000. This would mean that approximately 8 press releases are put out per day. On this basis it is very difficult to see how this tremendous staff is required; and, in fact, Mr. Horton did not do very well in attempting to justify the necessity for such a staff for the number of press releases put out:

Mr. HORTON. As I said a moment ago, the preparation of the press releases is purely incidental in the process of getting out information. For instance, let us say in connection with a press release announcing the reduc-

tion of 20 percent in the production of automobiles. That does not take very much mimeograph space. But I handled that myself. The preparation of that from the point of view of conferences with Mr. Knudsen, with people in the automobile industry, and so forth, and the clearance of it, required several days, during which I, as the man handling that particular release, had to discuss it with these people. They are very particular as to what should be said or not said. They go over it word for word, almost as you would draft a bill in Congress.

But when you finally see the press release, it is not a particularly impressive document, and you might say that somebody could sit down and bat it out in a few minutes. But it is the background of the thing which takes the time and which requires the tact, which requires judgment. These men who cover these activities, each of them, lives with the organization for which he is working.

For instance, the priorities man attends all the priorities staff meetings. He attends practically all conferences held on priorities, because the only way anyone can understand that thing is to live right there with it. There is probably no one in the Priorities Division who knows that set-up as well as, or who knows as much about priorities, as the man out of my office who covers it.

It is not a question of Mr. Stettinius saying, "We want a press release announcing that we are going to have a priority on aluminum." The man who covers priorities discusses that sometimes for days, because it comes slowly. There is the whole problem of how it is going to be presented; what you want to say; how you want to say it. Lawyers get mixed up in it; and when you get lawyers mixed up in a matter you have additional complications, if I may say so.

As was stated earlier, the figure of \$750,000 for publicity for the Office for Emergency Management is exceedingly misleading for two reasons: The first reason is that this is but a part of the cost of Mr. Horton's own office. There are a number of items carried in the appropriation for central administration of the Office for Emergency Management that quite apparently are a part of the cost of this Division. Thus, there is an appropriation for 300,000 feet of negative raw stock of \$10,500; 10,800 flash bulbs at \$1,620; press release material, \$122,400. The total of these items is almost \$135,000, which must be added to the \$750,000 in this appropriation, bringing the item to at least \$880,000. In addition, a number of other establishments under the O. E. M. have their own publicity staffs; consequently, Mr. Horton's office does not cover all of such work.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Horton denies that any of the other divisions of the O. E. M. have publicity staffs, but the appropriation hearings and the justification book of the O. E. M. show that Mr. Horton was ill-informed or was deliberately trying to mislead the committee. The following exchange between Mr. Horton and members of the committee is in point:

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Horton, what would you say of this proposition? We have noticed that practically every one of these divisions of the O. E. M., and the O. P. M. also, has a set-up that is quite elaborate in some cases for purposes of disseminating information. What is that situation?

Mr. HORTON. So far as I know, the information, so far as it is given to the public, goes through the Division of Information. There is no information disseminated to the public by the individual agencies themselves.

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the necessity of their having individual information services?

Mr. HORTON. There is none, so far as I know.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is there some distinguishing feature about them?

Mr. HORTON. Not that I know of. I did not know that they had any sums in their budgets for information.

Mr. LUDLOW. You deal with news.

Mr. HORTON. News and factual presentations, and also we issue pamphlets and other material such as O. P. M. and the various agencies feel should be published.

Mr. TABER. What is your relationship in comparison with the Lowell Mellett agency?

Mr. HORTON. There is no relationship that I know of, sir.

Mr. TABER. Do they do the same kind of work that you do?

Mr. HORTON. No, sir. It is not my understanding that they do. My understanding of what their operations—and I am not entirely familiar with them—is that O. G. R. is an organization which reports to the President on the activities and functioning of Federal agencies in the field, and serves in various ways as a liaison between some State and Federal operations in the field.

One of the largest publicity outfits in the whole of the O. E. M. is in the Office of the Coordinator of Cultural and Commercial Relations Among the American Republics. The amount of money spent by this organization for publicity is stupendous, and it is hard to put all the pieces together. For example, there is a Communications Division with 49 persons and a pay roll of \$66,000 in 1941; in 1942 it is asking for 56 persons with a pay roll of \$191,000. From the justification this Division deals entirely with the dissemination of publicity in Latin America. In addition there is another division bearing the euphemistic title "Public Education Division for Publicity Work Within the United States." This office employs 14 persons with a pay roll of \$19,000 in 1941; 17 persons are requested for 1942 with a pay roll of \$59,500. In addition to the regular staff of the Office of the Coordinator there is a request for so-called special projects totaling \$6,500,000. Of this \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year 1942, according to the justification, at least \$3,150,000 will be spent on publicity activities in Latin America and in the United States.

Another agency that has its own publicity staff is the Office of the Administrator of Export Control which, according to the justification, has a public-relations section with a staff of 26 persons in 1941 and a pay roll of \$14,733; in 1942 it is likewise asking for a staff of 26 persons, with a pay roll of \$40,460.

The Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Activities admits to having an information unit with a staff of 3 persons and a pay roll of \$8,660, and there is good reason for believing that there are other persons engaged in publicity activities in this establishment. Consequently it appears that of the total appropriation requested for 1942 for the O. E. M. of \$39,000,000, at least \$4,000,000, or more than 10 percent, will be used for publicity and propaganda purposes.

As we examine this colossal set-up of Federal agencies, we cannot help but be impressed with the tremendous program which is contemplated. I cannot avoid the conclusion that duplications and

overlaps are causing confusion rather than contributing to order and efficiency.

To attempt to separate the essentials from the nonessentials in the limited time afforded to the committee to which the bill was referred would be a herculean and even an impossible effort. In the final analysis these many agencies are the creatures of the executive branch of the Government for the most part, and it must assume the responsibility for their continued lives and activities.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH].

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of common knowledge that the attendance in the Committee is not very heavy at this moment, but convinced as I am that an intellectual quorum is present I beg leave to inflict myself upon it for 10 minutes; and I confess at the outset that I shall not discuss any feature of the pending measure but rather another matter which has always been deep in my heart and in which I know the Members of the House take an equally deep interest.

The membership of this body, Mr. Chairman, includes a great many men who have had experience in the military services, many men who have seen action or who have gone through training periods, who have had an opportunity to watch and to measure the morale of troops. Collectively the veterans in this House have come in contact with thousands and thousands of soldiers and sailors and have a real conception of the value of morale in any military unit. It is with that idea in mind that I beg leave to set before you an example of morale in a body of American soldiers which has come to my attention and which I think is worth mentioning in public.

I have in my possession, and I beg leave to include it as a part of my remarks—it is not a long document—a report of the Judge Advocate of the Twenty-seventh Division, New York National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, stationed since last October 16 at Fort McClellan, Ala., not far from the thriving little city of Anniston. There are somewhat in excess of 18,000 men in that division. Roughly speaking, 12,000 of them were New York guardsmen at the time of induction, and in January last 6,000 recruits reached the division, all from the State of New York. They joined up and after preliminary training became a part of the outfit, a complete division of 18,000 men plus. They have been in the Federal service almost 8 months, and this report of the Judge Advocate General dated June 7, 1941, covers the discipline of the division for that period. I am not going to read it all, but I want to point out some high lights contained in it.

In that 8 months' period, with 18,000 men, there have been but 12 courts martial. Three of those courts martial were for military offenses and in those 3 courts martial there came 2 acquittals; so that literally in that entire body of men only 1 man was convicted of a major military offense. It may be interesting to you to know that the offense was the swiping of a Government

automobile and going on a joy ride. That was the extent of his sin. It was a military offense.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Does the gentleman think it would rather disrupt the public service if they put everybody in Washington in jail who had committed an offense like that?

Mr. WADSWORTH. We can draw many parallels between civilian life and military life in the United States from what is contained in this report.

There were nine nonmilitary offenses in the period. The most serious was the stealing of a civilian automobile, which resulted in a conviction, confinement, and dishonorable discharge. The others were petty thievery. The worst of them, two or three, resulted in conviction, dishonorable discharge, and confinement. That is the entire record of the courts martial.

There have been only 10 cases in 8 months of the slightest kind of individual disturbance between a soldier of that division and the civil authorities in the neighborhood. None of them had serious results.

In the month of May, which is the last month for which there are complete reports, out of the 18,000 men plus there were only 14 cases of venereal disease, an amazing record. During this entire period there has been no such thing as what might be termed as mass disturbance engaged in by soldiers, that is, 8 or 10 or a dozen soldiers raising a little row on Main Street in the neighboring town. There has not been one single instance of that kind. Only one complaint has been lodged by a woman, charging misconduct toward her on the part of a soldier. That case is now under investigation.

The guardhouse population during that 8 months, with 18,000 men, has averaged 3 men daily. There has been only 1 deserter from the entire division.

Last Christmas time 8,000 men of that division were given a furlough for 6 or 7 days. Those 8,000 traveled from Alabama to their homes in the State of New York, on their own. Every one of the 8,000 turned up on time at the end of the furlough. Not one was late. In the Easter vacation a somewhat smaller number were given a furlough and not one of them was late, not one man was A. W. O. L.

I mention these things to show something of life in the Army today. Men of military experience in this body know that if a training schedule is unwisely planned, if it does not convince the soldier that he is learning something every day and is making progress, he begins to believe that the work or the time he is spending on it is not worth while. Men of military experience in this body know that if the discipline imposed upon the American soldier is of the constant "bawling out" kind it does not go down very well. Men of military experience know also that under ordinary circumstances good food, good clothing, and

decent shelter, except in time of emergency, are very important matters in the maintenance of morale. Those things all have to be planned and executed by officers. I have heard it said there was no such thing as a bad regiment unless it had a bad colonel, and I believe that to be pretty nearly correct.

Here is a typical American outfit, officers and men—all of them citizen soldiers. I have given you the high lights of its morale and its discipline. I think it should bring encouragement to everybody. I have looked into the records of other divisions and find many of them presenting a similar picture, although let it be said that the Twenty-seventh New York Division is just about "tops." Here you see the morale, discipline, and spirit of the American soldier today. I think the parents and their friends at home should know about this more fully. If they did we would have fewer requests for legislation to circumscribe the liberties of the American soldier.

Mr. Chairman, the complete text of this report from the Judge Advocate is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION,

OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE,

Vicinity Cortner, Tenn., June 7, 1941.

Subject: Report on discipline of Twenty-seventh Division.

To: The commanding general, Twenty-seventh Division, vicinity Shelbyville, Tenn.

This report encompasses a survey of the discipline of the Twenty-seventh Division from October 15, 1940, the date of its induction, to date, and deals only with the personnel of the Twenty-seventh Division. It does not take into consideration personnel of other commands who were within the scope of this division's courts-martial jurisdiction pursuant to an agreement between the commanding general of the Twenty-seventh Division and the corps area commander.

There were 12 trials by general courts martial, which included:

- (a) Three that involved strictly military offenses; and
- (b) Nine nonmilitary.

Of the three trials involving strictly military offenses, two resulted in acquittals and the third involved the wrongful use of a Government vehicle for the purpose of a joy ride. Immediate action was taken in the latter instance, and the conviction and punishment made known to the command so that it would act as a deterrent.

The nine trials involving nonmilitary offenses dealt with various larcenies of moneys and property from soldiers and civilians. The most serious involved the theft of a civilian automobile. This soldier was dishonorably discharged and given a 2-year sentence. Another case involving aggravated moral turpitude concerned a soldier who, while mail clerk, stole moneys from the mails. Notwithstanding restitution by this soldier of all stolen moneys, he was given a dishonorable discharge and confinement. The only other case which resulted in the dishonorable discharge of a soldier involved a series of petty thieveries from other soldiers over a period of time. An investigation of the offender's background and actions while in the service indicated that he lacked salvage value, and thus was not deserving of a suspension of the dishonorable discharge. The others of this group of trials involved petty thieveries which, in each instance, either did not justify a dishonorable discharge or, where a dishonorable discharge was meted out, permitted a suspension thereof. An example of the latter type concerned the stealing and

sharing of small sums of money taken from a prostitute and three waitresses by a group of soldiers. The youth and good military records of these offenders, coupled with the fact that the soldiers made complete voluntary confessions, resulted in and justified a suspension of the dishonorable discharge meted out in each instance of conviction by the court.

An aid to discipline of this division was the cooperation between civil authorities of the communities in the vicinity of Fort McClellan. In the early months of this division's active service there were instances of soldiers arrested by civil authorities in surrounding communities for disorderly conduct. These soldiers were turned over to this command by the civil authorities for punishment. The conditions encouraging this type of offense resulted from the presence in the surrounding communities of houses of ill repute and places selling liquor illegally to the soldiers. Faced with this situation, expeditious and decisive action was taken by the commanding general. Entire sections of communities, and certain buildings, public hotels, and restaurants were placed "off limits" for the soldiers. This drastic and dramatic action brought the situation to the attention of the civil population and impressed upon it that for its best interests its cooperation was necessary. As a result, such cooperation was immediately forthcoming in curtailing and destroying the vice dens, gambling joints, and speak-easies in the vicinity of the fort. Since then there have been not more than 10 soldiers arrested in the past 5 months for offenses committed in nearby communities. There have been, in all, comparatively few instances involving the civil authorities concerning the personnel of this command. In one instance a soldier was held on suspicion of murder in December 1940 by the civil authorities at Birmingham, Ala., but, upon arraignment, he was released on the ground that there was no evidence, and the facts disclosed that this soldier was not only innocent of the charge but that there was no murder committed. Recently, an intoxicated soldier, on return from furlough, had an altercation on the train with a civilian. This case is under investigation and will be appropriately dealt with.

In general, it is evident that the disciplinary methods of this command have effectively minimized offenses committed by soldiers in civil communities. Except for a few cases of minor mischiefs, the conduct of the soldiers when away from the fort has been exemplary.

The excellent disciplinary status of the Twenty-seventh Division is reflected by the following:

1. There exists a respect and a cordial relationship between the soldiers and the military police. Occasions of disobedience to their orders and requests have been rare.
2. The venereal-disease rate for the division has been extremely low, indicating a proper compliance to and heeding of all orders and instructions relating to personal hygiene. At the present time there are 12 cases of syphilis and 2 cases of gonorrhea.
3. There have been only five instances brought to the attention of the command of soldiers failing to pay their just and due debts. However, in each instance a mere interview with the soldier resulted in prompt payment. The comparatively few cases involving checks on overdrawn accounts were satisfactorily disposed of in a similar manner.
4. There have been no instances of mass disturbances or riots involving any soldiers of this command.
5. There has been only one complaint by girls and parents of girls involving seduction or sex crimes by soldiers of this command. The one instance referred to occurred recently and is now under investigation.
6. There has been only one instance of homosexuality brought to the attention of the command. Immediately upon its dis-

covery, the soldier was given a blue discharge by a board of officers.

7. At no time were there more than 10 men of the Twenty-seventh Division in the guardhouse on 1 day, and on numerous days there were none. An approximate average per day would probably be 3 men.

8. Despite the fact that the vast majority of the soldiers of this command have been granted no furlough for the past 6 months, namely, since December 1940, there has been only 1 case of desertion and but a small absences without leave. A striking comparison is had between the absence-without-leave cases in this division on the present maneuvers and those of the other 2 divisions; also on these maneuvers. With a personnel of about 19,000 men in the Twenty-seventh Division, there were only 45 absences without leave on June 5, 1941, whereas another division of approximately the same strength had 268, and the other division of about 12,000 men had about 240. This reflects a discipline in this division of such high degree that, in spite of the arduous duties of the present maneuvers, there was only approximately 1 case of unauthorized absence per battalion. An almost amazing further example indicating the foregoing was the fact that of the approximately 8,000 soldiers of this division that went home on furlough during Christmas, not one of these men failed to return at the proper time. Likewise, there were no unauthorized absences resulting from the Easter furlough permitted a number of men of this command.

In general, efforts are being made to continue and further, even more, the disciplinary status of this command, so that it will reflect credit not only on itself, but also upon the Army.

DAVID MARCUS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Judge
Advocate General's Department,
Division Judge Advocate.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, what I have to say may not be so pertinent to the appropriation carried by this bill. I have always contended that progress in our defense program has not been deterred entirely because of strikes. My contention in this regard has recently been fortified and reinforced by the criticism of the Aluminum: Trust made by Secretary Ickes. According to the press reports, which have not been denied, Mr. Ickes made the following statement before a senatorial committee investigating the progress of defense:

Interior Secretary Ickes told a Senate committee Monday if history records the present war as lost it may be because of the recalcitrance of the Aluminum Co. of America.

"It is as perfect a monopoly as ever devised by man," he declared during the questioning by Chairman TRAUMAN (Democrat), Missouri.

"We could get more aluminum if we weren't too polite," Ickes added. Ickes said the Aluminum Co. "would prevent the dissemination of the facilities of aluminum, regardless of the consequences to the United States, in order to get all the aluminum sources under its control."

Asked by Senator CONNALLY (Democrat), Texas, if the Government had contemplated taking over the Aluminum Co., Ickes said he "didn't know."

"The company uses many cunning methods," Secretary Ickes added, "It all adds up to obstruction."

Secretary Ickes said the Office of Production Management had "underestimated" the aluminum shortage, and commented that "underestimating seems to be a habit with them."

That shows the laboring man is not entirely responsible for the stoppages and for the slowness of the progress of our defense program. It may be charged to other sources. Profits may have something to do with it.

I now call the attention of the Members of the House to the dollar-a-year men. I do not want the Members to understand that by bringing this matter up I mean that they are not rendering a patriotic and good service, but I do think the country is entitled to know who some of these dollar-a-year men are.

I recall we had some man-sized scandals in connection with the dollar-a-year men in the first World War. Later, I think it was under the Hoover administration, a certain dollar-a-year man who, it appears for patriotic reasons, refused \$25,000 a year and took advantage of his position with reference to wheat and bought wheat at \$2.20 per bushel which was the fixed price, and when the lid was taken off the price immediately went up to over \$3 per bushel and this gentleman made a profit of over \$11,000,000. The whole matter was aired in the Federal court in Spokane, Wash. Of course, he thought by refusing the \$25,000 he would be throwing dust in the eyes of the Government and his operations would be unnoticed. I do not want to see such scandals as that follow this administration. I want to see us come out of this mess clean.

I call your attention to some of these gentlemen. On page 872 of the hearings we find W. Ray Bell, consultant, textile unit, president, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

We find Charles W. Boyce, assistant consultant, pulp and paper, vice president, Northwest Paper Co.

Remember, these men have to do with representing the United States Government in the purchase of commodities from concerns with which they have had to do, in the past, at least, and that is putting it mildly.

Sydney Buckley, chief of cranes unit, machine tool section, president, Shepard-Niles Crane and Hoist Corporation.

We drop down here to F. B. Cliffe, consultant, aluminum and magnesium, assistant comptroller, General Electric Co. Those big institutions are pretty closely tied in together.

Here is Joseph V. Dunn, special adviser, shipbuilding construction supplies branch, engineer, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. I want you to bear in mind that a number of these dollar-a-year men employed in connection with shipbuilding matters come from telephone companies. I do not know whether or not there is any particular significance in that, but at least it is something to think about. Why should these special advisers come from these particular classes of business?

Then we find D. C. Everest, consultant, pulp and paper, president, Marathon Paper Mills Co.

Then we find William L. Finger, consultant on rubber, Rubber Manufacturers Association.

Then we find William H. Harrison, chief, shipbuilding construction supplies

branch, vice president, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

We find Blake D. Hull, special adviser, shipbuilding construction supplies branch, chief engineer, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Then we find William V. Kahler, special adviser, shipbuilding construction supplies branch, chief engineer, Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

Then we find Charles W. Kellogg, consultant, heat, light, and power, Edison Electric Institute.

Then at the bottom we find Charles A. Simmons, technical expert, used-tool unit, president, Simmons Machine Tool Corporation. Here also is Henry R. Luce, consultant, \$1 per annum. He is the chairman of the Time magazine. You all know how active the Time magazine is in relation to its advocating war. What is he doing in there?

It seems to me that gentlemen working for a dollar a year for the United States Government, where the Government is making contracts with his concern, may turn out to be the most expensive employees the United States Government has ever employed. We are taking out of the taxpayers' pockets every day billions of dollars. This country is going to be financially broke when we get through with the situation. It will result in either repudiation, inflation, or confiscation.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT. I am interested in the list of dollar-a-year men. I find in the index of the hearings that they are shown at page 872, but all the copies of the hearings I have examined skip 33 pages, from page 862 to page 895. I should like to inquire what the gentleman is reading from there.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am reading from pages 872 and 873 of the hearings.

Mr. BENNETT. I have not been able to find a copy that has those pages.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have them listed here in this copy. That is what I am reading from.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. The gentleman is making a very interesting and instructive statement. I would not want to be understood for a moment to be questioning or challenging the patriotism or good faith of these able industrialists who are down here at a dollar a year, but, just as the gentleman has stated, it is most unfair to ask a man to sit in judgment when his own personal interests are in conflict with the interests of the Government.

Out in the Northwest we have the raw material, by the untold thousands of tons, of alunite and magnesite to make aluminum and magnesium, and we have the electrical energy to do it. If the Aluminum Co. of America is an absolute monopoly, which it is, and it has its men sitting in this group at a dollar a year, that might account for the fact that there has

been nothing done in the way of development of either the alunite or the magnesite, which would make up the 600,000,000 pounds of shortage of that critical and important material. I should like to have the gentleman make a comment on that statement.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Every statement the gentleman has uttered is 100-percent true. He now, as he always does, analyzed the matter perfectly. This is the unfortunate thing about it, that we do not have more Ickes in this defense set-up. I believe he is the first man that has come out and hit right from the shoulder the big trust and monopoly in this country between the horns that, in my opinion, has done more to arrest the progress of this defense program than almost anything up to date. Referring to these dollar-a-year men, it is extremely unfortunate that they have worked their way into the governmental service at this critical time. They are human. Regardless of how patriotic they may be it will be mighty hard for them to act impartially where their own concerns are parties to agreements with the Government in the expenditure of public funds. Such should not be permitted under any circumstances. You cannot serve two masters.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I cannot refuse to yield to my good friend.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Has the gentleman read the editorial appearing in the United States News under date of June 27?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Under date of June 27? This is the 25th.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; June 27. It is out now. I suggest the gentleman read that before he talks any more about the Aluminum Co.

Mr. O'CONNOR. No; I have not read it, but I tell the gentleman one thing, I do not care what is in that editorial. It cannot square the record of this trust. It is easy to write articles.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course the gentleman does not care.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I know the history of the Aluminum Trust. I know it is one of cruel monopoly. That it has exacted tribute from every housewife for years and has grown to monstrous proportions.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not care what the truth is.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will say this to my distinguished colleague. I know no paid writer can change the facts. Nor can he.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will put it in the RECORD so the gentleman can read it.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. The gentleman made the statement a few moments ago that we are headed for cancellation or inflation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Or repudiation.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Or repudiation; yes. Under the circumstances, is

it not possible that if we did not do these things we might be under the necessity of annihilation?

Mr. O'CONNOR. It is possible. That might occur regardless if we do not quit giving away our defense materials to several other countries.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to point this out. While we are taking billions of dollars out of the taxpayers of this country preparing for defense we want to see that they are used honestly and efficiently. That is my point. That is why I am bringing these matters to the attention of Congress, so that they can be looked into. I do not want to see hundreds of millions made out of this war at the expense of the masses of the American people.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM].

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, on February 3, 1933, I made a speech in this Chamber which envisaged the present war in Europe. In detail I exposed the methods of disloyal and seditious organizations which were attempting to involve the United States in advance in that war.

I now charge that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been dominated and controlled by these organizations, and as a consequence have brought the United States to the brink of war not only in Europe but also in Asia; not for American interests but for alien interests.

My speech of February 3, 1933, was as follows:

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Chairman, the time has come to handle without gloves those who would denationalize the United States.

The time is here to unmask those disloyal and seditious organizations and individuals who are attempting to destroy the independence of the United States, to subvert her national integrity, and to involve her in advance in the next European war.

The time is here fully to disclose to the American people the iniquitous intrigue against the public safety and the sovereignty of the United States.

One of the fundamental policies of the United States in relation to her foreign affairs was to refrain from interference or participation in the political affairs of Europe.

In 1917 the United States entered the World War, in violation of this fundamental policy. It is clear that the present economic prostration of the United States, her increasing social disorders, and the menacing challenges to her institutions are due in large part to the abandonment of this traditional and salutary policy.

The activities in the United States of the agents and sympathizers of the European belligerents and of American international banking and business interests had much to do with promoting the public opinion which in 1917 hurled us into the European cataclysm and thereby precipitated our present ruin.

These activities were accompanied by a vast expenditure of money and the dissemination of unlimited propaganda. These same methods are now being employed by these disloyal and seditious organizations and persons who would denationalize the United States and involve her forever in the affairs of Europe, a continent of political instability, militaristic policies, and financial irresponsibility.

The manipulation of public opinion by high-cost organized propaganda from sources which do not represent the general public will has become the poisoned cup from which the American Republic will perish.

The ballot in the United States has become a negligible factor in expressing public opinion and in influencing national legislation and party platforms.

In 1916 the American people voted against entry into the European war. Early in 1917 the United States entered the war.

Since 1920 the American people have voted repeatedly against political interference or participation in the political affairs of Europe. They have again and again expressed themselves decisively as opposed to political internationalism. Notwithstanding, they have seen party platforms and elected and appointed American officials repeatedly nullify their expressed will. This has occurred because the public opinion which writes party platforms and influences Government officials is subtly manipulated by high-cost propaganda, emanating from disloyal, seditious, and alien-minded sources, and from sources of self-interest and personal gain.

The subtle and high-cost propaganda which initiates Federal legislation and directs American policies is the "invisible government" of today. It is cynically agreed in Washington that cost alone limits the delivery of public opinion in any direction upon any issue.

It is the preeminent duty of the Congress of the United States to preserve American independence, to safeguard American nationality, and to keep the United States out of war.

The Congress can perform this duty only by throwing the bright light of publicity upon the foul intrigue now being perpetrated against the American people. The activities and vast expenditures of the disloyal and seditious organizations which are now poisoning American public opinion at its source demand complete exposure. Their purpose and methods should be disclosed. Their expenditures for the pollution of the pulpit, the platform, institutions of learning, and the press of the country should be uncovered. Those who are being paid should be named and identified.

The foreign policy of the United States is a political question, and these subversive organizations have a political platform concerning the foreign policy of the country which places them within the scope of a congressional investigation.

Their platform, briefly stated, consists of four planks:

First. The entry of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

Second. The entry of the United States into the League of Nations.

Third. The disarmament of Europe, but first the disarmament of the United States.

Fourth. The destruction of American neutrality by an affirmative commitment under the so-called Kellogg-Briand Pact.

The Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations is a political court, which was inevitable on account of its subordination to the League of Nations, and which was demonstrated again recently by its decision on the proposal for the economic union of Germany and Austria. It is the bureau, organ, political instrumentality, agent, and servant of the League of Nations. The judges of the principal European powers are selected for their mastery of crafty European diplomacy.

For the United States to join this Court would be to submit her questions to European decisions and to become involved for all time in the political affairs of Europe. To join this political Court would be an intermediate step toward joining the League of Nations, and is so asserted by the internationalists.

The League of Nations is a British conception and not an American conception. In Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1915: Supplement; the World War, published by the Department of State, we find, on pages 64 and 65, a letter written to Secretary of State Lansing from The Hague on September 7, 1915 (which was long before the United States entered the war), by the Minister in the Netherlands, Dr. Henry van Dyke, in which it is reported that Sir William Tyrrell, secretary to Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated to Dr. Van Dyke "that he thought a 'league of nations' should be formed to prevent the recurrence of such a war as this."

The League of Nations is a European political mechanism—the pawn of the principal European powers—bankrupt morally and physically by its conduct in relation to Japan, financially by default of its guaranteed loans, and intellectually by its abandonment of reality for the pursuit of vain utilities.

The League of Nations exists for the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty. The Versailles Treaty was a treaty of force—of hate, oppression, and chaos. It has already been vitally amended by agreement. It must be further vitally amended by negotiations or it will be by war. It would have been an eternal dishonor for the United States to have signed the Versailles Treaty as originally proposed. Should the United States now join the League of Nations, she would be involved without choice in the next European war. The decision would not be hers.

Should the European nations disarm upon the insistence of the United States, the United States would be morally committed to intervention in the next European quarrel.

Any affirmative commitment under the so-called Kellogg-Briand Pact would destroy American neutrality, which has been the priceless heritage and safeguard of the United States since the founding of the Republic, and inevitably would mean war in support of one group of the belligerent European nations in the next war. The United States should remain the great neutral Nation.

The largest and most formidable promoters of the subversive, disloyal, and seditious movement against American independence and American neutrality are (1) the so-called Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which has an endowment of \$10,000,000, supplemented by the endowment of \$125,000,000 of the Carnegie Corporation, and (2) the John D. Rockefeller interests and the Rockefeller Foundation, with an endowment of \$165,000,000.

These organizations not only are spending vast sums of money directly to involve the United States in Europe but they are also subsidizing many other organizations and activities having the same purpose. The interlocking directorships and memberships of many of these organizations are significant.

The question of paramount importance at the moment is, Shall the Congress of the United States and the American people allow its foreign policy, its independence, and its neutrality to be dictated by \$300,000,000 of Carnegie and Rockefeller money? Shall American independence and neutrality be put upon the auction block, like merchandise, to be bought and paid for?

Andrew Carnegie was alien-born and alien-minded. What he thought of American independence and what his plans and aims were may be seen from the following statements which he made at various periods of his life:

In "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," written by Andrew Carnegie and published in 1883, we read:

"O Scotland, my own, my native land, your exiled son returns with love for you as ardent as ever warmed the heart of man for his country. It's a God's mercy I was born

a Scotchman, for I do not see how I could ever have been contented to be anything else."

In an address delivered at Grangemouth, England, on September 14, 1887, Mr. Carnegie declared:

"If I have any aspiration in the world, it is that during my life I may do something * * * to bring about the union of the two great branches of the same people with which I have the honor and the privilege to be connected."

In his book, "Triumphant Democracy," published in 1893, Mr. Carnegie stated:

"Britain and America being now fully agreed that those who made the attempt to tax the colonists without their consent were wrong, and that in resisting this the colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens, and, therefore, only did their duty, the question arises, Is a separation thus forced upon one of the parties, and now thus deeply regretted by the other, to be permanent?"

"I cannot think so, and I crave permission to adduce some considerations in support of my belief that the future is certainly to see a reunion of the separated parts and once again a common citizenship."

There follow six reasons, and then Mr. Carnegie goes on to say:

"Some day, therefore, delegates from the three now separated branches will meet in London and readily agree upon and report for approval and ratification a basis for the restoration of an indissoluble union of indestructible states."

"Let men say what they will, therefore; I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again the reunited state, 'The British-American Union.'"

In an article written by request for the London Express, October 14, 1904, entitled "Drifting Together—Will the United States and Canada Unite?" Mr. Carnegie had the following to say:

"Canada's destiny is to annex the Republic, as Scotland did England, and then, taking the hand of the rebellious big brother and that of the mother, place them in each other's grasp, thus reuniting the then happy family that should never have known separation."

In "The Life of Andrew Carnegie," by Burton J. Hendrick, published in 1932, we read that in December of 1868 Andrew Carnegie drew up a memorandum as a plan of life in which appeared this statement:

"Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention."

Later in the book it is stated that Mr. Carnegie in after years became "the proprietor of 15 or 20 organs of public opinion, for the most part in England and Scotland."

As may be seen from his own statements, Mr. Carnegie never believed in American independence, American sovereignty, American neutrality.

When in 1910 Mr. Carnegie determined to enter the American political field and to dictate American foreign policy, and established for this purpose a \$10,000,000 endowment, he chose to name it the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and not the "Carnegie Endowment for the Abolition of American Independence." For the Washington headquarters of his political activities there was chosen a site just across the street and half way between the White House and the Department of State, whose policies he was determined to dictate. The lobbyists of his endowment have always had ready access to and have constantly frequented both of these Government establishments, where the foreign policy of the United States is largely fixed. It can be proved that nearly all the agitation and vast expenditures made for the propaganda for American adherence to the

Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations were directed and managed by this organization. The inclusion in both the Republican and Democratic platforms last year of identical planks favoring entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations and for the surrender of American neutrality were the direct results of the activities of this organization. Never before have identical planks on a highly controversial issue been adopted by the two political parties except in the case of the prohibition planks adopted by both parties between 1920 and 1930, which planks were dictated by the Anti-Saloon League. The exposure of the propaganda methods and the vast expenditures of this organization by two congressional investigations brought about the downfall of the tyranny of prohibition. A congressional investigation of the propaganda methods of the Carnegie Endowment and of its allies will insure preservation of American independence and American neutrality.

Until 1920, due primarily to the World War, the activities of this endowment were astutely directed largely to the promotion of arbitration, a sound American policy. Since 1920, with increasing intensity, this endowment has sought by every means, by vast expenditures for publicity and for subsidizing, to involve the United States in the political affairs of Great Britain and Europe.

The methods employed by this endowment, with its vast financial resources, are varied. It organizes and finances international clubs; it publishes international literature; it establishes "international mind alcoves" in libraries, even for children; it imports foreign propagandist speakers and lecturers; it pays American professors and students liberal amounts, which go under the name of honoraria, for the promotion of the political policies of the endowment. It sends American economists and social scientists to Europe, and particularly to Geneva, as guests of the endowment, thereby placing them under obligation upon their return to be propagandists for what the endowment advocates and to instruct their pupils as to the desirability of the entry of the United States into the League of Nations. It finances the organization of public mass meetings throughout the United States on Armistice Day to preach the political platform of the endowment. It has set up in Geneva an American committee of the League of Nations Association and distributes political literature. In relation to this activity we read on page 65 of the 1932 yearbook of the endowment:

"Literature of various international American and British organizations is on display, and a staff of assistants is ready to make plans and give information to the many visitors who come in for advice."

On pages 66-67 of the yearbook we learn that the endowment supplies funds to the Geneva Institute of International Relations and to the National World Court Committee; also that it appoints and finances an American "to act for 1 year as American representative of the endowment and the League of Nations Association in Geneva." On page 67 there appears the following concerning this American representative:

"He is maintaining contact with officers of the League and is a member of the committee in charge of the Geneva Institute of International Relations. This involves correspondence from Geneva with committee members in the United States and Great Britain."

The endowment finances a national student forum on the Pact of Paris, and on page 70 of the yearbook we read:

"The national committee in charge of the National Student Forum is composed of approximately 300 State and city superintendents of education, high-school principals and teachers, editors of educational publications,

and leaders in educational and religious organizations. In each State there has been organized a working committee of superintendents and high-school principals which promotes the work of the forum in the high schools of the State."

The yearbook goes on to say that—

"In 1931-32 it is hoped to assist 5,000 high schools and to reach approximately 300,000 students."

The endowment maintains in England an international house, known as the Dunford House, where internationalists, American and English, and others devoted to the theory of free trade, meet regularly.

The endowment finances international relations clubs. On page 78 of the yearbook we read:

"At the close of 1931 there were 319 clubs in the United States, an increase of 99 since the last annual report was written. These new clubs are distributed throughout 37 States."

And on page 79 we read:

"Some of the clubs listen regularly to broadcasts on international subjects by the Foreign Policy Association and the Institute of Pacific Relations."

Paid representatives of the Carnegie Endowment attend conferences of these clubs, which organize League of Nations assemblies. On page 85 of the yearbook it is stated that—

"A party of British students and their faculty advisers came to the United States as guests of the endowment to attend a British and American students conference, held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, July 12-19, 1931."

On page 86 of the same publication it is stated:

"There are 15 active clubs in the British Isles. As authorized by the directeur-adjoint of the Centre European in the summer of 1931, Mr. Norman H. Poole, secretary of the British Universities League of Nations Society, is now in charge of the International Relations Clubs in the British Isles, reporting directly to the executive secretary at New York in order that the club work may be carried on under one head throughout the world."

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TINKHAM. I yield.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Does the gentleman know whether the Carnegie Foundation advocates the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States?

Mr. TINKHAM. Not that I know of.

The president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the chairman of its executive committee, and the director of its first political propaganda division, known as the division of intercourse and education, is Nicholas Murray Butler, who is also chairman of the advisory council of the League of Nations Association, Inc., and whose attitude toward his country I have no hesitation in designating as disloyal and seditious.

The director of the second political propaganda division, known as the division of economics and history, is James Thomson Shotwell, an expatriated British subject.

We descendants of old Americans refuse to submit to these dictators of the foreign policy of the United States, whose purpose it is to denationalize the United States, to destroy her independence, to involve her in European political affairs by entering, first, the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, and then the League of Nations, and to abolish her neutrality.

We descendants of those who established civilization upon this continent, fought the Battle of Bunker Hill, died at Valley Forge, saw the rising of the sun at Yorktown, and drew up the Constitution of the United States; we whose ancestors flew the American flag upon the seven seas in 1812, are ready here and now to fight again the battle of the

Republic, without quarter and without cease, by all the means that lie within our power, to expose the plotters against American independence, American sovereignty, American neutrality, and American safety. We accept the gage of battle which has been flung in our faces.

Nicholas Murray Butler states he is for peace. There will be no peace on the American continent unless he retires to England or fights the second Battle of Bunker Hill.

The Congress of the United States can save the American Republic by an investigation of its enemies, who are plotting against its independence, its neutrality, and its safety.

If no action is taken at this session upon the resolution which I am introducing today, I shall reintroduce it in the next Congress and press for its adoption. [Applause.]

Mr. TINKHAM submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed:

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas certain organizations, foundations, endowments, and associations are attempting by disloyal and seditious propaganda and vast expenditures of money to influence the foreign policy of the United States and have a political platform which is a menace to the independence and neutrality of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Speaker is authorized and directed to appoint a select committee, to be composed of five Members of the House, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. The committee is authorized and directed to investigate the political activities of all organizations, foundations, endowments, and associations which have attempted or are attempting to influence political opinion and political action by any means whatsoever, with reference to the foreign policy of the United States.

"Said committee shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, send for books and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee.

"The committee shall, as soon as practicable, report to the House the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable."

Let me add that the so-called Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Corporation of New York have been liberally financing the so-called Union Now movement, the outgrowth of which is the organization known as Federal Union. This organization, Federal Union, is a disloyal and traitorous organization. It would destroy the independence of the United States and restore the United States to the British Empire.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, one day last week Germany and Russia were more or less supporting one another in accordance with their pact of August 1939, which was probably the spark that touched off this war. The next day, for reasons which I shall not go into and which only history will judge, Germany, in spite of a nonaggression pact, opened an attack upon Russia and by so doing changed, at least to a considerable extent, the entire outlook of the situation.

I have asked for this time because I believe that at this moment it is of paramount importance for Members of the American Congress, as well as the Ameri-

can people, to do some straight thinking about the situation and to try to foresee certain things which are going to happen in the United States. I think there are two or three things we can lay down, in the first place.

I am reluctantly compelled to say that it seems to me that this latest action on the part of Mr. Hitler is very substantial further proof that the people who have been saying for a long time that the German purpose under Hitler's domination was to attempt control of the world have been right. It is a fantastic thing, but it seems to me events are proving that something like that is so.

In the second place, I am inclined to think that Mr. Hitler knew when he took this action the effect it would inevitably have upon the United States. I think it will have that effect, and I do not see how it can be avoided, nor am I sure it should be. I think that effect will naturally be to make the United States even less ready than it might otherwise have been to participate actively in this war.

But what I hope it is not going to mean, and what I think it is the duty of every Member of Congress to see that it does not mean, is any weakening of the resolution of the American people and their Government to oppose, on their own ground and in their own way, the movement and philosophy that Hitler and his cohorts represent, as well as the movement and philosophy that Stalin represents.

I think it goes without saying that the conquest of Russia by Hitler will immeasurably strengthen him. It will mean that the danger of a further spread of Hitler's power will be greatly increased. Most experts seem to think that is what is going to happen. I do not know. But there are two or three things I do know are going to happen, and I wanted to discuss those with the House.

In the first place, after a period during which the Communists in America have bitterly attacked the administration and the President's foreign policy and acted accordingly, we are probably going to see a complete change in the Communist Party line, so that instead of doing that they will now start in telling what a great man Winston Churchill is and President Roosevelt, and supporting, in one way or another, as soon as they can get around to it, a program of aid to Britain as well as the Soviet, and, furthermore, attempting once again, as they did up until the signing of the pact with Hitler in 1939, to infiltrate into American organizations and to "cooperate" with them.

Regardless of what our attitude may be about the struggle going on in Europe, the first thing I want to say today is that we should not lessen, the American labor movement should not lessen, the American progressives should not lessen, their determination to prevent any person actually under the domination of the Communist Party from obtaining a position of influence or of power in any American organization.

I said that was the duty of American progressives and the American labor movement, of all who think along these lines, and it is. We ought to have learned by this time that an internationally con-

trolled group like this, whose purposes, policies, and actions are determined by the welfare of the Soviet Union, can never be relied upon to serve the interests of American workmen, or any other American interest.

But there are other people besides the progressives, who have a duty to perform today that is going to be somewhat more difficult, because here is something else that is going to happen. You may recall a few years ago that there were certain organizations which called themselves "anti-Communists" organizations, but which actually in effect were pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi organizations under a convenient name. Since the signing of the pact between Stalin and Hitler in 1939, those organizations, like the Communists, dropped that; had nothing to say in criticism of Russia or communism, but on the other hand, spoke either not at all or favorably of them. We shall now witness, coupled with opposition to the foreign policy of the administration and opposition to aid to England, a group of bogus, not sincere, "anti-Communist" organizations which will call themselves that, but which, in effect, will be efforts to change the thinking of the United States so as to make it more ready to accept the philosophy of fascism, which is basic to Hitler's movement.

To my mind the essential thing for us to do is to continue as resolutely as we can with efforts that we have made to preserve democracy, to make democracy successful from every single standpoint. I have already said in speeches, and American labor knows it only too well, that the condition of the worker in the Soviet Union has been very far from that condition of freedom which was held out to him. And it is also true that no business or industrial organization can expect fascism or nazi-ism will leave them better off or more free than they would be under a system such as they have in Russia. I believe that the net result of any system of dictatorship is bound to be the enslavement of the people, and what America seeks to serve is the freedom of the people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will yield to the gentleman from Michigan, but I desire to go on with my speech.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman know of any industrial concern in this country that has failed to cooperate with the defense program?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What has that to do with my speech?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thought it had something to do with it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do not think it has the slightest bit.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then I withdraw it; and if the gentleman does not want it in there, he may take it out.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am trying my best to make a fairly well-balanced speech.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Very well, cut it out. It is all right.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, in connection with things that I may say, I believe that we in the House have got to be very careful about one

thing. Feeling runs high at present, and it is easy to confuse a person who is basically against the institutions of the United States and its democratic form of government, who is against attempts to solve all problems by constructive action, and whose loyalty really belongs to a foreign leader—it is easy, if we are not careful, to confuse people like that with people with whom we merely disagree about our problems and about their solution. If there ever was a time when it is well for Members of Congress not to make this mistake, that time is now, because, after all, the thing which we want to preserve is freedom and liberty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes more.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It is terribly important for us to be right about these things. It is terribly important for us to not let ourselves be pushed around, in effect, by an action taken by the German dictator on his own motion. We must not let our thinking run along lines where it ought not to run—that is, in the direction of becoming "soft" toward nazi-ism, because Hitler has attacked Communist Russia. I am not talking about going to war, nor am I advocating sending a lot of matériel to Russia, with the very grave danger that it may fall into Hitler's hands. I am talking about acting in a way that will be for the best long-run interests of the United States.

I am not talking about going to war. Far from it. Indeed, I wonder whether we do not now have to be deeply concerned over the consequences of a complete victory for either side, and whether it is not more than ever important for us to try to bring about a peace, if it can be done on any decent basis. But I disagree with the gentleman who preceded me the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM] fundamentally, when he said that the President and the Secretary of State were under the domination of organizations that do not have the best interest of the United States at heart. I think such a charge is ridiculous, without foundation, and I regret that the gentleman made it; and what I most of all want to see is a united America doing its own thinking, and carrying on her work of strengthening the defenses—military, economic, and spiritual—of our democracy. That defense must be directed against economic problems and bad conditions, against unemployment, against confusion or hopelessness, and it must be directed against people in our country, no matter who they may be or how respectable they may be, who seek to make us ready to accept any type of totalitarian system. At the same time we must pursue our course in foreign policy, calculated first of all to make the United States invulnerable in the Western Hemisphere, to take a very realistic view of all that defense of our hemisphere implies, and in our relations with foreign powers to do everything we can to promote freedom of democracy and free government, and to prevent world conquest by anyone.

May I close by saying that I deeply regret an action that the House took on

a day last week when I was absent. I think the House did an injustice to a certain individual and I said so before I left. I am speaking of David Lasser. I regret that, because I think it was an undignified thing for the House to do and I do not think it acted on good evidence—certainly not on anything like all the evidence. This kind of personal legislation is, in my judgment, a most dangerous thing. It has been condemned broadly in the press as the following editorial from the Baltimore Sun indicates:

[From the Baltimore Sun of June 22, 1941]

FATE WINS ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH
MR. DAVID LASSER

Most of us have an occasional bout with Fate. Sometimes we go down; sometimes we survive. But the encounters are rare, and they are not, generally speaking, particularly personalized. Fate doesn't seem to have a special grudge against us as individuals.

Mr. David Lasser's case is different. Fate, acting through the Congress of the United States, has just shot Mr. Lasser's W. P. A. job from under him. It wasn't a tremendous job, as such things go. It paid \$4,400 a year. But the Congress of the United States devoted precious hours to it, and today Mr. Lasser is once more the victim of the mills of the gods.

Yet the chances are that Mr. Lasser was as wholehearted, as enthusiastic, and as devoted a servant of the people as any in Washington. Mr. Lasser has always been a wholehearted devotee of his job. His job, in fact, has always been to him an opportunity. Maybe that's why Fate singles him out for its recurrent attacks.

Back in 1928 he devoted himself to the cause of Mr. Herbert Hoover. But Fate, discovering Mr. Lasser's devotion for Mr. Hoover, proceeded to erase Mr. Hoover. Along came technocracy. Mr. Lasser saw the light and devoted himself to technocracy. Fate heard about it and erased technocracy. Mr. Lasser devoted himself to the cause of the Interplanetary Society, whose ambition it was to send a rocket to the moon. Fate, in alliance with the gravitational force, erased that cause.

His head bloody but unbowed, Mr. Lasser teamed up with the unemployed and organized the Workers Alliance, the one big union of W. P. A. workers. The Dies committee proved to Mr. Lasser's satisfaction that he was being used as a cat's-paw of the Communists. Being a patriot, he rebelled, which is to say he was out of a job again.

That was the last heard of him until it transpired that he was on the W. P. A. pay roll at \$4,400 a year, devoting himself, we may be sure, with wholehearted zeal to this new cause. But Fate wasn't through with him, and the congressional action of Friday was the result.

Fate has thus won another skirmish with the man she most delights to torment. But don't jump to the conclusion that Mr. Lasser is licked. Where he goes from here we have no means of knowing, but it is dollars to doughnuts that in a few months, despite all the dark powers, Mr. Lasser will have found a new cause and will be giving it all he's got. Some will pity him, but not we; we have a hunch he'll lick Fate yet.

Mr. Lasser personally may not be so important. But the principle involved is. To the extent the House acts in extreme fashion like this—and against the wrong people at that—to the extent it takes action that certainly savors of censorship of ideas and punishment of people—not for disloyalty to our country but simply for being distasteful to the

House—to that extent we are falling short of the kind of considered action the times demand of us.

Never, perhaps, was so much demanded of the Members of an American Congress. But not the least of our duty at the present time is the duty of thinking things through as we go along.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM.] I had intended this afternoon to offer an amendment to this deficiency bill to take care of the recent flood damages in the middle Rio Grande conservancy district. Unfortunately the parliamentary situation is such that that matter is not yet ready. The Bureau of the Budget has not yet had a chance to finish with it.

I do appreciate the courtesy of the Committee in giving me a chance to make this statement and to express the feeling of the people in the district of their debt of gratitude to the various governmental agencies, which have been helping with the flood. I want to mention the Reclamation Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Indian Service and the present very sympathetic attitude on the part of the Bureau of the Budget. We hope we are going to have some relief. Water in the arid States can be our greatest friend or our greatest enemy. This year we happen to have too much of it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I shall probably vote for this deficiency bill, but with my fingers crossed, because I think many more cuts might well have been made.

Spreading administrative expenses in payment of salaries larger than the beneficiaries ever received before and involving so many other things, among others relating to people of questionable Americanism, can but eventually "kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

Promises and pledges at such a time as this from some people are not wholly to be relied upon, sad but true as that may be, if experience is to be the test.

Appropriations for nonessentials for defense should be pared to the bone and the bone scraped. They have not been so pared.

We all know that production has bogged down. Deny it—who dares who tells the truth.

Congress has provided the means. The end sought and promised has not been achieved or accomplished. Who is to blame? Do not ask me. You know.

It is not our money we are spending so lavishly. Do not forget it. There will be a day of reckoning. See your next tax bill.

One other thing that intrigues me is the fact that when and if Mr. Hitler stands on the shore of Bering Straits, what a changed attitude will be immediately reflected by those in the far West so unsympathetic with us of the East, who have had to live under the threat of his promised program to attack us so long.

Unity, yes; but, like charity, it begins at home. It is not far from the Straits to Washington and Oregon and Wyoming and Minnesota and on eastward. It is time for the folks who live West to think East. They will get a chance to do it unless all signs fail. If we are going to build ships, let us do it in Washington and Oregon and/or the west coast, for toward that area this man Hitler is looking today as his next jumping-off place after he cleans up Russia.

Some of my far western friends will sing a different song when Hitler threatens them instead of New England.

As they say in the Farmers' Almanac, "about this time look for" a white rabbit pulled out of the White House hat. It is overdue. How rabbits do multiply. A sucker is still born, or perhaps better, "yet" born, every 1½ minutes, and the American people had better wake up if they are ever going to do it. If ever a people were sold down the river, we are it.

We are in the war and we have a dictator, beneficent or not, as time may tell. He wished it on himself and the people have only themselves to blame. It is their Government to lose or to save. I am for saving it.

BIGGER AND BETTER BOMBERS AS AGAINST THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

It must be apparent to everybody not deaf, dumb, and blind this morning that we better move defensively as rapidly and expeditiously as we can in order to establish our air bases at the earliest moment and to make possible communication with our eastern, western, and far northern outposts by air and sea and highway.

We should have long ago constructed the Nicaraguan canal.

Be that as it may, what we need now is action—the delivery of more airplanes, the completion of more defensive air bases in Alaska and Greenland and elsewhere, more tanks and the roads over which to roll them, and, of course, the air bases to the south. All of this means it is our first business to stop strikes in defense industries. Let us define a defense policy and stick to it.

We do not need the St. Lawrence waterway for defense.

Moreover, social gains and business as usual are things not to be considered. The potential power the St. Lawrence waterway might develop we can easily generate by steam through the installation of proper machinery in a thousand idle plants scattered all over this country. Everybody knows it.

Then the argument that we need shipyards in the Great Lakes for national defense is hoist by its own petard. To build shipyards in the Great Lakes is to invite attack upon that section of our country. It does not make sense for 40 other reasons, all good.

Why should we have to learn everything the hard way? Why cannot we profit by

the costly experience of others? Keep the shipyards on the coasts and away from the center of our country.

Look at the Maginot line and the dream of France to fight by phalanx behind a stone wall—or in or out of a trench. That day has gone. France learned that to its everlasting sorrow. Now we are trying to hide behind the Navy as a first line of defense. It just cannot be done that way any more. Believe it or not.

SHIP SUPPLY BOLONEY

We do not need the St. Lawrence waterway as a source of supply for ships. We better wake up to realize that what we need is planes, and tanks, and ammunition, more and bigger and better bombers. The day of the ship is sinking in the West.

NOT NEEDED AS POWER SUPPLY

We do not need the waterway as a source of water power or energy.

There is hardly a manufacturing town in the United States in which there is not a factory or plant that could be utilized for the development of power—if there were a scarcity, which there is not—if existing facilities were developed and used. We still have coal and oil and wood. They should be utilized before billions of the taxpayers' money is spent on the St. Lawrence project, especially at this time.

NAVY NOT THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

I agree that in all probability we shall always need, and must have, the Navy to control the sea. We should, however, now know that as our first line of defense the Navy has lost its traditional place. If the war across the seas has made anything plain, it seems to me that is it.

Those who insist that this is not so will join the Frenchmen who constructed the Maginot lines. It does not take a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to venture such an assertion. It is axiomatic. The sooner Congress realizes this truth and declines to be rushed off its feet into a program of spending more and more money for the construction of a limitless number of ships, so soon to be obsolescent; the sooner it realizes that the battles of the future will be fought in, and defended from attacks made in the air the sooner it insists that every necessary step be taken to insure, to guarantee, and to procure the manufacture and delivery of the maximum number of Army and Navy planes and tanks for our defense, the quicker we will be adequately prepared to defend ourselves.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BOMBERS FOR A SHIP

Then, again, few people realize that a capital ships costs more than \$100,000,000, for which sum we could buy 250 bombers. Is there anyone in his right mind who will contend that we should not have the 250 bombers instead of 1 ship?

It is almost a crime to waste money on a shipbuilding project in the middle of the United States when for the cost of 1 ship we can build 250 bombers.

Then, my friends, for what the canal will cost we could build more than all the bombers we might ever need for defense. We need bombers, not ships, today. So long as there is coal and oil and wood we can generate steam to make electric

power in abundance, in abandoned and unused but available plants all over this country.

Then, again, you cannot successfully fight airplanes from the deck of a ship. I know, if you ask me. I have seen it tried. One destructive bomb will cripple the biggest and best of boats.

TO EUROPE AND BACK

Such bombers as I am talking about could fly to Europe and return, each carrying a load of at least 20 tons of explosives. Think that over.

I concede again that we need the Navy, and shall always need it, and it should be the best and most powerful fleet afloat. But only the most obtuse can fail to know that the part it has played strategically in warfare as of days of old it will never play again.

MORE PLANES

What we need is more and more planes. We need bigger and better bombers. We need faster pursuit and attack planes. The energy, brains, and ability of America should be concentrated, directed, and devoted to the relief of our desperate need for and in respect to these defensive armaments.

We ought to realize the fact that a new weapon for warfare has appeared, as one does in every crisis in world history. There was the Roman short sword, and gunpowder, and the British ship of the line, and now comes the bomber, which has already made the history books obsolete, changed the strategic geography of Europe and Asia and Africa, and is changing the strategic geography of this hemisphere.

It has rewritten the tactics of attack and defense, revised the art of war, opened up the new high battlefield of the stratosphere, and has disturbed the political balance of the world.

The erstwhile protecting moats of the Atlantic and Pacific no longer offer a defense against this engine of devastation and destruction which passes unhindered from continent to continent over land or across the seven seas.

As sea power once did, so air power will, inevitably, if it has not already done so tentatively, concentrate dominion within those few nations that shall have the brain, the vision, and the courage to break away from the traditional order, recognize the facts and threat of the future as well as of the present, and devote time, energy, and resources to the development and production of everything their resources can command to gain and retain the control of the air.

In such a race for supremacy in the air the United States has nothing to fear if it will only wake up and get out of the cradle where it now "lays itself down in peace to sleep."

We have the men, the women, the brains, the resources, if we will but use them.

In the face and eyes of facts, it is a wasteful extravagance—and that is a modest and very polite characterization of the project—for us to spend a nickel on the St. Lawrence waterway in order to build ships that will be obsolete before they are ever in the water.

DAY OF SHIPS SINKING IN THE WEST

It seems to me—

Says Major Seversky—

suicidal to make navies and an outmoded naval strategy the foundation of American national defense. Those who insist upon leading America in that direction are heading us for disaster. They assume a fearsome responsibility before the judgment of history.

Why now talk about the St. Lawrence waterway?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] 6 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, it is not so essential that I impose my wisdom upon the House this afternoon, but there is a matter that I think ought to be made a matter of record. That is a question that will arise as the result of the administration of the so-called Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

Sunday of this week will mark the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of a great crusader against monopoly, the late Hon. William Edgar Borah. It will be 76 years ago Sunday that he was born in Fairfield, Ill., and from the time that he finished his law work at Lawrence, Kans., and then lived on the fringe of the frontier in Idaho, Senator Borah was a relentless crusader against monopoly. But I can see now some monopoly problems that will arise as a result of the administration of O. P. A. C. S. It would be interesting indeed to know the observation of Senator Borah if he were here today.

I examined Mr. Henderson's testimony at considerable length. They are going to set up a division for civilian supplies. After the priority division gets its share for national defense, the rest of it must be rationed and allocated to civilian needs.

Then there is the price division and the consumers' division. Mr. Henderson realizes that he has got a bear by the tail. He realizes first of all, I think, that when he sets a ceiling on the price of hides or cotton yarn or any one of a thousand and one commodities he cannot be sure that the gentlemen down in the Department of Justice who have been relentlessly crusading against monopoly in the Antitrust Division will not entirely ignore every agreement that is made by the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and despite such an agreement start out for the purpose of bringing them to bay by means of a very handy instrument which we call an indictment in the Federal court.

I notice in the hearings Mr. Henderson said he did not want anything like the Madison oil case to bob up in his face. Members will recall that case at Madison, Wis.

When the United States put the oil companies on trial up at Madison, Wis., one of the things set forth in their defense was a letter signed by Mr. Ickes in his capacity as administrator at the time it was written, to the effect that they had a right to make certain prices, set certain ceilings, establish certain agreements, but of course when the N. I. R. A. was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court it was fair to assume that

that provision which nullified the act of 1890, as amended, and all so-called antitrust legislation upon the books, once more resumed its legislative force. But they continued to perpetuate the idea long after N. I. R. A. had been sent into oblivion. Mr. Henderson recognizes that fact as he deals with the question of imposing price ceilings, affecting price balances and price stability over a tremendous range of commodities. I am informed that he has had some consultations and conferences with the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice. I am not informed as to exactly what happened therein.

I doubt very much in the light of the activities of Thurman Arnold up to date that he will agree to anything. I had some businessmen from Chicago in my office yesterday morning. They are purveyors of a commodity on which Opacs thought there ought to be a price ceiling. That commodity happened to be hides. They agreed that 15 cents would be all right although they had some commitments to sell at 17 cents a pound.

There is, however, no assurance that if the packers of the country eventually should agree on a price rate of 15 cents a pound that Mr. Arnold would not rush in with an indictment and say: "Wait a minute. That may be all right according to Mr. Henderson's view in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, but the law of 1890 and the Clayton Act are still upon the law books of the land and in consequence we are going to bring you into Federal court and make you stand trial for having violated the law."

It is a tremendous proposition. It is going to be administered by 1,400 people for whom they are asking an appropriation of \$3,769,000 for the fiscal year 1942. I say they ought to be very careful to develop a little bit of cooperation between the various departments of the Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I never think of that word "cooperation" but what I think of a youngster in the country out in Illinois who bought his first Ford many years ago. He was, of course, the cynosure of all the other country boys. One of them came to him and said:

"How do you like your new Ford?"

"Swell."

"Does it steer easy on a country road, on a gravel road?"

He said it did.

"Did you ever try to steer it with one hand and put your other arm around your girl?"

"Yes."

He asked: "Well, can it be done safely?"

"Yes."

"Well, can you operate it safely and also kiss your girl?"

"Well, you can if you have a little cooperation."

It seems to me if this thing is going to be properly administered so that there will be no extraordinary dislocations in it and so they will not be hauling the business structure of the country into Fed-

eral court, if they are going to establish a price ceiling through Mr. Henderson's effort, there must certainly be sufficient cooperation that Mr. Arnold will not still have a crack at them. It will be interesting to see what happens as time goes on. Mr. Henderson realizes what a tremendous job he has. He stated in the hearings that there would be an increase in the price level. He said it would be miraculous if the price level and cost of living did not go up. Well, it would indeed be miraculous and I believe that everybody who has any knowledge whatever of the economic forces of the country realizes full well there is going to be a rise. He said also that you cannot have rigid price control without complete control over all elements of cost. Now if they forsake a basic pattern and just develop price stability and balance a relationship of price in one category as against another, and finally decide that there is no other way to deal with this matter except a rigid economic control of prices, then it will be the function and responsibility of Mr. Henderson's newly created division also to reach down into every component of cost that goes into a price; and that means what? That will mean control of wages. That will mean control of the cost of raw materials, and there will be no single commodity of any kind in the United States of America that can ever escape. Then we shall have embraced a wholly undemocratic process within our own democracy. It is going to be worth going miles to see if Mr. Henderson can do it, and I wish him well in his undertaking.

The three principal divisions in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply will be the Supply Division, which will deal with stimulation of production of civilian supplies of all kinds and the allocation of supplies after defense needs have been provided.

The Consumer Division will, no doubt, be on the alert for consumer protection, and the Price Division will deal with the business structure of the country in reaching agreements on price ceiling and price relationships, which is expected to prevent the spiralling and the dislocations which we experienced during the World War. The general scope of Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is, of course, all set out in the Executive order of April 11, 1941. Already some question has arisen concerning the authority which it enjoys by virtue of this Executive order and I assume that when the first tests of strength arise this question of authority will, no doubt, be raised. I feel, however, that one of the most important things before it is the question of reaching a suitable agreement with the Department of Justice in respect to any price agreements which may be made so that businessmen in the country, who in the utmost good faith are willing to cooperate with the Office of Price Administration should not be harassed and annoyed and threatened by the Antitrust Division. Let it be fully understood in advance what their rights are with respect to all agencies of Government before they are asked to commit themselves in the matter of price ceiling. This is but equity and fairness and common sense.

I am merely suggesting it to the attention of the Congress today in connection with the appropriation for this agency because it will become one of the most potential and far-reaching Government instrumentalities which has even been created. It will reach into every element of the economic life of this country and the time to avoid unnecessary frictions and misunderstandings is in advance before the huge mass of regulations which must be issued will have taken on that rigid cast which can only be disturbed by compelling the citizens of this country to resort to expensive litigation.

Insofar as the hearings disclose, this matter was not discussed before the committee. At sometime in the near future the Congress as representative of the people will be called upon to look into this matter and I trust that a satisfactory and agreeable working arrangement can be contrived between the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Justice.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO].

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the committee for inserting section 303 in this act. I read a portion of it:

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

This should be a general provision of law and should apply to all agencies of the Federal Government. The United States should not employ anyone who is a member of any subversive organization.

I am sorry there is no item in this bill for the United States Housing Authority, because if there were I should offer an amendment providing that no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of Bernard Ades.

Mr. Chairman, on June 12 I informed the House that Bernard Ades, a former Baltimorean now residing at Arlington, Va., is employed with the United States Housing Authority. He is a leader affiliated with Communist groups. With so many worthy people seeking employment, why should the Government employ people like that? That money is paid in taxes by people who hate and despise Communists. I called the United States Housing Administrator, Mr. Nathan Straus, and asked for Ades' immediate dismissal.

Ades was Communist candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1934 and received approximately 800 votes. Tampa, Fla., authorities also became acquainted with Ades in the summer of 1932, when he was taken into custody and while police investigated his activities on behalf of Communists.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. May I say that the gentleman is to be commended for bringing to the attention of the officials of this Government the employ-

ment of this man Ades. The mere fact he ran for Governor of the State of Maryland on the Communist ticket a few years ago, then slipped away and sneaked in from some other State, should be sufficient reason for the authorities to get rid of him without offering any amendment on the floor of the House.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

From the Federal Supplement, Volume 6, at page 470, in re Ades, I quote Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper:

He belonged to the Communist Party, and believed that it is difficult in the courts of this country to secure full recognition of the rights of laboring men or members of inferior races, because judges and other officials are usually chosen from the ruling or favored classes, a belief not commonly held in a country where officials are elected by the people or chosen by their representatives.

He was suspended from the practice of law by the supreme bench of Baltimore City and was reprimanded by Judge Morris C. Soper, circuit judge of the United States District Court, for inciting race prejudice. In 1931 and in 1933 he led a riot in the Maryland Legislature, and on March 7, 1932, caused a riot near the Japanese Embassy.

The people of Maryland were shocked when they learned that this man Ades is now in the Government employ. I have voted consistently for all amendments prohibiting members of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist Parties from receiving jobs from the Federal Government.

In view of these facts, I again congratulate the committee for this provision and ask that it be included in all the appropriation bills.

Mr. STRATTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. STRATTON. Does the gentleman see any point in withholding this money from a handful of Communists in this country, yet aiding two or three hundred million Communists over in Russia?

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. I am not for aiding Communists anywhere. I am glad the isms are fighting each other and I hope they destroy each other.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this deficiency appropriation bill which provides the salaries for many Government employees, I want to call the attention of this committee to a yellow sheet that I hold in my hand which ridicules and maligns the so-called Dies committee. It deliberately misrepresents the record of that committee.

This yellow sheet is signed by one Hugh Miller, who I understand is on the payroll of the Bituminous Coal Commission. It is in the nature of a brickbat thrown at the Dies committee. Whether it is deserving or not we will let the House decide.

This yellow sheet is dated June 13, 1941, 1410 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. It is headed "Washington Committee for Democratic Action"—democratic action as interpreted by, sanctioned by, and

approved by, Stalin and all of his followers—that is the only kind of democratic action such a committee stands for.

This yellow sheet reads in part as follows:

Our old friends, the Dies committee detective agency extraordinary, are at it again. This time they are spending your, and other taxpayers' money to question Government workers as to their private activities and beliefs.

It reads also:

Normally, everyone would be anxious to cooperate with a congressional committee—and the first reaction would be to answer questions asked. But the record of the Dies committee speaks for itself. That record shows that misrepresentation has been consistently employed by the committee to make its points, and very little attention has been paid to facts. The committee's record clearly shows that it is not interested in fair play or in an objective presentation of the facts. To answer questions put by Dies' agents at your home or office is to put you in a completely defenseless position. What they report on your answers only they themselves know.

Ridiculing, maligning, and misrepresenting.

The concluding paragraph reads:

In conclusion, don't be too alarmed if the Dies agents drop in for a chit-chat. It is perfectly all right merely to remark on the weather and bid them good day.

Mr. Chairman, in the light of the contents of this yellow sheet what else can we expect from Government employees, and this sheet was sent out to hundreds of Government employees, when Government officials high up have set the example to these employees by ridiculing, maligning, and misrepresenting the committee?

On the letterhead I notice the name of Harry C. Lamberton as counsel for this Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the same Harry C. Lamberton I exposed 2½ years ago as an official for the then League for Peace and Democracy, who when the league was indicted by the Dies committee for being Communist inspired, Communist controlled, and having Communist objectives, answered by putting on a drive here in the District among Government employees for membership.

Mr. Chairman, it is time this House cleaned house.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

THE BATTLE IN WASHINGTON

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the campaign of 1934, repeatedly on the stump throughout the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, the attention of the voters was called by me to a statement attributed to Bainbridge Colby, who at one time was Wilson's Secretary of State. He was reported to have said in 1934:

So completely has the administration turned its interest and its energies away from business recovery that it is openly charged, and indeed admitted, that a substantial number of the President's immediate advisers are not desirous of business revival, feeling that

to prolong the depression will produce a better psychological background for the prosecution of their revolutionary designs. The overturn of our institutions, including the Constitution, is their avowed goal.

Because I publicly repeated this statement many times and charged that Roosevelt and his associates were following a course which, in the end, would destroy our Republic, I was bitterly criticized, branded as an unfair partisan and a crank.

Subsequent events have shown that Bainbridge Colby and Dr. Wirt, who exposed the subversive influences in the New Deal, were right.

Today, in an editorial in the June 27 issue of the United States News is found proof that Roosevelt and his New Deal friends are in a position to celebrate the accomplishment of the purpose indicated by Colby in 1934. This editorial is by David Lawrence, who was for long a supporter of Roosevelt and his administration. Lawrence's sense of honesty, his fairness, his traditions as a newspaper man, force him to the conclusions which he expresses in this editorial, which is as follows:

THE BATTLE OF WASHINGTON—CONTEST BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP GROUPS AND LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES IS BREAKING DOWN MORALE—MR. ICKES AS A RECKLESS CRITIC OF INDUSTRY BRINGS DISCORD

(By David Lawrence)

'The Battle of the Atlantic is the more spectacular and hence we have been inclined to give less thought to the Battle of Washington. Yet the first cannot be won unless the second is ended—and ended at once lest America's industrial operation be impaired to such an extent that the race against time will be lost.

What is the Battle of Washington? It is the continuance under the eyes of the President of a conflict between two schools of thought—the radical and confiscationist group who may not admit it publicly but who are moving us gradually toward a system of state capitalism, and the liberal conservative groups who believe that with honest and efficient regulation by the Government in certain areas of human endeavor the system of individual effort, with risk capital supplied by the savings of the citizens, can be maintained.

The battle is not just an academic debate. It reaches into the heart and soul of our defense effort. It is like a cancer gnawing away at efficiency every day and causing a steady disintegration of enthusiasm and initiative. Unless this battle is ended by an enlightened public opinion which must demand its immediate cessation, we shall make a flop of our aid-to-Britain policy and will find ourselves with such a disorganized and demoralized economy that no moderate group from either school of thought will have the upper hand and the collectivists with their cruel philosophies of life will come into power in America.

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR AIR OF DISTRUST

Let us at the outset clear the air of the charges and countercharges about patriotism. Each side considers itself patriotic and unquestionably is devoted to America's interest. But unhappily the administration keeps in power men who breed distrust and hate. The appointment of Harold Ickes as petroleum coordinator is one of the most unfortunate episodes of the war period. It is unfortunate because, except for Mr. Roosevelt's friendship for the Secretary of the Interior, there was no good reason why public authority should be vested in a man who is temperamentally unfitted to win the cooperation of the public.

peramentally unfitted to win the cooperation of the public.

An example of Mr. Ickes' recklessness was given in his testimony before a Senate committee last week. Although aluminum is essential to national defense and everything that can be done ought to be done to encourage its production, Mr. Ickes lambasted the Aluminum Co. of America as unpatriotic and uncooperative. He went so far as to say that if this war is lost the defeat may well be attributed to the Aluminum Co. of America.

ARMY AND NAVY UNDERESTIMATED AIRPLANE NEEDS

Now the facts about aluminum are not difficult to obtain. The Aluminum Co. has produced most of the aluminum for this country. It has, of course, been a successful company. That makes it, in Mr. Ickes' eyes, a monopoly. By his own testimony he refused to grant the company the electric power it asked for at Bonneville Dam this year and gave as his excuse that he didn't want to foster monopoly. In time of emergency other branches of the Government are doing their utmost to get production wherever 'they can. This is no time to stop and argue about monopolies or politics. Yet Mr. Ickes has held up the expansion of the aluminum program of the national-defense effort by his petty politics.

There are a lot of destructionists of the Ickes type around the Government. They spread distrust. They disseminate attacks on the dollar-a-year men. They give the impression that in America as in Soviet Russia there must be political commissars alongside of all administrators so as to watch them.

The Aluminum Co. did guess wrong about the amount of aluminum needed. But it guessed wrong because the Army and the Navy guessed wrong. And for that matter the administration itself guessed wrong when it didn't foresee after the invasion of Holland and Belgium in May 1940 that the United States must sooner or later supply vast quantities of tools and weapons for Britain's battle against Hitler.

Yet, as it will be recalled, the President wanted to send Congress home in June 1940 and as for the airplane program it never really reached real proportions in Government planning until about April 1941. Was it the business of the Aluminum Co. to increase its capacity fourfold on the theoretical chance that the Government might want more planes? It had already increased its capacity by 200 percent over its 1939 production, and by July 1942 will have increased it by 300 percent, using its own capital.

As recently as last January the Aluminum Co. took the estimates of the War Department and doubled them, and felt that there would be enough aluminum for national defense. As recently as May 14, too, an official of the Aluminum Co. testified that there was enough aluminum for the then existing defense needs. Mr. Ickes says this was incorrect, and he implies that the official in question did not tell the truth. Maybe Mr. Ickes didn't stop to look at the contracts awarded but was depending on the fantastic guesses about aluminum requirements that float around Washington these days.

It takes 80,000 pounds of aluminum for a bomber of the type now being planned. Will 6,000 bombers be built in 1942? It would be a wonderful achievement if that could be done. It would take 480,000,000 pounds of aluminum to do that job in 1942. But by July 1942, aluminum production on the North American Continent will be up to 1,200,000,000 pounds, and this does not count in the extra 600,000,000 pounds planned for the new plants which are to be owned by the Government and managed under lease by private companies. The latter quota cannot be attained unless a better reallocation of electric power is worked out. This isn't the

business of the Aluminum Co., but of the electric-power industry which has been harassed by the Government these last few years when it should have been permitted to expand.

COURTS WILL DECIDE QUESTION OF MONOPOLY

But that America will have enough aluminum to keep abreast of airplane production does not need to be doubted. Meanwhile, Mr. Ickes joins the chorus of saboteurs who for 3 years have been trying to ruin the Aluminum Co. and drive it out of business. An antitrust suit has been going on in the Federal courts ever since the outbreak of the war. The verdict has not been rendered by the judge who has it under advisement, but Mr. Ickes nonchalantly convicts the company just the same. The company executives have spent months upon months in the courtroom. Can any company do intelligent planning when the sword of persecution is hanging over its head? Why is it so important to break up the business of the principal aluminum producer right now?

In fairness to Mr. Ickes it must be said that he did not initiate the antitrust suit. The chief lawyer who for nearly 2 years conducted the case for the Department of Justice resigned only last month to become vice president of an aluminum company just helped materially by R. F. C. money into a position of competition with the Aluminum Co. of America. Every man has a right to take whatever job he wants to improve his personal position. But it is unfortunate that a prosecuting attorney steps into the office of a rival of the defendant when that rival is being aided by Government funds.

VITALITY OF OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM IS BEING SAPPED

The President is to be admired for his loyalty to friends, but the public interest demands that he put aside friendships and end the Battle of Washington. Mr. Ickes told a Senate committee he wanted the Government to reserve the right to continue to operate aluminum plants after the war emergency is over. He said these plants and facilities should be retained so as to help keep prices down. Is that the kind of tactics which will breed confidence? Isn't Mr. Ickes waving the red flag of Government ownership at industry? How much enthusiasm can anyone have for the defense program when New Deal officials are brandishing weapons of destruction over the heads of private business?

The next target is the steel and oil industries. The case of aluminum is merely an example of what sort of an attack is launched as a preliminary to the extension of a system of governmental control and operation. It begins to look as if the way is being paved for national socialism with the war emergency as the excuse.

Even the Members of Congress are asleep at the switch in this battle. Many of them are so busy running errands for their constituents that they have failed to perceive the nature of the controversy going on in front of their very eyes.

Congress has a major obligation in the international crisis. It is, in simple terms, to preserve unity in America by demanding the removal of those public officials who are using the defense program to feather their own nests in their lust for power. Those who would harass American business by threats of prosecution or by reckless charges at a time when an all-out effort for defense is needed must be summarily eliminated from the scene. The Battle of Washington is sapping the vitality of the American economic system, and it is the duty of the Congress to insist that Government management of the defense effort be cleansed of its intemperate protagonists.

Yes; the battle in Washington is on. It has been on for several years. Various

victories have been proclaimed by Roosevelt. Do you remember when he said:

In 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's government, this power is wholesome and proper. But in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy, such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people.

He is now using those powers, of the return of which he boasted, to shackle the liberties of the people. He has packed the Supreme Court, which today is his tool. He has listened to the Communists in the C. I. O., and his wife has, without rebuke from him, openly given them aid and encouragement.

He has deceived us time and again. He has made promises which he has not kept, and by fraud and deception he is now taking us into a war which the American people do not want.

To Congress alone is the power granted by the Constitution to declare war. Nevertheless, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in utter disregard of the constitutional provision, is carrying on an undeclared war. By evasion and subterfuge he has usurped the functions of Congress. By the appointment of puppet judges he has taken over the judicial power, and today he is denying to the people of America the "four freedoms" which he proclaims are essential if liberty and freedom are to exist and which he pretends he desires to carry to the four corners of the earth.

He should be impeached.

The Clerk read as follows:

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: On page 2, after line 19, insert the following:

"Reporting hearings: The unexpended balance of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1940 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1941."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the act entitled "An act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President," approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, 77th Cong.), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; lawbooks, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, \$1,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 3, lines 12 to 23, inclusive, strike out the entire paragraph.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am offering the Congress the opportunity to save \$1,000,000 on the Office of Government Reports. I do not believe it serves a useful function. I believe every bit of the information they have available is contained in either the Congressional Directory or in the documents that are prepared and gotten out by the different departments. An enormous amount of information service is provided in each department that can very well be done away with.

For the operation of clipping items and that sort of thing they are spending at least double what it costs private establishments to do that work with fewer people. Why they need to do it is beyond me.

The Office for Emergency Management has an information service that costs \$700,000 or \$800,000, and there are all sorts of agencies of that character set up all the way through the Government, so many economists, so many professors, and so many writers in almost every agency at high prices, way beyond what they ever got in private industry or in the schools. It is perfectly ridiculous.

Under the circumstances, I can see no way to get rid of this cancer without cutting it out. I am offering this amendment to save \$1,000,000 on this bill and at the same time get rid of that cancerous growth of publicity and alleged information agencies that are very largely duplicating other activities of the Government at this time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the Office of Government Reports only very recently was ratified by legislative action. Until the last 3 years appropriations for this activity had been carried by allocations from funds in the relief bill, but within the last 30 or 60 days the regular legislative committee of this House considered and reported to the House a bill for the Office of Government Reports and authorizing an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,500,000, and that bill was debated in the House, passed by both bodies, and signed by the President on June 9 last.

The Budget estimate was for \$1,444,000. The committee has trimmed that down to \$1,015,000. We have saved \$429,000, we hope. This gives that agency slightly less than it had for this current fiscal year.

It seems to me that in view of the emphatic and deliberate action taken by the Congress in establishing the agency, it certainly would be most inconsistent now to withhold the appropriation.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. This is a part of the Executive Office, answerable directly to the President of the United States?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN. It was at his request that the legislative committee reported the bill, the House passed the bill, and the Senate passed the bill. Heretofore the President of the United States has never refused to approve any appropriation the Congress has desired for the legislative branch of the Government. Why should the Congress deny the President of the United States the tools to do the job we put on him?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 22, noes 26.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National historical parks and monuments: For an additional amount for administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial area: *Provided further*, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning in line 23, which reads:

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall charge appropriate fees for the parking of automobiles in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial area.

That it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is directly contrary to the fundamental Rushmore Act.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, in order that the RECORD may be complete, I desire to state that the basis for my making the point of order against the language to require the charge of a parking fee within the Mount Rushmore Memorial area is that such a proposal violates language in the basic Rushmore Act which reads:

No charge shall ever be made for admission to the memorial grounds or for viewing the memorial.

That language was carried in the Mount Rushmore Act of February 25, 1929, and repeated in the act of June 15, 1938. All the private contributions that were made in the early stages of matching the Federal contributions, amounting to around \$90,000 and all subsequent

Federal appropriations have been made on the basis of the promise explicit in those statutes.

The language which was stricken out by the Chair on the point of order I raised would have changed that basic law and would have broken faith with the private contributors and with the understanding on which appropriations have been made. Certainly, few will contend that should be done without an opportunity for interested persons to be heard. To prevent such a thing being done is exactly why, I presume, that the House rules include the rule on which the point of order was based.

It is the policy of the National Park Service, I know, to establish fees of some sort in connection with areas that they administer. That is responsible for the language that was suggested in the Budget estimate and carried in the bill. The language as drawn, however, not only would have changed the basic Rushmore Act without an opportunity for a legislative hearing, but would have been impractical of operation.

Mount Rushmore Memorial embraces 1,800 acres, much of which strings out in the fashion of a parkway over many miles of mountain road approaching the memorial from several directions. Collection of a fee from every car that should park for a few minutes somewhere along the climbing mountain road would be required under the language proposed, as well as from cars immediately at the foot of the mountain carrying the sculptured figures. Collection of a fee from every car that stopped at the studio grounds a quarter of a mile below the figures would practically deprive people of the opportunity to view the memorial at close range because the memorial is several miles from any town, and people just do not walk out there. They go by car.

These things suggest some of the practical difficulties involved in applying the language that was proposed. In addition, there is the fundamental question of whether any fee should be charged for the opportunity to see and catch the inspiration from the heroic heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt sculptured on the mountain. Most of us have thought that funds spent at Rushmore were an investment in patriotism. Rushmore was to tell this and future generations something of the character and spirit of the men who gave life and form to the American Republic. To put a tin cup in front of the visitor at this patriotic shrine would be like putting a streetcar conductor's coin purse in front of a visitor as he comes under the spell of the Great Emancipator in the Lincoln Memorial downtown.

These considerations impelled me to make the point of order. Now, then, if in keeping with national-park policy, a method should be found to gather in some funds in order that the memorial may be more or less self-sustaining, I would suggest that consideration be given to placing a small charge on the use of the stairway, consisting of several hundred steps, that leads from the studio

up the mountainside to the figures themselves. Such a fee, if charged per person, would probably yield as much as a charge per car for parking, and no one would be obliged to pay it unless he cared to use the stairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$4,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: On page 46, line 11, strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,637,455.51."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COLE of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a report of the Judge Advocate of the Twenty-seventh Division, United States Army, be included as a part of my remarks made in the Committee of the Whole on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole and include therein excerpts from books and documents to which I referred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole and include therein certain quotations from David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an address made by Clarence Budington Kelland, at Clinton, Conn., on May 22, 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein a statement I made before the Committee on Reciprocity Information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the Washington News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, June 30, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and all legislative business of the day, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. STRATTON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in these times, when the American taxpayer is being called upon to bear a far heavier load than at any other period in our history, it is a poor occasion to authorize the construction of a project whose benefits are so questionable and whose cost is so extravagant as the St. Lawrence seaway.

Many Illinois and Midwest shippers and consignees have been misled by loose statements to the effect that the proposed St. Lawrence seaway will make an ocean port out of the port of Chicago. As a result, some favor the seaway, believing that they will soon see the smoke of large oceangoing vessels from all parts of the globe. We propose to show here how completely shippers have been fooled by such propaganda; and that to talk of the St. Lawrence seaway making an ocean port out of the port of Chicago—any more than it now is—is a myth, pure and simple. When the shippers are given the true facts they will be in for a rude shock.

At many points between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River is unnavigable. A series of canals and locks have existed for many years to afford ships passage around the unnavigable parts of the river. These canals and locks furnish a 14-foot channel at the present time. The proposed St. Lawrence seaway would deepen these locks and canals—or build new ones—13 feet more to 27 feet. At first glance the average shipper would reach the conclusion that such a plan would permit the *Berengaria* or the *Queen Mary* to dock at the port of Chicago. The fact is that it is farcical to talk about a 27-foot channel making any material increase in the number of oceangoing boats using the Great Lakes.

A 27-foot channel is so shallow that only 30 percent of the world oceangoing tonnage could navigate it; and but 5 percent of the world oceangoing tonnage able to navigate it would be American vessels. In other words, 95 percent of the benefit would accrue to foreign-owned vessels.

The following statistics assembled by the Brookings Institution in 1929 are very pertinent, especially in view of the fact that the tendency since that time has been to build oceangoing vessels of deeper drafts.

First. A 27-foot waterway would only accommodate 15 percent of the passenger-cargo vessels engaged in United States overseas trade.

Second. A 27-foot channel could only be navigated by 19 percent of the cargo vessels or tankers engaged in our inter-coastal trade.

The fact is that every man familiar with marine shipping knows that the proposed seaway would only take care of tramp vessels, and the great majority of these would be foreign owned.

Foreign-owned tramp vessels would prove a questionable asset—to say the most for them—for shippers or consignees in or out of Chicago. It is impractical to rely upon them. They give no regular service. A shipper cannot know when a tramp vessel will appear to pick up his freight. Furthermore, he cannot know when the freight will reach its destination after it is placed on board. The tramp vessel may visit a score of ports in foreign countries looking for business before reaching the port to which the freight was consigned from Chicago. In the meantime weeks and even months may have elapsed since the freight was loaded. It is well established that the day of the slow tramp vessel appears to be nearing its end. The speed-up in business and industry and the su-

perior service given by large shipping companies operating upon regular schedules are writing the obituaries for tramp vessels. Consequently we may expect a constant diminution in the number of tramp vessels year by year.

The ocean-going freighters that now use the 14-foot channel are nearly all tramp vessels. Concretely, what have this 14-foot channel and tramp vessels meant to Chicago shippers and consignees, and what more may they expect from an increased depth of 27 feet and a continuance of tramp vessels?

Let us examine the records of the past in order to get an idea of what we might expect from a 27-foot channel and more tramp vessels.

My able colleagues from Cook County, Ill., Congressmen DEWEY and PADDOCK, have taken a keen interest in this subject and have furnished me with very illuminating figures regarding shipping at the port of Chicago. These tabulations concern freight moving by water in and out of the port of Chicago. In order to get representative figures we have taken an average of 5 years—1934 to 1938, both inclusive. We have not used the year 1939 at all, because war was declared in August of that year and water-borne traffic has not been normal since the declaration of war.

From the tabulations assembled, it will be seen that overseas traffic in and out of the port of Chicago is a negligible factor. It is only equal to 8 percent of the Canadian traffic in and out of the port of Chicago, and equal to only seventenths of 1 percent of the domestic—lakewise—traffic using the port.

If the 27-foot channel doubled the amount of overseas traffic in and out of the port of Chicago, the result would be that the overseas traffic would only be 1.4 percent of the domestic traffic. If it tripled the overseas traffic—which is beyond the widest stretch of the imagination—it would be but 2.1 percent of the domestic traffic; and if by most extraordinary circumstances it quadrupled the overseas traffic, it would equal but 2.8 percent of the domestic traffic.

It is safe to say that it would never come to pass that a 27-foot channel would even triple the overseas traffic on the Great Lakes. It is extremely doubtful if overseas traffic would be doubled. As we have already pointed out, shallow-draft vessels only will be the beneficiaries of a 27-foot channel. Substantially all vessels engaged in overseas trade with drafts shallow enough to navigate a 27-foot channel are tramp vessels. Consequently, all that a 27-foot channel would mean to Chicago shippers would be that a few additional tramp vessels—and most of them foreign owned—would be able to navigate the Great Lakes.

In addition to what we have just shown, there are at least two other factors that should be considered.

First. Because of long Canadian winters, ice conditions prevent the navigation of the canals adjacent to the St. Lawrence during 42 percent of the year. Consequently, the few tramp vessels that could navigate a 27-foot channel could not even give shippers service during almost one-half of the year.

Second. No major harbor in the Great Lakes is of sufficient depth to accommodate vessels requiring a 27-foot channel. That would mean that the proposed 27-foot channel would be useless to every Great Lakes port unless an enormous amount of money would be invested in harbor dredging. The same is true of parts of the St. Clair River, the Detroit River, the Lake St. Clair Channel, and the St. Marys River and locks. The cost of performing such dredging operations would be staggering.

The fact of the matter is that the St. Lawrence seaway project is not a bona fide seaway project at all. It is a power project masquerading as a seaway plan in order to gain the support of people who believe that they are sponsoring a seaway. Everything points to that conclusion. It is beyond the realm of common sense that a government would spend a billion dollars to accommodate a relatively few tramp vessels that could not possibly increase the overseas tonnage beyond 2.8 percent of the domestic tonnage in and out of the port of Chicago.

The cost of construction of the St. Lawrence seaway has been the subject of varied estimates. At the outset let it be remembered that final costs of construction work of this kind invariably exceed the original estimates. The experience of other waterway projects in the past justifies this statement. For example, the estimated cost of the Chicago Drainage Canal was \$16,000,000. Its actual cost was \$53,000,000. The estimated cost of the Panama Canal was \$160,000,000. Its actual cost was \$375,000,000.

The 1926 Joint Board of Engineers estimate of costs was \$426,757,000. But such estimate did not include the following:

First. Necessary harbor improvements: This item was not included at all in the 1926 report. The Niagara Frontier Planning Board has used a conservative figure of but \$7,500,000 per harbor for each of the 13 harbors on the Great Lakes, or a total of \$97,500,000. This is truly conservative when it is considered that the Brookings Institution adopted a figure of \$25,000,000 for each of 10 harbors. In 1933 Senator WAGNER's minority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a figure of \$25,000,000 for each of 8 harbors. The engineering department of the city of Buffalo has estimated that complete improvement of Buffalo's harbor alone would cost \$46,890,000. This item was not included at all in the 1926 estimate.

Second. Allowances for contingencies: The 1926 allowance for contingencies was 12½ percent, but this included engineering, legal fees, and so forth, which would amount to at least 7½ percent, leaving but 5 percent for contingencies. A figure of 5 percent for contingencies is perfectly absurd in the light of the experience of previous waterway projects which we have previously referred to. The excess cost of the Chicago Drainage Canal over and above the original estimate was 230 percent, that of the Suez Canal was 130 percent, and that of the Panama Canal was 130 percent. In view of this a schoolboy would appreciate that a figure of 5 percent for contingencies is utter nonsense.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein,
5 late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000,
6 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

7 Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
8 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
9 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
10 July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in
11 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
12 the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is
13 appropriated.

14 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
15 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
16 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-
17 seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

18 Reported hearings: The unexpended balance of any
19 appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year
20 1940 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other
21 than special and select committees is hereby reappropriated
22 and made available for the fiscal year 1941.

23 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

24 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

25 Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any bal-
26 ance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion

and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until December 31, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$4,000;

For 1942, \$8,000.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, \$1,000,000.

1 For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

2 The appropriations herein made for the Office of
3 Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be
4 available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal
5 year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any
6 source.

7 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

8 For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the Presi-
9 dent, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, estab-
10 lished in the Executive Office of the President by admin-
11 istrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and
12 January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and
13 January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the
14 work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions
15 and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance
16 of which they received allocations of funds from the appro-
17 priations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in
18 the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making
19 appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year
20 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under
21 the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Sup-
22 plemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other
23 functions and activities as may be prescribed by the Presi-
24 dent in connection with the work of national defense; which
25 expenses may include all the objects for which and methods
26 by which said emergency funds and funds available to said

1 Council of National Defense were and are available and
2 expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
3 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses. of
4 members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving
5 while away from their homes without other compensation
6 from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for tem-
7 porary employment of persons or organizations by contract
8 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
9 Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act
10 of 1923, as amended: entertainment of officials and others of
11 other American republics: fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000:
12 *Provided*, That, subject to the approval of the President, com-
13 pensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within
14 the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a
15 rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000:
16 *Provided further*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation
17 made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural
18 Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed
19 \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering
20 national defense and strengthening the bonds between the
21 United States and the other American republics by (1)
22 grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions
23 and facilities in the United States and the other American
24 republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and
25 (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desir-

1 able, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and
2 travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*
3 *further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein
4 appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the
5 President, for the employment of experts, special advisers,
6 and other persons who are not citizens of the United States:
7 *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available
8 for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for
9 the performance of such of the above services as may be
10 required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be
11 available for allocation or transfer to other departments or
12 agencies of the Government for the performance by them
13 of any of the functions or activities for which this appropria-
14 tion is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the
15 amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordi-
16 nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized
17 to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000
18 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of
19 said allocations.

20

REFUGEE RELIEF

21 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of
22 \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hos-
23 tilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency
24 Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby con-
25 tinued available until June 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other

1 purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for
 2 said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the
 3 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made
 4 available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and
 5 1942."

6 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
 8 performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bitu-
 9 minous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal
 10 Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April
 11 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and
 12 mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office be-
 13 fore the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses
 14 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal serv-
 15 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 16 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for ex-
 17 penses of attendance at meetings at which matters of im-
 18 portance to the work of the Office are to be discussed,
 19 printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services,
 20 stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to
 21 exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal
 22 year 1942, \$175,000.

23 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 25 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 26 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

1 this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Wash-
3 ington, \$300,000.

4 Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation
6 "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year
7 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for
8 the same purpose.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

11 National-defense activities: For an additional amount
12 for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
17 national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the
18 Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform
19 the functions or activities for the performance of which, dur-
20 ing the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations
21 of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
22 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
23 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-
24 ditions under which such allocations were expended during
25 the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

1 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

2 ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

3 Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed
4 \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm
5 Authority, established as an agency of the Government by
6 Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and
7 continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the
8 Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh
9 Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942
10 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority,
11 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
12 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standard-
13 ized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June
14 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding
15 \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
16 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered
17 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and
18 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed
19 \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of
20 supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding ma-
21 chines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair
22 and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and
23 elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-
24 ing legal and special services performed on a contract or
25 fee basis, but not including other personal services) in con-

1 nection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of
 2 any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before
 3 June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as
 4 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

7 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
 8 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
 9 salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the
 10 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 11 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Approp-
 12 riation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

13 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 15 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
 16 ports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, including
 17 the objects and subject to the limitations specified in the
 18 appropriation for these purposes in the Independent Offices
 19 Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of
 20 \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for
 21 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-
 22 creased to \$214,080, \$465,000.

23 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
 24 For an additional amount for continuing the construction and
 25 equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research

1 facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley
2 Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

3 Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation
4 of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
5 ment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified
6 under this heading in the First Supplemental National De-
7 fense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
8 \$13,300,000.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selec-
11 tive Service System", contained in the Independent Offices
12 Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment
13 of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of
14 \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsist-
15 ence and other expenses of persons serving while away from
16 their homes, without other compensation from the United
17 States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective
18 Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of
19 actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
20 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving
21 while away from their homes, without other compensation
22 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Direc-
23 tor of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of
24 \$100,000) ;".

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The limitation established by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL

COMMISSION

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now contained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Commission, including personal services, for all other necessary incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of additional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Repre-

1 sentatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from
2 Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered
3 to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representa-
4 tives.

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 GENERAL EXPENSES

7 Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon
8 the salary of each of two members of the board of
9 examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of
10 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
11 \$300.

12 CORONER'S OFFICE

13 For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office,
14 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
15 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
16 the following fiscal years:

17 For 1940, \$64.19;

18 For 1941, \$750.

19 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

20 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
21 expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under
22 the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose
23 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$4,500.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
25 printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the con-

1 dition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
2 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to
3 continue available until June 30, 1942.

4 Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional
5 amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941,
6 including the objects and under the condition specified in
7 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
8 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

9 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas,
11 and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

12 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

13 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care
14 and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by
15 the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved
16 by the Commissioners with the following institutions,
17 respectively:

18 Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

19 Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year
20 1940, \$4,672.50.

21 COURTS

22 Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compen-
23 sation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

24 Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

25 Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

1 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
 2 juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified
 3 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Co-
 4 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

5 Municipal court: For an additional amount for compen-
 6 sation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified
 7 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of
 8 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

9 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 10 tingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including
 11 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose
 12 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

13 PUBLIC WELFARE

14 Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For
 15 an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940,
 16 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 17 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940,
 18 \$34,947.03.

19 JUDGMENTS

20 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 21 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 22 House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh
 23 Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as
 24 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
 25 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
 26 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal years:

Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937, \$274.29;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935, \$54.15;

War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia, 1934, \$43.63;

Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning streets, \$6.08;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and permit work, \$80.41;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928, suburban, \$36.17;

1 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938,
2 services, \$28;

3 In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

4 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES
5 (PAYABLE FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX
6 AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

7 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
8 \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of elec-
9 tric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby in-
11 creased to \$32,242.14.

12 Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, includ-
13 ing costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh
15 Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may
16 be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
17 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
18 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

19 Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the
20 claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under
21 and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
22 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
23 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
24 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by

1 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
2 500), \$600.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
5 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
6 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
7 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
9 years for which such sums are provided.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic
14 reproductions of books and other library materials in the
15 Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at
16 such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same)
17 as he may determine, the money received from such sales
18 to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropria-
19 tion charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

20 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

21 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
22 amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity
23 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds
24 of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
2 priation Act, 1942.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration,
6 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
7 heading in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal
8 year 1942, \$300,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

11 Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional
12 amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and
13 publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and
14 for carrying on other authorized census work, including the
15 objects specified under this head in the "Department of
16 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942,
17 \$393,000.

18 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

19 Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the
20 "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under
21 the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation,
22 salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra
23 compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their
24 assistants, United States Shipping commissioners and their

1 deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees
2 for which the United States receives reimbursement in ac-
3 cordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46
4 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from
5 \$50,000 to \$70,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional
8 amount for all necessary employees to man and equip ves-
9 sels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
10 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
11 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

12 Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for
13 acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping
14 two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the
15 Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other
16 expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year
17 1942, \$245,000.

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

19 The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may
20 be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aero-
21 nautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of
22 associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned
23 with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Ap-
24 propriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

3 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:

4 For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of reg-
5 isters of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

6 For 1938, \$30.60;

7 For 1939, \$36.49.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 Compensation of attorneys, Quinalt Reservation,
10 Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for
11 certain Quinalt Indians, in accordance with the provisions
12 of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941,
13 \$3,646.48.

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all ex-
16 penses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform
17 the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941
18 (Public Law 49); including supplies and equipment; trav-
19 eling expenses; not to exceed \$62,500 for personal serv-
20 ices in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for
21 printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia
22 and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and
23 supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing ma-
24 chines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and
25 repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; pro-

1 fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not
2 to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment),
3 operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks
4 and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work
5 and in transporting employees between their homes and
6 temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase
7 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection
8 of employees while engaged in their work; travel and sub-
9 sistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in at-
10 tendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting
11 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year
12 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Inte-
13 rior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,
14 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and
15 other contributions from public or private sources offering to
16 cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 National historical parks and monuments: For an addi-
19 tional amount for administration, protection, maintenance,
20 and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the
21 purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000:
23 *Provided*, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial
24 Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1
2 Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount
3 for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in
4 the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500, and of this sum
7 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500
8 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Appro-
9 priation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated,
10 not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary
11 expenses of the American members of the International
12 Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, including not
13 to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for print-
14 ing the report of such Board.

15 Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses
16 for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other
17 life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking
18 anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered
19 by the convention for the preservation and protection of the
20 fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such
21 seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with
22 said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and
23 other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709
24 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard

1 to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942,
2 \$290,000.

3 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

4 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
5 amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged
6 insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
7 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
8 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

9 Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The bal-
10 ances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of
11 the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction
12 Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of
13 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941,
14 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for com-
15 pleting the purposes and objects provided in such section.

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

18 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
19 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
21 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
23 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
24 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

1 For an additional amount for printing and binding for
2 the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

3 For 1940, \$3,000;

4 For 1941, \$50,000.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
7 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
8 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
9 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
10 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
11 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
12 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
13 \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not
14 to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-
15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
16 \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and
17 facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal
18 Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia,
19 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
20 by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and
21 services as the Attorney General may direct.

22 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
23 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
24 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
25 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employ-

1 ment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney
2 General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
3 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
4 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau
5 of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
6 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
7 270, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$133.95.

8 MISCELLANEOUS

9 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an addi-
10 tional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field,
11 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the
12 objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
13 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
15 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
16 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
17 heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
18 1941, \$100,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an
20 additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and
21 so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified
22 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
23 Act, 1940, \$8,000.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
25 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice,

1 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
 2 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941,
 3 \$25,000.

4 PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

5 Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional
 6 amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year
 7 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
 8 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

9 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
 10 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
 11 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
 12 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
 13 \$222.29.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 General expenses (other than salaries) : For an addi-
 16 tional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Natu-
 17 ralization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941,
 18 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
 19 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000:
 20 *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation
 21 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 22 Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942”, shall be
 23 available for the acquisition or construction of temporary
 24 buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,
 25 and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General

1 obligations may be incurred for such purposes without ref-
2 erence to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

3 Immigration stations: For an additional amount for im-
4 migration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
6 priation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

7 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigra-
8 tion and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition
9 to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Defi-
10 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

11 NAVY DEPARTMENT

12 FISCAL YEAR 1941

13 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

14 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
15 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
16 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the
18 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising
19 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,
20 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267,
21 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, in-
24 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
25 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified

1 under the following respective heads in the Naval Approp-
2 priation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

3 Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$1,600,000;

6 Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;

7 Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

8 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

9 For an additional amount for the Medical Department,
10 fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the
11 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
12 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
13 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

14 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

15 For an additional amount for contingent and miscella-
16 neous expenses, Hydrographic Office, fiscal year 1941, in-
17 cluding the objects and subject to the limitations (except
18 those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified
19 under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the
20 fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

21 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy De-
22 partment—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII,
23 Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

CONTINGENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively, \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund:

Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$500,000.

- 1 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion
2 of facilities, \$1,265,000.
- 3 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expan-
4 sion of facilities, \$1,095,000.
- 5 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of
6 facilities, \$1,700,000.
- 7 Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expan-
8 sion of facilities, \$1,440,000.
- 9 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ex-
10 pansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.
- 11 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.
- 13 Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia:
14 Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.
- 15 Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hos-
16 pital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acqui-
17 sition of land, \$800,000.
- 18 Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina,
19 including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.
- 20 Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities,
21 \$3,500,000.
- 22 Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
23 pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.
- 24 Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina:

1 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
2 \$6,000,000.

3 Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts:
4 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
5 \$6,000,000.

6 Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations,
7 \$3,000,000.

8 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
9 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all
10 public works and public utilities projects provided for the
11 Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result
13 of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority
14 of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-
15 mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined
16 by the Secretary of the Navy.

17 No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy
18 Department shall be expended for a permanent type of con-
19 struction at any shore establishment of any character ac-
20 quired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such
21 establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the
22 Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a
23 permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet
24 such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy

1 may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent
 2 construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use in-
 3 tended nor apply to construction projects now under contract
 4 or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appro-
 5 priation may be obligated for the construction of quarters,
 6 including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fix-
 7 tures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent
 8 construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for com-
 9 missioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted
 10 man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned
 11 officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer,
 12 \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

13

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

14 For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal
 15 year 1942, including the objects and subject to the condi-
 16 tions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation
 17 Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of
 18 the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942,
 19 for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

20

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

21 For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, in-
 22 cluding the objects and subject to the conditions specified
 23 under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for
 24 the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio: For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19, inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3, 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby made available for that purpose.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Department as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War Department to the Navy Department, any vessels transferred from the War Department to the Navy Department to be considered as a part of the additional tonnage authorized by the above-mentioned Act, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 The last clause under the heading "Increase and Re-
2 placement of Naval Vessels", contained in the Naval Appro-
3 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Sev-
4 enty-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not
5 apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Arma-
6 ment and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the
7 defense installations of vessels.

8 NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

10 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropri-
11 ation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of
12 one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of
13 the Undersecretary of the Navy) at a salary per annum in
14 excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate
15 established in accordance with the Classification Act of
16 1923, as amended.

17 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous ex-
18 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
19 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this
20 or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the
21 Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
22 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
23 able for the employment of a greater number than ten thous-
24 and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy

1 Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of
2 specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.”

3 The appropriations herein under the caption “Navy
4 Department—fiscal year 1942” may be cited as title II,
5 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

7 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department:
10 For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor
11 for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
13 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so
14 forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
15 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1941, \$60,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
19 for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year
20 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
21 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1941, \$300,000.

23 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
24 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at

1 first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year
2 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
3 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
4 \$9,300,000.

5 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
6 for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery
7 carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

8 City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
9 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941,
10 \$7,000,000.

11 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
12 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland
15 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
16 including temporary service to newly established offices,
17 fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

18 Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland
19 transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, in-
20 cluding ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941,
21 \$70,000.

22 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
23 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
24 routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects

1 and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Approp-
2 priation Act, 1941, \$6,500,000.

3 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount
4 for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year
5 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$1,400,000.

8 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
9 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
10 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

11 Balances due foreign countries: For an additional
12 amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941
13 and prior years, \$425,000.

14 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
15 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,
16 including the same objects and conditions specified under this
17 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for
18 the fiscal years that follow:

19 For 1940, \$36,103;

20 For 1942, \$445,957.

21 Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional
22 amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as
23 authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$520,705.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distri-
4 bution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, includ-
5 ing the same objects and conditions specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$700,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional
10 amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year
11 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
12 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
13 Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an
15 additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public
16 buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and
17 conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For addi-
22 tional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allow-
23 ances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the follow-
24 ing fiscal years:

25 For 1941, \$160,000;

1 For 1942, \$120,000.

2 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
 3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and
 4 allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including
 5 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 6 State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

7 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 8 tional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service",
 9 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
 10 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 11 \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the
 12 amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942
 13 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Depart-
 14 ment for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained
 15 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 16 Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

17 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

18 Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount
 19 for United States contributions to international commissions,
 20 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the con-
 21 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee
 22 Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed
 23 at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940,
 24 \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

25 Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the ex-

1 penses of participation by the Government of the United
2 States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be
3 held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
5 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
6 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
7 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
8 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-
9 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
10 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
11 books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
12 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the
13 reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments
14 may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

16 Alaskan International Highway Commission: For ex-
17 penses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission,
18 created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and ex-
19 tended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
21 where, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
22 stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract
23 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
24 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service;
25 rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of

1 things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers,
2 periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards;
3 entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey;
4 and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper
5 in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including
6 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
7 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
8 specified, and also including the United States share of
9 necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year
10 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the
11 appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission"
12 made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued
14 available for the purposes herein specified until June 30,
15 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropria-
16 tion for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

17 Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the ex-
18 penses of participation by the Government of the United
19 States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to
20 be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
21 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
22 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
23 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
24 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
25 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-

1 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
2 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
3 books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
4 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including
5 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
6 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
7 specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

8 Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico:
9 For expenses of participation by the United States in the
10 settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against
11 the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of
12 agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized
13 by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal
14 year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances
15 of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the
16 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, in-
17 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for
18 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

19 International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-
20 expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-
21 mittee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Defi-
22 ciency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years
23 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941,
24 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is con-
25 tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942,

1 including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for
2 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

3 Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador:
4 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of
5 Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the
6 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved
7 June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes
8 until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against
9 the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

10 Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended
11 balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific
12 Congress", contained in the Department of State Approp-
13 riation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same
14 purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1941.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
20 ment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to
21 cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued
22 under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment
23 Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

24 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal
25 control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary

1 of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission
2 under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act
3 of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, cover-
4 ing reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the
5 period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year
6 1942, \$800,000.

7 Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Cor-
8 poration: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore
9 the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity
10 Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March
11 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$1,637,445.51, or so much thereof
12 as may be necessary.

13 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

14 Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the
15 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department,
16 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the
17 purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Depart-
18 ment: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which
19 may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury
20 guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from
21 \$1,200 to \$1,575.

22 DIVISION OF PRINTING

23 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
24 the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the
25 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
26 ment Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$30,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1939, \$37.18;

For 1941, \$12,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Deficiency Act 1941, is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be

1 available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payment
2 of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues
3 or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the
4 Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

5 The limitation on the amount that may be obligated
6 during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation
7 “Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
8 and extended”, contained in the Treasury Department Ap-
9 propriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000
10 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the
11 Treasury may direct.

COAST GUARD

13 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
14 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
15 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500,
17 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
18 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
19 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
20 Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve
21 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
22 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
23 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
24 and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "trans-
25 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household

1 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
2 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
3 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
4 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered
5 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
6 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard per-
7 sonnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
8 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations”.

9 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
10 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
12 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000,
13 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
14 follows: (1) After the words “engineering competitions;”
15 insert the words “for transportation of dependents of Coast
16 Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve
17 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
18 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
19 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
20 and upon relief therefrom;” and (2) delete the words “trans-
21 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household
22 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
23 men” and substitute therefor the words “transfer of house-
24 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
25 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered

1 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
2 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard
3 personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
4 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations; for
5 transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwithstanding
6 the provisions of other law, of privately owned automobiles
7 of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station;
8 purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at
9 isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed”.

10 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
11 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
12 including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and
14 the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows:

15 (1) After the words “and regulations promulgated there-
16 under;” insert the words “preparing and transporting the
17 remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation ex-
18 penses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and
19 packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household
20 effects and other personal property of deceased civilian em-
21 ployees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8,
22 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated
23 thereunder;” and (2) delete the words “purchase of provi-
24 sions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations,
25 and the appropriation reimbursed;”.

1 Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional
2 amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
3 other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all
4 expenditures directly relating thereto.

5 Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of
6 officers and employees engaged in the field service or on
7 vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously
8 employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal
9 years:

10 For 1935, \$862.99;

11 For 1937, \$1,158.39;

12 For 1938, \$1,989.18.

13 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an
14 additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facil-
15 ities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three
16 additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together
17 with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appro-
18 priation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supple-
19 mental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until
20 expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be
21 available for administrative expenses in connection therewith,
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such
24 section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to

1 such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation
 2 of \$47,000,000.

3 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
 4 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
 5 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
 6 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 7 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 8 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 9 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 10 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 272,
 11 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$600.

12 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 14 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
 15 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
 16 ury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that
 17 follow:

18 For 1941, \$260,000;

19 For 1942, \$50,000.

20 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

21 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
 22 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
 23 crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 24 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 25 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount

1 which may be expended under this head for the purchase of
2 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
3 creased to \$22,500.

4 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

5 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

6 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:

7 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
8 Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled
9 “An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
10 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
11 purposes”, approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth
12 in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Con-
13 gress, \$4,551.02.

14 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

15 CLAIMS

16 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

17 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
18 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
19 termined by the following respective departments and inde-
20 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
21 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
22 arising against the Government of the United States in the
23 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
24 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth

1 in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh
2 Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emer-
4 gency Management, \$42.25;

5 Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

6 Federal Security Agency, \$79.58;

7 Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

8 Veterans' Administration, \$247.12;

9 Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;

10 Department of Commerce, \$512.33;

11 Department of the Interior, \$795.50;

12 Navy Department, \$1,584.77;

13 Treasury Department, \$264.81;

14 War Department, \$14,058.39;

15 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
16 \$2,015.60;

17 In all, \$25,583.27.

18 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

19 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
20 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
21 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
22 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
23 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
24 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-

1 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under
2 the following departments and establishments:

3 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
4 Agency), \$3,597.27;

5 General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60;

6 Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

7 Treasury Department, \$825.30;

8 In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum
9 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
10 such judgments or as provided by law.

11 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
12 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
13 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
14 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
15 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
16 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
17 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
18 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
19 in House Document Numbered 264 under the following
20 department:

21 Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such
22 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
23 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

24 (c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against

1 the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act
2 entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act con-
3 ferring upon the United States District Court for the North-
4 ern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of
5 the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad',
6 approved June 24, 1925", approved August 26, 1937 (Pri-
7 vate Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified
8 to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the
9 Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

10 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
15 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
17 Act.

18 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
20 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
21 Congress in House Document Numbered 275, under the fol-
22 lowing establishment and departments, namely:

23 Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

24 Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

25 Navy Department, \$43,597.37;

1 Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

2 Treasury Department, \$22,980.41;

3 War Department, \$96,336.20.

4 In all, \$198,775.96. together with such additional sum
5 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
6 in such judgments.

7 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
8 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
9 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
10 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

11 For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered
12 by the Court of Claims in favor of Crooks Terminal Ware-
13 houses, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), covering storage of canned
14 meats by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
15 \$688.35, to be paid from the account "12F5829 Federal
16 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Re-
17 lief Administration." (Judgment certified to the Seventy-
18 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 269.)

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
21 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
22 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the
23 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
24 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
25 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the

1 fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
2 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
3 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
4 House Document Numbered 273, Seventy-seventh Congress,
5 there is appropriated as follows:

6 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
7 ment Printing Office, \$106.48.

8 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Civil Works Admin-
9 istration, \$31.40.

10 For salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
11 Compensation Commission, \$1.45.

12 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.

13 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918.
14 \$9,692.03.

15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
16 istration, \$287.20.

17 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Secu-
18 rity Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.

19 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
20 Service, \$1.

21 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
22 Health Service, \$155.60.

23 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
24 Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
\$207.27.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 75 cents.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.

For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
\$7.65.

For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administration, \$15.

For Army pensions, \$72.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
\$2,328.99.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
\$2,030.38.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, Department of Agriculture, \$4,402.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
\$633.40.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
2 navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
4 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

5 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
6 of Agriculture, \$149.

7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
8 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
9 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
10 \$321.57.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
12 nomics, \$4.68.

13 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
14 \$84.47.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

17 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

18 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
19 Agriculture, \$2.50.

20 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
21 relief, \$61.24.

22 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Admin-
23 istration, \$2.

24 For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national for-
25 ests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$45.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$182.33.

For increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$987.81.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$68.97.

Department of Commerce: For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$12.82.

For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

For district and cooperative office service, Department of Commerce, \$5.04.

Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the Interior, \$130.60.

For National Park Service, \$14.34.

For increase of compensation, Interior Department, \$10.20.

- 1 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.
- 2 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
- 3 45 cents.
- 4 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum
- 5 Administration Board, \$39.55.
- 6 For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior),
- 7 \$9.02.
- 8 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
- 9 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.
- 10 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
- 11 reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.
- 12 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
- 13 \$5.83.
- 14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 15 property, \$45.70.
- 16 For Indian school support, \$716.58.
- 17 For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 19 Indians), \$137.27.
- 20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 21 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.
- 22 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 23 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.
- 24 For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo
- 25 Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
2 to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

3 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
4 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

5 For fees of jurors and witnesses. United States courts,
6 \$20.80.

7 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
8 \$119.36.

9 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
10 \$314.17.

11 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
12 maintenance, \$3.30.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$2.50.

15 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United
16 States courts, \$15.60.

17 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
18 tion Service, \$3,294.89.

19 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Di-
20 vision of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

22 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
23 neering, \$8,390.55.

24 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
25 \$31,551.25.

- 1 For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.
- 2 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
3 \$454.72.
- 4 For payment of officers and employees of the United
5 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
6 currencies (Navy), \$85.20.
- 7 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
8 Repair, \$3,649.
- 9 For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.
- 10 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
11 \$11,351.12.
- 12 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
13 eign Service, \$607.03.
- 14 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers,
15 \$263.03.
- 16 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.
- 17 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from
18 customs, \$379.57.
- 19 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.
- 20 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.
- 21 For Coast Guard, \$60.
- 22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.
- 23 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.
- 24 For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.
- 25 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

1 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
2 master Corps, \$855.11.

3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.

4 For pay of the Army, \$598.38.

5 For National Guard, \$2,550.76.

6 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
7 Corps, \$127.26.

8 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.

9 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.

10 For Army transportation, \$333.28.

11 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
12 \$1,205.41.

13 For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.

14 For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.

15 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.

16 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.

17 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
18 \$7.66.

19 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.

20 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.

21 For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.

22 For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.

23 For travel of the Army, \$11.59.

24 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
25 tional Guard, \$16.80.

1 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.

2 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
3 \$3.30.

4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
5 \$5,068.65.

6 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.

7 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
8 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of
9 June 19, 1934), \$213.47.

10 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
11 Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.

12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
13 Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.

14 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
15 Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.

16 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
17 Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.

18 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency
19 conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps,
20 \$7,895.69.

21 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-
22 istration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.

23 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
24 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
2 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture) , \$10.07.

3 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
4 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
5 Agriculture) , \$2,212.21.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.

8 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
9 Service, \$4.50.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
11 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
14 \$31.

15 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
16 Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations,
17 \$20.

18 For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood con-
19 trol, and so forth, \$15.02.

20 For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational,
21 professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

22 For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-
23 relief projects, \$3.19.

24 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
25 administrative expenses, \$163.29.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
2 ways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
4 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
5 \$973.13.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public utilities, and so forth, \$4,350.98.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 administrative expenses, \$8.65.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 women's projects, \$128.90.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
15 Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration,
17 flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agricul-
18 ture), \$5.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
25 \$66.70.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
2 penses, \$38.35.

3 For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for
4 educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks
6 and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

7 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
8 Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
11 \$2,155.88.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
14 \$29.29.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
17 and so forth, \$11.73.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
19 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

20 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
21 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
22 and so forth, \$999.50.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
5 and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 supply fund, \$78.50.

8 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
9 ways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

10 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
11 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

12 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
13 \$10.

14 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
15 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
16 \$101.17.

17 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
18 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
19 so forth, \$15.

20 For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,
21 work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

22 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
23 administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

24 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
25 **Postal Revenues):** For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

- 1 For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.
- 2 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.
- 3 For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.
- 4 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.
- 5 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
- 6 offices, \$16.
- 7 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
- 8 partment, \$5.
- 9 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 10 Department, \$87.38.
- 11 For payment of rewards, \$25.
- 12 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$750.
- 13 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.
- 14 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
- 15 \$32.19.
- 16 For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.
- 17 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.
- 18 For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.
- 19 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.
- 20 For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.
- 21 For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.
- 22 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56,
- 23 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
- 24 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign

1 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
2 of the General Accounting Office.

3 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
5 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
6 service of the United States mustered into service for the
7 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
8 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
9 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act
10 Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been
11 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
12 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
13 ment, in House Document Numbered 266 of the Seventy-
14 seventh Congress, \$254,685.36.

15 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
16 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
17 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
18 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
19 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
20 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
21 ment Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
22 \$28.57.

23 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
24 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
25 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law,

1 under the War Department, in House Document Numbered
2 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

3 SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the
4 General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money
5 to captors. Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689,
6 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the
7 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
8 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered
9 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

10 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled “An Act
12 making appropriations for the Department of State, the De-
13 partment of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the
14 Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
15 and for other purposes”, is hereby amended, effective July
16 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period
17 the following: “: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply
18 to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
19 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent em-
20 ployees and such temporary employees as are required from
21 time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
22 available”.

23 SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation
24 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including
25 funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall

1 be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to
2 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
3 States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation,
4 who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies
5 a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according
6 to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923,
7 as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746,
8 or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned
9 after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall
10 cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade,
11 salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according
12 to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pur-
13 suant to law.

14 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
15 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
19 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
20 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
21 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
24 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
25 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
2 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
5 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
6 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
7 for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
9 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
10 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
11 ernment of the United States unless such person is a citizen
12 of the United States, or a person in the service of the
13 United States on the date of the approval of this Act who
14 being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declara-
15 tion of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance
16 to the United States.

17 SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
19 any person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture
20 or production of any defense article as defined in Public
21 Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in main-
22 taining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent
23 the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation
24 Board shall have certified to the President that further
25 stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the

1 national-defense program and has asked the employees to
2 return to work.

3 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
5 any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as
6 ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recom-
7 mendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who
9 may become members of the military or naval forces.

10 SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect
11 to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942
12 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the
13 purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and
14 authority. All obligations incurred during the period be-
15 tween June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this
16 Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are
17 hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms
18 thereof.

19 SEC. 308. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
20 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives June 25, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JUNE 26, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED
PROPERTY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES
TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY, AMOUNTING TO \$4,539.62

JUNE 26, 1941.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 25, 1941.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property in the sum of \$4,539.62 which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property which have been considered and adjusted under the

provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. —, Seventy-seventh Congress as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Office for Emergency Management	\$6. 70
Federal Works Agency	1, 611. 00
Selective Service System	5. 50
Department of Agriculture	165. 05
Department of Commerce	166. 50
Department of the Interior	495. 00
Navy Department	173. 56
Treasury Department	201. 87
War Department	1, 668. 38
Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues	46. 06
Total	4, 539. 61

The letters from the several departments and independent offices submitting these estimates are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that these estimates be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1941.

MR. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), the Office for Emergency Management has considered, adjudged, and determined that the following claim of \$6.70, by G. C. Hanna, Post Office Box 42, Arlington, Va., for damages to automobile owned by him was caused, and is directly due to the negligence of an employee of the Office for Emergency Management while engaged in the performance of his regular duties. The claim has been examined by our Legal Division which advises that it is in order for submission under the said act. The details of the claim are as follows:

Claimant: G. C. Hanna.

Address: Post Office Box 42, Arlington, Va.

Date of collision: April 15, 1941.

Date of claim: May 7, 1941.

Make of automobile: Plymouth sedan.

License number: Virginia 114-747.

Damage to: Bumper brace bent, paint scratched on fender, and bumper brace bolt broken.

Damage claimed: \$6.70.

Amount allowed: \$6.70.

The basis of the claim is that a motorcycle owned by the Office for Emergency Management and operated at the time of the collision, by one of its employees, accidentally ran into the front of an automobile owned by Mr. G. C. Hanna.

From the information obtained it appears that the accident was caused by the failure of the driver of the Government-owned motorcycle to have it sufficiently under control to avoid the accident. There is no evidence at hand to indicate that Mr. Hanna was in any way negligent or responsible. The driver of the motorcycle swerved to avoid hitting another car and collided with the parked car of Mr. Hanna.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment from the appropriation that may be made available.

Very truly yours,

WAYNE COY,
Liaison Officer for Emergency Management.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington, June 12, 1941.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

MY DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the United States Housing Authority, Federal Works Agency, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim.

This claim has been examined by the General Counsel of the Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it may be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

Mr. A. M. Korsmo, 4550 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. On April 30, 1941, Mr. Korsmo was struck by a door which was negligently swung open into a corridor by an employee of this Agency, and as the result, Mr. Korsmo's eyeglasses were broken and damaged to the extent of \$25.

Amount claimed, \$25; amount allowed, \$25.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. CARMODY, *Administrator.*

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington, June 14, 1941.

The DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account

of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Works Progress Administration, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Works Progress Administration within 1 year from the date of accruing.

The claims have been examined by the General Counsel for the Work Projects Administration, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. E. H. Smith, Roberta, Ga., and G. W. Wilder, Lizella, Ga. On November 29, 1940, near Macon, Ga., an employee of the Work Projects Administration, while operating a truck within the scope of his employment, negligently failed to yield the right-of-way to claimants' truck which was traveling on a through highway and was entitled to the right-of-way, with the result that the truck operated by the Government employee struck, and damaged, claimants' vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$812; amount allowed, \$586.

2. Southern Illinois Timber Co., Boles Building, Marion, Ill. On March 17, 1940, near Marion, Ill., a fire which had been started by employees of the Work Projects Administration, while acting within the scope of their employment, and which they negligently failed to extinguish, spread to, and destroyed, claimant's sawmill.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$1,000.

Summary (2 claims)

Total amount claimed	-----	\$1, 812
Total amount allowed	-----	1, 586

Sincerely,

JOHN M. CARMODY, *Administrator.*
By JOHN N. EDY, *Executive Assistant.*

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 31, sec. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claim on account of damage to privately owned property caused by the negligence of an employee of the Selective Service System acting within the scope of his employment. This claim was presented by the claimant within 1 year from the date of its accrual, and it is recommended that the amount due the claimant, as hereinafter indicated, be reported to Congress for payment:

Bell Cab Association, Inc., 1317 L Street NW., Washington, D. C. On February 13, 1941, at the corner of Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., the claimant's automobile (Bell Cab. No. 316, District of Columbia license No. 19-838) was struck and damaged when the driver of an automobile for the District of Columbia headquarters, Selective Service System, was unable to bring his vehicle to a stop in time to avoid hitting the claimant's automobile which was stopped for a red light.

Amount claimed \$5.50; amount allowed \$5.50.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. HERSHEY, *Deputy Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 24, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year from the date of their accrual, and it is recommended that the amounts found due the claimants, as hereinafter indicated, be reported to Congress for payment:

1. Haskell C. Carter, 6340 Southeast Reed College Place, Portland, Oreg. January 19, 1941, in a parking area at Timberline Lodge, Mount Hood National Forest, Oreg., the driver of a truck with a snow-plow unit of the Forest Service, backed his vehicle, without first ascertaining that the move could be made in safety, and collided with claimant's properly parked car.

Claimed, damage to car, \$16.50; allowed, \$7.

2. E. D. Chisum, 3007 South Main Street, Vernon, Tex. March 22, 1941, in Vernon, Tex., a Forest Service truck driver backed his vehicle without first determining that the way was clear, and collided with the claimant's car, which was proceeding on North Main Street in Vernon, Tex.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$14.

3. William A. Fowler, 5607 Beaver Court, Greendale, Wis. February 3, 1941, the driver of a Farm Security Administration truck failed to yield the right-of-way to claimant's car which was approaching an intersection on Government driver's right at approximately the same time as the Government truck, and a collision resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$45.30.

4. Mrs. A. B. Gibson, 248 South Allen Street, State College, Pa. February 19, 1941, at an intersection in Tyrone, Pa., the driver of a truck of the Forest Service entered an intersection from a stop street after his foot slipped off the brake and collided with the claimant's car, which was approaching the intersection within its proper traffic lane.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$26.

5. Edward Jones, Ellis Avenue, Chauncey, Ohio. On March 26, 1941, on Mill Street, in Chauncey, Ohio, a Dutch-elm disease eradication crew of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine failed to take the necessary precautions and allowed a tree, which was being felled, to fall on the front porch of claimant's dwelling house.

Claimed and allowed, damage to dwelling, \$22.75.

6. William Vaitkus, 4 Marcus Avenue, Danbury, Conn. September 19, 1940, in Danbury, Conn., the driver of a truck of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine backed the parked vehicle from the curb and collided with the claimant's car which was proceeding north on the street.

Claimed, damage to car, \$56; allowed, \$50.

Total, \$165.05.

Sincerely,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, June 11, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066); title 31, U. S. C. A., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, and determined that the

following described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property was due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, acting within the scope of their employment, and was presented to the Civil Aeronautics Administration within 1 year from the date of occurrence. This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of this Department who has advised me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. Accordingly, I certify the amount found to be due the claimant as herein set forth is a legal claim and accordingly recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

Peter Tampoorlos, 4754 West Sixty-third Street, Chicago, Ill. Claim arising as a result of the freezing of certain radiators, pipes, and other equipment on premises formerly leased to the Government which damage was caused by the negligence of the Government in failing to notify the claimant immediately upon vacating the premises. The amount claimed and found due is \$66.50.

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, June 13, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066); title 31, U. S. C. A., sec. 215), I have considered, ascertained, and determined that the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property was due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, acting within the scope of their employment and was presented to the Civil Aeronautics Administration within 1 year from the date of occurrence. This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of this Department who has advised me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. Accordingly, I certify the amount found to be due the claimant as herein set forth is a legal claim and accordingly recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

John K. Fesler, Selby at Snelling, St. Paul, Minn. Claim arising as a result of damage to private property caused by the forced landing on February 16, 1940, near Westover, Minn., of Government aircraft NC 82 which was negligently operated by a Government pilot in continuing a flight into an area of known adverse weather conditions with inadequate fuel supply. Amount claimed and found due is \$100.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE, JR.,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 19, 1941.

The DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of employees of the Alaska Road Commission, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I certify the amount due the claimant set forth below as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

Mr. D. B. Femmer, Juneau, Alaska. On March 25, 1941, an oil truck belonging to the claimant, loaded with 420 gallons of stove oil and 420 gallons of Diesel oil, broke through a Government-owned wharf at Juneau, causing damages claimed. Government employees had knowledge of the weakened condition of the wharf and were negligent in not preparing proper warning to the public to use the wharf at their own risk.

Amount claimed, \$495; amount allowed, \$495.

Very truly yours,

E. K. BURLEW,
First Assistant Secretary and Budget Officer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1941.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the aforesaid act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

1. Machinist Orbie R. Treadway, United States Navy, care of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for reimbursement for damages to household effects while in shipment under change-of-station orders from San Diego, Calif., to Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Claimant's household effects were prepared for shipment at the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.

Upon arrival of this shipment at point of destination, it was discovered that certain pieces of household effects included in the shipment had been damaged. The evidence obtained on investigation shows that the privately owned property of claimant was damaged as the result of faulty packing by employees of the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., while one item of household effects was dropped by employees of this naval activity.

Amount claimed, \$72.70; amount allowed, \$31.

Respectfully,

FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1941.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or losses of privately owned property due to the negligence of officers and employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from date of accrual.

These claims have been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. Mr. Richard J. Kavanagh, Sr., 172 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. On May 4, 1941, Navy ambulance No. 7683 proceeded through a red light at an excessive speed in Brooklyn, N. Y., and collided with claimant's car that had the right-of-way.

Amount claimed, \$62; amount allowed, \$62.

2. Miss Loretta Herbst, 58-30 Two hundred and Fourteenth Street, Bayside, Long Island, N. Y. On April 8, 1941, claimant's car while parked in New York City was sideswiped by Navy station wagon No. 8771.

Amount claimed, \$6, amount allowed, \$4.

3. Mr. Benito G. Inciong, post-office box 435, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H. On March 8, 1941, claimant's car, while stopped for a red traffic light at a street intersection in Honolulu, T. H., was struck in the rear by Navy truck No. 6525, the driver of which failed to have his vehicle under proper control.

Amount claimed, \$44.95; amount allowed, \$44.95.

4. The Cudahy Packing Co., post office box 198, North San Diego, Calif. On April 2, 1941, claimant's car while parked pursuant to orders at the destroyer base, San Diego, was struck by Government crane, the operator and observer of which failed to take proper precautions to avoid colliding with a parked car.

Amount claimed, \$31.61; amount allowed, \$31.61.

Summary (4 claims)

Total amount claimed	\$144.56
Total amount allowed	142.56

Respectfully,

JAMES FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 24, 1941.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith, for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$201.87, under the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922, entitled, "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as follows:

Claims for damages, act Dec. 28, 1922, Treasury Department..... \$201. 87

This estimate arises out of the following claims accruing since April 6, 1917, and presented within 1 year from the date of their accrual, on account of damage to privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of their employment.

COAST GUARD

Claim of C. D. Pease..... \$10

On January 6, 1941, Coast Guard truck No. 1622 skidded into and damaged the truck of the claimant, which was parked near the intersection of Las Olas Boulevard and Federal Highway, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he failed to take into consideration the slippery condition of the pavement when applying the brakes. Mr. C. D. Pease, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., has submitted a certified bill for \$10, covering repairs to his truck as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of Mrs. Dorothy Romberger..... \$159. 32

On November 28, 1940, Coast Guard automobile No. 575, collided with and damaged the automobile of the claimant, near the city limits of Seattle, Wash. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the driver of the Government car, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he was following too closely the automobile ahead of him to avoid the collision. Mrs. Dorothy Romberger, Seattle, Wash., owner of the damaged automobile, has submitted a certified bill for \$159.32, covering repairs to her car as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of Albert R. Smith..... \$32. 55

On March 14, 1941, while Coast Guard equipment was being moved in Alexandria, Va., a 110-foot pole struck the parked automobile of the claimant. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employees, acting within the scope of their employment, in failing to use due care and judgment in determining whether there was sufficient space to allow swinging of the pole in question. Mr. Albert R. Smith, Freeman, Va., has submitted a certified bill for \$32.55, covering repairs to his automobile as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

The above claims have been submitted to the General Counsel for the Treasury, who has rendered opinions to the effect that they fall within the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922.

In view of the facts above stated, the above claims totaling \$201.87 are certified for submission to Congress as legal claims against the United States, which have been considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined by me under, and by virtue of, the act of December 28, 1922, above-mentioned.

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 23, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined each of the following claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the War Department acting within the scope of their employment. Each claim was duly presented to this Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof. The amounts found due the several claimants are hereby certified as legal claims, and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress as legal claims for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed:

1. J. C. Alderman, lieutenant, United States Navy, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, District of Columbia. On March 7, 1941, the operator of an Army command car failed to use due precaution when following claimant's car during a snowstorm, and when said car stopped unexpectedly the Army vehicle skidded into it, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

2. R. A. Anderson, first lieutenant, Seventy-sixth Coast Artillery, Fort Bragg, N. C. On February 6, 1941, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was sufficiently clear, and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$23.57.

Amount claimed, \$23.57; amount allowed, \$23.57.

3. C. E. Beegle, Box 735, Route 4, Tacoma, Wash. On November 12, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, proceeding in heavy traffic, had stopped his vehicle at a red traffic light. When the light changed to green and traffic started to move, the Army driver was not sufficiently careful and collided with claimant's car, damaging it to the extent of \$52.53.

Amount claimed, \$52.53; amount allowed, \$52.53.

4. Walter C. Chafe, care of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 357 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland. On March 7, 1941, the operator of an Army truck, when driving his vehicle on an icy street, failed to be sufficiently cautious and crashed into claimant's momentarily stopped car damaging it to the extent of \$72.72.

Amount claimed, \$80; amount allowed, \$72.72.

5. Mrs. Andrea de la Cruz, Ususan, Taguig, Rizal, Philippine Islands. On July 21, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due precaution when entering an intersection at an excessive rate of speed and collided with claimant's calesa, which had the right-of-way, the damage to said calesa causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$30.94.

Amount claimed, \$30.94; amount allowed, \$30.94.

6. E. C. Dykes, 302 Lynchburg Avenue, Petersburg, Va. On June 29, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle from a side road onto the highway without taking proper precaution and collided with claimant's passing car damaging it to the extent of \$60.05.

Amount claimed, \$60.05; amount allowed, \$60.05.

7. Thomas H. Eckfeldt, Jr., major, 62 Bond Street, Fitchburg, Mass. On January 4, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to maintain sufficient control of his vehicle when attempting a turn at an intersection of slippery streets, and skidded into claimant's passing car damaging it to the extent of \$17.50.

Amount claimed, \$17.50; amount allowed, \$17.50.

8. Miss Wilhelmina Edelmann, 423 East Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. On August 31, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's passing car damaging it to the extent of \$15.

Amount claimed, \$15; amount allowed, \$15.

9. Placido Figueroa, Flores Street 62, Catano, Puerto Rico. On January 27, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when proceeding between a parked vehicle and claimant's passing car and collided with said car damaging it to the extent of \$60.

Amount claimed, \$60; amount allowed, \$60.

10. E. L. Gibson, 6932 Myrtle Street, Houston, Tex. On February 5, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to use proper precaution when following claimant's car too closely on a slippery street, and skidded into said car when it stopped suddenly at a changing traffic light, the damage to his car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$37.75.

Amount claimed, \$37.75; amount allowed, \$37.75.

11. Mrs. M. Alice Ege Green, 1436½ West Twenty-seventh Street, Indianapolis, Ind. On January 2, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due precaution when making a wide turn and one wheel slid into a ditch. In attempting to regain the pavement the Army truck struck claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$23.

Amount claimed, \$23; amount allowed, \$23.

12. Camiel Grymonprez, Route No. 1, Allenton, Mich. On October 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to use proper precaution when attempting a left turn across a lane of through traffic, and collided with claimant's oncoming car damaging it to the extent of \$92.73.

Amount claimed, \$93.55; amount allowed, \$92.73.

13. Raymond T. Hawman, 620 Pennsylvania Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans. On January 25, 1941, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to use proper precaution when proceeding on an icy street, and when swerving to the left to avoid colliding with another vehicle, skidded into claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$16.50.

Amount claimed, \$16.50; amount allowed, \$16.50.

14. Barney Hubbard, 426 East Seventieth Street, Shreveport, La. On February 19, 1941, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$5.50.

Amount claimed, \$5.50; amount allowed, \$5.50.

15. George Huber, Route 1, Frankenmuth, Mich. On November 29, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car too closely on a slippery street, and skidded into said car when it unexpectedly reduced its speed, the damage to said car amounting to \$85.20.

Amount claimed, \$85.20; amount allowed, \$85.20.

16. Charles J. Kaars, 291 Clinton Avenue, Roosevelt, Long Island, N. Y. On November 26, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car entered an uncontrolled intersection at an excessive rate of speed, and failing to yield to claimant's car the right-of-way to which it was entitled, crashed into said car damaging it to the extent of \$125.

Amount claimed, \$252.25; amount allowed, \$125.

17. W. J. Kinlaw, 406 East Broad Street, Dunn, N. C. On January 10, 1941, the operator of an Army truck followed claimant's car too closely in heavy traffic and struck said car when traffic stopped suddenly, the damage to said car amounting to \$20.

Amount claimed, \$30; amount allowed, \$20.

18. Joseph A. Leming, 225 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y. On February 6, 1941, the operator of an Army sedan, when proceeding on an icy street at an excessive rate of speed, skidded and struck claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$107.67.

Amount claimed, \$122.85; amount allowed, \$107.67.

19. Howard Miller, 303 North Ela Street, Barrington, Ill. On June 27, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when entering an intersection, failed to yield to claimant's car the right-of-way to which it was entitled and collided with said car damaging it to the extent of \$40.

Amount claimed, \$40; amount allowed, \$40.

20. Aurelio Tio Nazario, Box 266, San German, Puerto Rico. On October 8, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when rounding a sharp blind curve at an excessive rate of speed, skidded into claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

21. George A. Nelson, Box 143, Yaphank, N. Y. On January 27, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car on a slippery street, and skidded into said car when it stopped unexpectedly, damaging it to the extent of \$30.

Amount claimed, \$36.40; amount allowed, \$30.

22. Miss May O'Leary, 805 North Water Street, Sparta, Wis. On May 21, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when proceeding from a parking space at the curb, backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and struck claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$13.40.

Amount claimed, \$13.40; amount allowed, \$13.40.

23. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. On April 20, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to have his vehicle under proper control when approaching an intersection and, veering off the road, struck claimant's telephone pole, the resulting damage causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$149.25.

Amount claimed, \$149.25; amount allowed, \$149.25.

24. Lee A. Payne, 608 Woodside Parkway, Silver Spring, Md. On January 17, 1941, the operator of an Army automobile failed to have his vehicle under proper control when entering an intersection, and collided with claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$16.90.

Amount claimed, \$16.90; amount allowed, \$16.90.

25. Carl E. Pedersen, technical sergeant, Headquarters Company, Engineer Replacement Center, Fort Belvoir, Va. On January 28, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise proper precaution when towing another Army truck, and the towed truck skidded and struck claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$18.90.

Amount claimed, \$18.90; amount allowed, \$18.90.

26. William H. Phillips, Route No. 2, Hampton, Va. On January 22, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to use due precaution when making a right turn at an intersection, and struck claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

27. S. E. Phillips, box 186, Edgewood, Md. On February 1, 1941, the operator of an Army bus, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and struck claimant's parked car damaging said car to the extent of \$32.46.

Amount claimed, \$32.46; amount allowed, \$32.46.

28. Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Atlanta, Ga. On December 26, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to use due precaution when attempting a left turn at an intersection directly across the path of claimant's approaching truck and collided with said truck damaging it to the extent of \$37.60.

Amount claimed, \$37.60; amount allowed, \$37.60.

29. Alfred J. Rutter, 2724 Vincent Avenue, Norfolk, Va. On December 19, 1940, the operator of an Army ambulance backed his vehicle from a parking space without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$15.

Amount claimed, \$48; amount allowed, \$15.

30. Mrs. Frances Schwartz, 38 Waumbek Street, Boston, Mass. On July 12, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise proper precaution when proceeding into an intersection where traffic converged from two traffic lanes into one, and struck claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$5.50.

Amount claimed, \$5.50; amount allowed, \$5.50.

31. William Sinsky, attorney at law, 110 East Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md. On October 25, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to stop at a stop sign before entering an intersection and collided with a passing truck, which swerved and struck claimant's momentarily stopped car damaging it to the extent of \$110.

Amount claimed, \$110; amount allowed, \$110.

32. Alfred T. Smith, 136 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N. J. On July 19, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, while following claimant's car in heavy traffic, failed to exercise due precaution and crashed into said car when traffic came to a stop, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$84.70.

Amount claimed, \$85.85; amount allowed, \$84.70.

33. D. G. Stitt, lieutenant colonel, Air Corps, Kelly Field, Tex. On March 14, 1941, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car damaging it to the extent of \$17.30.

Amount claimed, \$17.30; amount allowed, \$17.30.

34. Howard M. Swope, United States Engineer Department, Borinquen Field, P. R. On January 31, 1941, the operator of an Army truck did not have his vehicle under proper control when proceeding upgrade in heavy traffic on a narrow road. Traffic came to a stop. When it started moving again the Army truck rolled backward and collided with claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$13.41.

Amount claimed, \$13.41; amount allowed, \$13.41.

35. A. J. Thelen, Box 448, Charlottesville, Va. On September 11, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to be sufficiently cautious when making a turn at an intersection where his view was partly obscured, and collided with claimant's oncoming car the damage thereto causing a loss to the claimant in the amount of \$54.75.

Amount claimed, \$54.75; amount allowed, \$54.75.

36. Frank Thomas, 812 Spruce Street, Wilmington, Del. On February 17, 1941, the operator of an Army truck failed to maintain proper control of his vehicle when approaching an intersection of slippery streets and struck claimant's car, which had stopped at the intersection on account of a red traffic light, the damage to said car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$33.55.

Amount claimed, \$33.55; amount allowed, \$33.55.

Summary (36 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$1, 869. 46
Amount allowed.....	1, 668. 38

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1941.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Farmers Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange, subrogee of E. R. Strain, 4680 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. On September 10, 1940, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck, in driving out from the curb, negligently brought the truck into collision with a passing automobile belonging to E. R.

Strain and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$16.41.

Amount claimed, \$16.41; amount allowed, \$16.41.

2. Federated Hardware Mutuals, subrogee of A. F. Polson, Stevens Point, Wis. On October 12, 1940, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck, in passing around an obstruction in the street, negligently brought the truck into collision with an awning belonging to A. F. Polson and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$29.65.

Amount claimed, \$29.65; amount allowed, \$29.65.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount allowed	-----	\$46. 06
Amount claimed	-----	46. 06

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER,
Postmaster General.



77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE



DOCUMENT

No. 70

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1941, AMOUNTING TO
\$38,000

JUNE 26, 1941.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 21, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$38,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$38,000, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN-EXCHANGE CONTROL, 1941

Foreign-owned property control: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control," fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940 (54 Stat. 652; act April 1, 1941, Public. No. 25), \$38,000.

The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941, contained appropriations which are available until June 30, 1941, in the amounts of \$700,000 and \$550,000, respectively, to carry out the purposes of Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder in connection with the regulation, by a system of licenses, of foreign-exchange transactions, transfers of credits, payments or export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion which involve property of the invaded countries of Europe and their nationals.

These appropriations would have been sufficient to provide for the volume of work that could be anticipated at the time they were made, but since that time the coverage of the Executive order has been extended to include Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, and, more recently, Germany and Italy. Notwithstanding the fact that the full weight of the inclusion of Germany and Italy will not be felt during the current fiscal year, this estimate still is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to perform the duties required of him under the Executive order.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1941, and approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR.,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

DOCUMENT
No. 72

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1941 AND 1942 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AMOUNTING TO \$1,100,000

JUNE 26, 1941.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 1941.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$1,100,000.

The necessity for this supplemental estimate of appropriation and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1941, to remain

available until June 30, 1942, for the Department of Agriculture, amounting to \$1,100,000, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest fire prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of this appropriation..... \$1, 100, 000

The reason for this estimate of appropriation is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through a cooperative effort involving both public and private interests, to meet an apparent extraordinary need for intensification and augmentation of forest fire prevention and preparedness in certain critical areas throughout the United States.

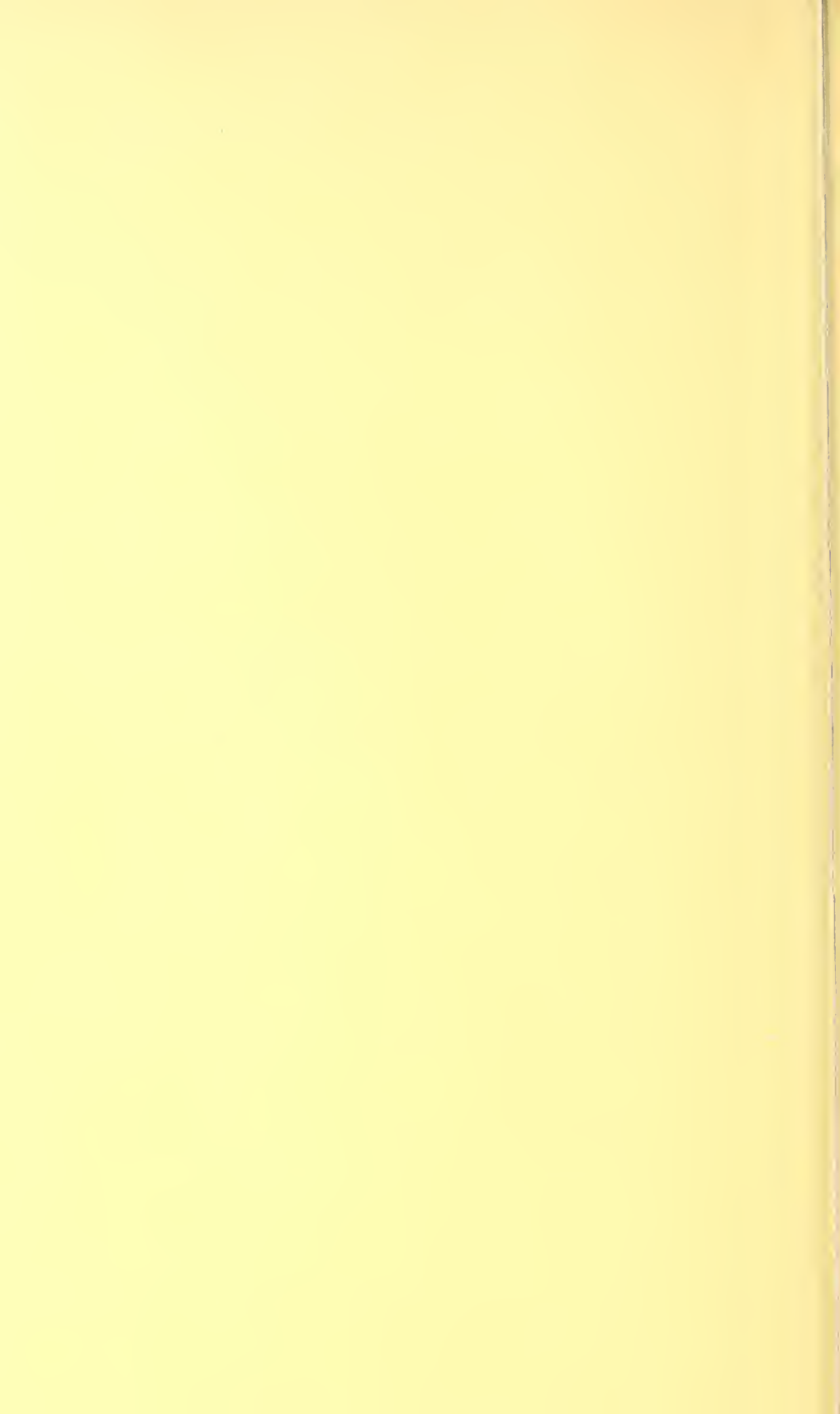
It is estimated that \$1,000,000 of the total recommended will be used largely in the States of Oregon, Washington, and California, and the balance, \$100,000, in smaller areas in the East and South.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

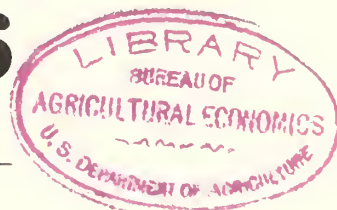
JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR.,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RADCLIFFE to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place insert the following new section:

- 1 SEC. . No part of the appropriations contained in the
- 2 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, under
- 3 the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", shall
- 4 be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed
- 5 in accordance with the civil-service laws.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RADCLIFFE to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 5166



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

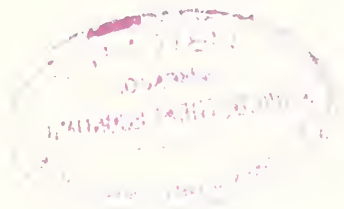
- 1 There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
- 2 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1942,
- 3 the sum of \$100,000,000, to be used by the Secretary of
- 4 Agriculture for the purpose of effectuating the provisions
- 5 of section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the
- 6 Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", ap-
- 7 proved August 24, 1935, as amended, such sum to be in
- 8 addition to any funds appropriated by such section 32 and
- 9 to be subject to all the provisions of law relating to the
- 10 expenditure of such funds.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. La FOLLETTE to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed



Calendar No. 508

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

[Report No. 493]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Reported by Mr. ADAMS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Edwina Harrison, widow of Pat Harrison, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi, \$10,000.

For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1941, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000,

1 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

2 Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
3 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
4 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
5 July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in
6 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
7 the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is
8 appropriated.

9 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
10 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
11 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-
12 seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

13 Reported hearings: The unexpended balance of any
14 appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year
15 1940 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other
16 than special and select committees is hereby reappropriated
17 and made available for the fiscal year 1941.

18 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

19 *Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents: For an*
20 *additional amount for salaries, Office of Superintendent of*
21 *Documents, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects*
22 *specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropria-*
23 *tion Act, 1942, \$47,000.*

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects and subject to the same conditions specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,400.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any balance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until December 31, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$4,000;

For 1942, \$8,000.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,425,603: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$15,000~~ \$18,730.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving

1 while away from their homes without other compensation
2 from the United States; ~~not to exceed \$100,000 for tem-~~
3 ~~porary employment of persons or organizations by contract~~
4 ~~or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised~~
5 ~~Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act~~
6 ~~of 1923, as amended not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary~~
7 ~~employment of persons by contract or otherwise without~~
8 ~~regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of~~
9 ~~1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of~~
10 other American republics: fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000:
11 *Provided*, That, subject to the approval of the President, com-
12 pensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within
13 the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a
14 rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000:
15 *Provided further*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation
16 made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural
17 Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed
18 \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering
19 national defense and strengthening the bonds between the
20 United States and the other American republics by (1)
21 grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions
22 and facilities in the United States and the other American
23 republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and
24 (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desir-

1 able, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and
2 travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*
3 *further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein
4 appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the
5 President, for the employment of experts, special advisers,
6 and other persons who are not citizens of the United States:
7 *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available
8 for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for
9 the performance of such of the above services as may be
10 required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be
11 available for allocation or transfer to other departments or
12 agencies of the Government for the performance by them
13 of any of the functions or activities for which this appropria-
14 tion is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the
15 amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordi-
16 nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized
17 to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000
18 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of
19 said allocations.

20

REFUGEE RELIEF

21 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of
22 \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hos-
23 tilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency
24 Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby con-
25 tinued available until June 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for

1 said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the
2 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made
3 available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and
4 1942."

5 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
7 performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bitu-
8 minous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal
9 Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April
10 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and
11 mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office be-
12 fore the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses
13 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal serv-
14 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
15 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for ex-
16 penses of attendance at meetings at which matters of im-
17 portance to the work of the Office are to be discussed,
18 printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services,
19 stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to
20 exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal
21 year 1942, ~~\$175,000~~ \$235,000.

22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
24 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
25 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

1 this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act.
2 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Wash-
3 ington, \$300,000.

4 Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation
6 "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year
7 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for
8 the same purpose.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

11 National-defense activities: For an additional amount,
12 for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
17 national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the
18 Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform
19 the functions or activities for the performance of which, dur-
20 ing the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations
21 of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
22 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
23 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-
24 ditions under which such allocations were expended during
25 the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or

1 fee basis, but not including other personal services) in con-
 2 nection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of
 3 any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before
 4 June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as
 5 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

6 *FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY*

7 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

8 *Emergency health and sanitation activities (national*
 9 *defense), Public Health Service: For an additional amount*
 10 *for emergency health and sanitation activities (national*
 11 *defense), fiscal year 1942, including the same objects speci-*
 12 *fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-*
 13 *priation Act, 1942, \$1,940,000.*

14 *Not to exceed \$31,580 of the amount appropriated for*
 15 *"Emergency health and sanitation activities (national de-*
 16 *fense), Public Health Service, 1942" in the Federal Security*
 17 *Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, may be transferred to*
 18 *the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,*
 19 *Public Health Service," and the limitation on the number of*
 20 *regular active commissioned officers is hereby increased by ten.*

21 *FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY*

22 *COMMUNITY FACILITIES*

23 *Defense public works (community facilities): To enable*
 24 *the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions*

1 vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of,
 2 title II of the Act of October 14, 1940, entitled "An Act to
 3 expedite the provision of housing in connection with national
 4 defense, and for other purposes", as amended, and for ad-
 5 ministrative expenses in connection therewith including the
 6 purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; ex-
 7 penses, when authorized by the Administrator, of attendance
 8 at meetings or conventions relating to the work of said title
 9 II; printing and binding; the employment of persons at the
 10 seat of Government and elsewhere; to remain available until
 11 expended, \$150,000,000.

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
 14 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
 15 salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the
 16 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 17 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 18 priation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

19 *The appropriation to the Public Buildings Administra-*
 20 *tion of the Federal Works Agency for construction of tem-*
 21 *porary office buildings, contained in title III of the Fifth*
 22 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is*
 23 *hereby amended by inserting the words "or on the Arlington*
 24 *Experimental Farm in Virginia" after the words "on Gov-*
 25 *ernment-owned land in the District of Columbia".*

1 *INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION*

2 *General administrative expenses: For an additional*
3 *amount, fiscal year 1942, for eleven commissioners, secretary,*
4 *and for all other authorized expenditures necessary in the*
5 *execution of laws to regulate commerce, including the pur-*
6 *chase of newspapers and the objects specified under this*
7 *head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942,*
8 *\$150,000 and the limitation of \$2,338,040 upon the amount*
9 *which may be expended for personal services in the District*
10 *of Columbia is hereby increased to \$2,460,760.*

11 *Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*
12 *printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000.*

13 *Salaries and expenses, emergency: For all necessary*
14 *expenses to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for*
15 *the purpose of promoting the national security and defense,*
16 *to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equip-*
17 *ment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement*
18 *of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities,*
19 *fiscal year 1942, \$110,000.*

20 *MARITIME LABOR BOARD*

21 *Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and*
22 *for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the*
23 *Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by*
24 *law, including contract stenographic services; lawbooks and*
25 *books of reference; rental of equipment, travel expenses, and*

1 *not to exceed \$200 for newspapers and periodicals, fiscal*
2 *year 1942, \$105,000.*

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
5 scientific research, technical investigations, and special re-
6 ports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, \$465,000,
7 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
8 in the appropriation for these purposes in the Independent
9 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of
10 \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for
11 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-
12 creased to \$214,080, ~~\$465,000~~.

13 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
14 For an additional amount for continuing the construction and
15 equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
16 facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley
17 Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

18 Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation
19 of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
20 ment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified
21 under this heading in the First Supplemental National De-
22 fense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
23 \$13,300,000.

24 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

25 That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selec-
26 tive Service System", contained in the Independent Offices

1 Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment
 2 of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of
 3 \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsist-
 4 ence and other expenses of persons serving while away from
 5 their homes, without other compensation from the United
 6 States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective
 7 Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of
 8 actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
 9 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving
 10 while away from their homes, without other compensation
 11 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Direc-
 12 tor of Selective **Service** (not exceeding a total of
 13 \$100,000) ;".

14 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

15 The limitation established by the Independent Offices
 16 Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be
 17 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
 18 is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

19 UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF
 20 THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH
 21 OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

22 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000
 23 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the
 24 Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth
 25 of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental

1 *Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby con-*
2 *tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942.*

3 UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL

4 COMMISSION

5 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the
6 Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropria-
7 tion Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as
8 amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
9 approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now con-
10 tained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled
11 "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Con-
12 stitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public
13 Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby
14 made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes
15 and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment
16 of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Com-
17 mission, including personal services, for all other necessary
18 incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of addi-
19 tional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union
20 Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional
21 copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Repre-
22 sentatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from
23 Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered
24 to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representa-
25 tives.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon the salary of each of two members of the board of examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$300.

CORONER'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the following fiscal years:

For 1940, \$64.19;

For 1941, \$750.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$4,500.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to continue available until June 30, 1942.

Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional

1 amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941,
 2 including the objects and under the condition specified in
 3 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
 4 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

5 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

6 *Clerks and other employees: For an additional amount*
 7 *for personal services of clerks and other employees, fiscal year*
 8 *1941, \$386.*

9 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas,
 10 and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

11 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

12 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care
 13 and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by
 14 the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved
 15 by the Commissioners with the following institutions,
 16 respectively:

17 Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

18 Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year
 19 1940, \$4,672.50.

20 COURTS

21 Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compen-
 22 sation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

23 Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

24 Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

25 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,

1 juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified
 2 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Co-
 3 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

4 Municipal court: For an additional amount for compen-
 5 sation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified
 6 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of
 7 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

8 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 9 tingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including
 10 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose
 11 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

12 PUBLIC WELFARE

13 Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For
 14 an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940,
 15 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 16 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940,
 17 \$34,947.03.

18 JUDGMENTS

19 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 20 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 21 House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh
 22 Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as
 23 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
 24 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
 25 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

1

2 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
3 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
4 under appropriations the balances of which have been ex-
5 hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of
6 section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
7 being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal
8 years:

9 Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14;

10 Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, mainte-
11 nance, \$1.50;

12 Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937,
13 \$274.29;

14 Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, mainte-
15 nance, \$1.50;

16 Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935,
17 \$54.15;

18 War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia,
19 1934, \$43.63;

20 Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning
21 streets, \$6.08;

22 Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and per-
23 mit work, \$80.41;

24 Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928. suburban, \$36.17;

1 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938,
2 services, \$28;

3 In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

4 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

5 (PAYABLE FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX

6 AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

7 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
8 \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of elec-
9 tric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby in-
11 creased to \$32,242.14.

12 Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, includ-
13 ing costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set
14 forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh
15 Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may
16 be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
17 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
18 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

19 Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the
20 claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under
21 and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
22 “An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
23 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
24 Columbia”, approved February 11, 1929, as amended by

1 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
2 500), \$600.

3 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

4 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
5 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
6 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
7 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
9 years for which such sums are provided.

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic
14 reproductions of books and other library materials in the
15 Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at
16 such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same)
17 as he may determine, the money received from such sales
18 to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropria-
19 tion charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 *Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary ex-*
22 *penses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently*
23 *or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate*
24 *agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest-fire*

1 *prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on*
 2 *Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, includ-*
 3 *ing the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of*
 4 *passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for*
 5 *personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year*
 6 *1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$1,100,000:*
 7 *Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appro-*
 8 *priation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in*
 9 *excess of the amount made available by the State, or private*
 10 *agencies, or individuals for the purposes of this appropria-*
 11 *tion: Provided further, That nothing in section 3 of the "Act*
 12 *making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for*
 13 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other pur-*
 14 *poses" shall be construed to require an affidavit from any*
 15 *person employed for less than sixty days by the Department*
 16 *for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life*
 17 *or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages*
 18 *may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations*
 19 *for services rendered in such emergency without execution of*
 20 *the affidavit contemplated by said section 3.*

21 *AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE*

22 *Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards*
 23 *Acts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, to enable*
 24 *the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provi-*

1 sions of "*The Tobacco Inspection Act*" (7 U. S. C. 511-
 2 511q), including the objects specified under this heading in
 3 the *Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942*,
 4 \$131,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended
 5 for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

6 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

7 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
 8 amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity
 9 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds
 10 of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified
 11 under this heading in the *Department of Agriculture Approp-*
 12 *riation Act, 1942.*

13 LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

14 No part of the appropriations contained in the *Depart-*
 15 *ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942*, under the head-
 16 ing "*Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation*," shall be avail-
 17 able to pay the compensation of any person appointed in
 18 accordance with the civil-service laws.

19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 21 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration,
 22 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
 23 heading in the *Agricultural Appropriation Act* for the fiscal
 24 year 1942, \$300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and for carrying on other authorized census work, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942, \$393,000.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States Shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional amount for all necessary employees to man and equip ves-

1 sels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 2 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 3 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

4 Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for
 5 acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping
 6 two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the
 7 Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other
 8 expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year
 9 1942, \$245,000.

10 CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

11 The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may
 12 be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aero-
 13 nautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 14 associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned
 15 with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Ap-
 16 propriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 *Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services*
 20 *in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.*

21 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

22 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:
 23 For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of reg-
 24 isters of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

25 For 1938, \$30.60;

26 For 1939, \$36.49.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1

2 *Agriculture and stock raising among Indians: For an*
3 *additional amount for the purpose of developing agriculture*
4 *and stock raising among Indians, fiscal year 1942, to be*
5 *used for the purchase of land and improvements thereon*
6 *(with or without mineral rights) for the sheep-breeding sta-*
7 *tion on the Navajo Reservation, \$24,520.*

8 *Protection of project works: For all expenses necessary,*
9 *fiscal year 1942, to provide protection against sabotage and*
10 *other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or other*
11 *structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Service,*
12 *including employment of civilian guards, floodlights, gates,*
13 *barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$45,000.*

14 *Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives*
15 *in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified*
16 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*
17 *Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943,*
18 *\$60,000.*

19 *Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for*
20 *medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the*
21 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Department*
22 *Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until June*
23 *30, 1943, \$20,000.*

24 *Reindeer service: For an additional amount for rein-*
25 *deer service in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects*

1 *specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-*
2 *priation Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943,*
3 *\$3,000.*

4 *Compensation and expenses of attorney or attorneys for*
5 *the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin (tribal funds): For com-*
6 *pensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys*
7 *employed by the Menominee Indians under a contract ap-*
8 *proved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with*
9 *existing law, fiscal year 1942, \$5,200, payable from funds*
10 *on deposit to the credit of said Indians.*

11 *Compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys*
12 *for the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon (tribal*
13 *funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or*
14 *attorneys employed by the Indians of the Klamath Reserva-*
15 *tion, Oregon, under a contract or contracts approved by the*
16 *Secretary of the Interior, \$12,000, or so much thereof as may*
17 *be necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of*
18 *said Indians: Provided, That the amount herein appropri-*
19 *ated shall be available for compensation earned and expenses*
20 *incurred during the period covered by the said contract or*
21 *contracts.*

22 *Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated*
23 *Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For*
24 *compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-*
25 *ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of*

1 *the Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract ap-*
 2 *proved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 9, 1941,*
 3 *fiscal year 1942, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be*
 4 *necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of*
 5 *such tribes.*

6 Compensation of attorneys, Quinaielt Reservation,
 7 Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for
 8 certain Quinaielt Indians, in accordance with the provisions
 9 of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941,
 10 \$3,646.48.

11 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

12 *Protection of project works: For an additional amount,*
 13 *fiscal year 1942, for protection of project works, to be used*
 14 *for the employment of civilian guards, and other necessary*
 15 *expenses, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,*
 16 *as specified under this head in the Interior Department*
 17 *Appropriation Act, 1942, \$410,000.*

18 BUREAU OF MINES

19 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all ex-
 20 penses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform
 21 the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941
 22 (Public Law 49) ; including supplies and equipment; trav-
 23 eling expenses; not to exceed \$62,500 for personal serv-
 24 ices in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for
 25 printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia

1 and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and
2 supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing ma-
3 chines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and
4 repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; pro-
5 fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not
6 to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment),
7 operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks
8 and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work
9 and in transporting employees between their homes and
10 temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase
11 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection
12 of employees while engaged in their work; travel and sub-
13 sistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in at-
14 tendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting
15 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year
16 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Inte-
17 rior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,
18 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and
19 other contributions from public or private sources offering to
20 cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

21 *Helium plants and investigations: Section 3709 of the*
22 *Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expendi-*
23 *tures from the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines for*
24 *helium plants and investigations in the First Deficiency*
25 *Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941; for*

1 *helium plants and investigations and helium production and*
 2 *investigations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*
 3 *1942; and for development and operation of helium proper-*
 4 *ties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September*
 5 *1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164), authorizing the conservation,*
 6 *production, and exploitation of helium gas.*

7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

8 National historical parks and monuments: For an addi-
 9 tional amount for administration, protection, maintenance,
 10 and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the
 11 purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven
 12 passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000:
 13 *Provided, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial*
 14 *Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.*

15 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

16 Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount
 17 for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in
 18 the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
 19 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
 20 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500, and of this sum
 21 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500
 22 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Appro-
 23 priation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated,
 24 not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary
 25 expenses of the American members of the International

1 Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, including not
2 to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for print-
3 ing the report of such Board.

4 Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses
5 for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other
6 life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking
7 anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered
8 by the convention for the preservation and protection of the
9 fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such
10 seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with
11 said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and
12 other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709
13 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard
14 to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942,
15 \$290,000.

16 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

17 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
18 amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged
19 insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
20 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

22 Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The bal-
23 ances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of
24 the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction
25 Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of

1 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941,
 2 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for com-
 3 pleting the purposes and objects provided in such section.

4 *Government of the Virgin Islands, survey of public-*
 5 *works needs: For all necessary expenses, including personal*
 6 *services in the District of Columbia, and the employment by*
 7 *contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*
 8 *Statutes, of an engineer or firm of engineers if necessary, to*
 9 *enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive*
 10 *and complete survey of the need for the replacement of hos-*
 11 *pitals, schools, and other institutional buildings, and the need*
 12 *for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of sewer,*
 13 *water, power, and other utility services, and other public*
 14 *works necessary for the welfare of the Virgin Islands of the*
 15 *United States, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000: Provided, That a*
 16 *report shall be transmitted to the Congress covering the results*
 17 *of such survey, together with estimates of costs of all projects,*
 18 *not later than June 30, 1942.*

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

21 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 22 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938,
 23 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 24 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

25 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for

1 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
2 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

3 For an additional amount for printing and binding for
4 the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

5 For 1940, \$3,000;

6 For 1941, \$50,000.

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
9 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
10 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
11 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
12 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
14 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not
16 to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-
17 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
18 \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and
19 facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal
20 Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia,
21 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
22 by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and
23 services as the Attorney General may direct.

24 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
25 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately

1 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
2 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employ-
3 ment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney
4 General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
5 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
6 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau
7 of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
8 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
9 270, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$133.95.

10 MISCELLANEOUS

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an addi-
12 tional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field,
13 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the
14 objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
15 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
17 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
18 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
19 heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
20 1941, \$100,000.

21 Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an
22 additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and
23 so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified
24 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
25 Act, 1940, \$8,000.

1 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
2 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice,
3 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
4 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941,
5 \$25,000.

6 PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

7 Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional
8 amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year
9 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
10 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

11 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
12 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
13 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
14 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
15 \$222.29.

16 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

17 General expenses (other than salaries): For an addi-
18 tional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Natu-
19 ralization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
21 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000:
22 *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation
23 "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
24 Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942", shall be

1 available for the acquisition or construction of temporary
 2 buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,
 3 and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General
 4 obligations may be incurred for such purposes without ref-
 5 erence to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

6 Immigration stations: For an additional amount for im-
 7 migration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
 8 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
 9 priation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

10 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigra-
 11 tion and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition
 12 to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Defi-
 13 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

14 NAVY DEPARTMENT

15 FISCAL YEAR 1941

16 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

17 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 18 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 19 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled
 20 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the
 21 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising
 22 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,
 23 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267,
 24 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under the following respective heads in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,600,000;

Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;

Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

For an additional amount for the Medical Department, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Depart-

1 *ment as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War*
 2 *Department to the Navy Department, \$100,000,000, to re-*
 3 *main available until expended.*

4 ~~HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE~~

5 *NAVAL OBSERVATORY*

6 For an additional amount for contingent and miscella-
 7 neous expenses, ~~Hydrographic Office~~ *Naval Observatory*,
 8 fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the
 9 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
 10 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
 11 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

12 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy De-
 13 partment—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII,
 14 Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

15 **NAVY DEPARTMENT**

16 **FISCAL YEAR 1942**

17 **CONTINGENT, NAVY**

18 For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal
 19 year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limita-
 20 tions specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
 21 Act, 1942, \$75,000.

22 **BUREAU OF ORDNANCE**

23 For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance
 24 stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and

1 subject to the limitations specified under this head in the
2 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

3 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

4 Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the
5 following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost
6 not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively,
7 \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended bal-
8 ances of appropriations heretofore made under this head,
9 shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with exist-
10 ing law and shall constitute one fund:

11 Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet
12 operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

13 Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
14 marine barracks, \$500,000.

15 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion
16 of facilities, \$1,265,000.

17 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expan-
18 sion of facilities, \$1,095,000.

19 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of
20 facilities, \$1,700,000.

21 Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expan-
22 sion of facilities, \$1,440,000.

23 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ex-
24 pansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.

1 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
2 Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.

3 Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia:
4 Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.

5 Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hos-
6 pital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acqui-
7 sition of land, \$800,000.

8 Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina,
9 including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.

10 Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities,
11 \$3,500,000.

12 Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
13 pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.

14 Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina:
15 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
16 \$6,000,000.

17 Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts:
18 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
19 \$6,000,000.

20 Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations,
21 \$3,000,000.

22 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
23 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all
24 public works and public utilities projects provided for the

1 Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result
3 of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority
4 of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-
5 mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined
6 by the Secretary of the Navy.

7 No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy
8 Department shall be expended for a permanent type of con-
9 struction at any shore establishment of any character ac-
10 quired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such
11 establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the
12 Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a
13 permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet
14 such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy
15 may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent
16 construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use in-
17 tended nor apply to construction projects now under contract
18 or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appro-
19 priation may be obligated for the construction of quarters,
20 including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fix-
21 tures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent
22 construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for com-
23 missioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted
24 man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned
25 officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer,
26 \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942, for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio: For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19, inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3, 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby made available for that purpose.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated

1 for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction
 2 of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels
 3 authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public
 4 Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acqui-
 5 sition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by
 6 the War Department as transports to replace vessels trans-
 7 ferred by the War Department to the Navy Department,
 8 any vessels transferred from the War Department to the
 9 Navy Department to be considered as a part of the addi-
 10 tional tonnage authorized by the above-mentioned Act,
 11 \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

12 The last clause under the heading "Increase and Re-
 13 placement of Naval Vessels", contained in the Naval Appri-
 14 priation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Sev-
 15 enty-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not
 16 apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Arma-
 17 ment and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the
 18 defense installations of vessels.

19 NAVY DEPARTMENT

20 (Salaries in the District of Columbia)

21 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropri-
 22 ation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of
 23 ~~one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of~~
 24 ~~the Undersecretary of the Navy)~~ *two additional employees*
 25 *(one special attorney in the Office of the Under Secretary of*

1 *the Navy and one a special assistant in the Office of Budget*
 2 *and Reports appointed at a salary per annum not in excess*
 3 *of \$5,600) at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000 but*
 4 *not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance*
 5 *with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.*

6 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous ex-
 7 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
 8 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this
 9 or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the
 10 Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942.
 11 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-
 12 able for the employment of a greater number than ten thous-
 13 and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy
 14 Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of
 15 specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

16 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy
 17 Department—fiscal year 1942" may be cited as title II,
 18 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

19 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

21 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department:
 23 For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor
 24 for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

25 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for

1 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so
2 forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
3 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1941, \$60,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
7 for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year
8 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
9 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
10 Act, 1941, \$300,000.

11 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
12 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
13 first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year
14 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
15 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
16 \$9,300,000.

17 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
18 for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery
19 carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

20 City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
21 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941,
22 \$7,000,000.

23 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
24 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland
3 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
4 including temporary service to newly established offices,
5 fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

6 Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland
7 transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, in-
8 cluding ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941,
9 \$70,000.

10 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
11 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
12 routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
13 and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Appro-
14 priation Act, 1941, ~~\$6,500,000~~ \$7,100,000.

15 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount
16 for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year
17 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
18 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
19 \$1,400,000.

20 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
21 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
22 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

23 Balances due foreign countries: For an additional

1 amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941
2 and prior years, \$425,000.

3 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
4 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,
5 including the same objects and conditions specified under this
6 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for
7 the fiscal years that follow:

8 For 1940, \$36,103;

9 For 1942, \$445,957.

10 Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional
11 amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as
12 authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, ~~\$520,705~~ \$1,134,191.

13 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
15 paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distri-
16 bution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, includ-
17 ing the same objects and conditions specified under this head
18 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
19 \$700,000.

20 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional
22 amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year
23 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
24 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
25 Act, 1941, \$75,000.

1 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an
 2 additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public
 3 buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and
 4 conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
 5 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For addi-
 9 tional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allow-
 10 ances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the follow-
 11 ing fiscal years:

12 For 1941, \$160,000;

13 For 1942, \$120,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
 15 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and
 16 allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including
 17 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 18 State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

19 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 20 tional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service",
 21 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
 22 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 23 \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the
 24 amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942
 25 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Depart-

1 ment for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained
2 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
3 Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

4 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

5 Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount
6 for United States contributions to international commissions,
7 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the con-
8 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee
9 Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed
10 at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940,
11 \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

12 Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the ex-
13 penses of participation by the Government of the United
14 States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be
15 held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
17 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
18 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
19 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
20 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; local transportation; equipment; trans-
21 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
22 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
23 books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
24 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the
25 reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments

1 may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
2 fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

3 Alaskan International Highway Commission: For ex-
4 penses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission,
5 created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and ex-
6 tended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, includ-
7 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
8 where, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
9 stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract
10 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service;
12 rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of
13 things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers,
14 periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards;
15 entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey;
16 and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper
17 in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including
18 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
19 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
20 specified, and also including the United States share of
21 necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year
22 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the
23 appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission"
24 made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropria-
25 tion Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued

1 available for the purposes herein specified until June 30,
2 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropria-
3 tion for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

4 Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the ex-
5 penses of participation by the Government of the United
6 States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to
7 be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
9 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
10 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
11 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
12 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; local transportation; equipment; trans-
13 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
14 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
15 books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
16 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including
17 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
18 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
19 specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

20 Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico:
21 For expenses of participation by the United States in the
22 settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against
23 the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of
24 agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized
25 by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal

1 year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances
2 of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the
3 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, in-
4 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for
5 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

6 International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-
7 expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-
8 mittee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Defi-
9 ciency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years
10 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941,
11 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is con-
12 tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942,
13 including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for
14 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

15 Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador:
16 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of
17 Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the
18 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved
19 June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes
20 until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against
21 the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

22 Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended
23 balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific
24 Congress", contained in the Department of State Appro-
25 priation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same

1 purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations charge-
 2 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
 3 year 1941.

4 *International Monetary and Economic Conference,*
 5 *1933-1941: The unexpended balance of the appropriation*
 6 *"International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-*
 7 *1941," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation*
 8 *Act, fiscal year 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued*
 9 *available for the same purpose until June 30, 1942, including*
 10 *obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this*
 11 *purpose for the fiscal year 1941.*

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 *Foreign-owned property control: For an additional*
 15 *amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property*
 16 *control," fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-*
 17 *fied under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation*
 18 *Act, 1940, \$38,000.*

19 Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-
 20 ment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to
 21 cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued
 22 under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment
 23 Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

24 Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal
 25 control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary

1 of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission
2 under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act
3 of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, cover-
4 ing reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the
5 period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year
6 1942, \$800,000.

7 Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Cor-
8 poration: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore
9 the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity
10 Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March
11 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$1,637,445.51, or so much thereof
12 as may be necessary.

13 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

14 Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the
15 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department,
16 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the
17 purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Depart-
18 ment: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which
19 may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury
20 guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from
21 \$1,200 to \$1,575.

22 DIVISION OF PRINTING

23 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
24 the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
2 ment Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

3 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

4 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
5 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
6 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
7 Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
8 1941, \$30,000.

9 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered,
10 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys er-
11 roneously received and covered, including the objects specified
12 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
13 Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

14 For 1939, \$37.18;

15 For 1941, \$12,000.

16 Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount
17 for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000,
18 payable from the funds held by the United States in the
19 trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals
20 whose whereabouts are unknown".

21 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

22 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
23 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the in-
24 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
25 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First

1 Deficiency Act 1941, is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to
2 \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be
3 available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payment
4 of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues
5 or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the
6 Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

7 The limitation on the amount that may be obligated
8 during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation
9 "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
10 and extended", contained in the Treasury Department Ap-
11 propriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000
12 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the
13 Treasury may direct.

14 COAST GUARD

15 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
16 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
17 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
18 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500,
19 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
20 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
21 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
22 Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve
23 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
24 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
25 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)

1 and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "trans-
 2 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household
 3 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
 4 men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer of house-
 5 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
 6 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered
 7 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
 8 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard per-
 9 sonnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
 10 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations".

11 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
 12 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
 13 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
 14 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000,
 15 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
 16 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
 17 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
 18 Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve
 19 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
 20 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
 21 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training) and
 22 upon relief ~~therefrom;~~ and *therefrom;*", (2) delete the words
 23 "transportation and packing allowances for baggage or house-
 24 hold effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and
 25 enlisted men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer of

1 household goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and
2 Coast Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when
3 ordered to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the
4 transfer of household goods and effects of deceased Coast
5 Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die
6 while on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations;
7 for transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwith-
8 standing the provisions of other law, of privately owned auto-
9 mobiles of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station;
10 purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at
11 isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed" *and, (3),*
12 *increase the amount which may be expended for recreation,*
13 *amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men*
14 *from \$46,720 to \$51,621.*

15 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
16 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
17 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
18 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and
19 the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows:
20 (1) After the words "and regulations promulgated there-
21 under;" insert the words "preparing and transporting the
22 remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation ex-
23 penses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and
24 packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household
25 effects and other personal property of deceased civilian em-

1 ployees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8,
2 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated
3 thereunder;" and (2) delete the words "purchase of provi-
4 sions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations,
5 and the appropriation reimbursed;".

6 Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional
7 amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
8 other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all
9 expenditures directly relating thereto.

10 Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of
11 officers and employees engaged in the field service or on
12 vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously
13 employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal
14 years:

15 For 1935, \$862.99;

16 For 1937, \$1,158.39;

17 For 1938, \$1,989.18.

18 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an
19 additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facil-
20 ities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three
21 additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together
22 with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appro-
23 priation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supple-
24 mental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until
25 expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be

1 available for administrative expenses in connection therewith,
 2 including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
 3 *vided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such
 4 section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to
 5 such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation
 6 of \$47,000,000.

7 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
 8 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
 9 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
 10 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 11 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 12 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 13 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 14 1936, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 82*,
 15 *and House Document Numbered 272*, Seventy-seventh Con-
 16 gress, ~~\$600~~ \$619.49.

17 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

18 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 19 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
 20 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
 21 ury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that
 22 follow:

23 For 1941, \$260,000;

24 For 1942, \$50,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended under this head for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased to \$22,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$4,551.02.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Military Posts

Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts: For an additional amount for construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, to be supplemental to and merged with the appropriation

1 *under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942,*
2 *including the objects and subject to the limitations and con-*
3 *ditions specified therein, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500,000, to*
4 *remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of*
5 *this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless*
6 *and until the bill H. R. 3537, Seventy-seventh Congress, is*
7 *enacted into law.*

8 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

9 CLAIMS

10 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

11 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
12 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
13 termined by the following respective departments and inde-
14 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
15 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
16 arising against the Government of the United States in the
17 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
18 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
19 in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh
20 Congress, as follows:

21 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emer-
22 gency Management, \$42.25;

23 Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

24 Federal Security Agency, \$79.58;

25 Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

1 Veterans' Administration, \$247.12;
2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;
3 Department of Commerce, \$512.33;
4 Department of the Interior, \$795.50;
5 Navy Department, \$1,584.77;
6 Treasury Department, \$264.81;
7 War Department, \$14,058.39;
8 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
9 \$2,015.60;
10 In all, \$25,583.27.

11 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
12 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
13 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
14 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
15 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the*
16 *Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
17 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
18 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
19 *Numbered 81, Seventy-seventh Congress as follows:*

20 *Executive Office of the President:*

21 *Office for Emergency Management, \$6.70;*

22 *Federal Works Agency, \$1,611;*

23 *Selective Service System, \$5.50;*

24 *Department of Agriculture, \$165.05;*

25 *Department of Commerce, \$166.50;*

1 *Department of the Interior, \$495;*

2 *Navy Department, \$173.56;*

3 *Treasury Department, \$201.87;*

4 *War Department, \$1,668.38;*

5 *Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,*
6 *\$46.06;*

7 *In all, \$4,539.62.*

8 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

9 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
10 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
11 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
12 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
13 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act
14 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-
15 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under
16 the following departments and establishments:

17 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
18 Agency), \$3,597.27;

19 General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60:

20 Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

21 Treasury Department, \$825.30;

22 In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum
23 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
24 such judgments or as provided by law.

25 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of

1 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
2 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
3 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
4 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
5 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
6 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
7 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
8 in House Document Numbered 264 under the following
9 department:

10 Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such
11 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
12 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

13 (c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against
14 the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act
15 entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act con-
16 ferring upon the United States District Court for the North-
17 ern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of
18 the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad',
19 approved June 24, 1925", approved August 26, 1937 (Pri-
20 vate Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified
21 to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the
22 Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

23 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
24 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
25 except such as have become final and conclusive against the

1 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

2 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
3 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
4 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
5 Act.

6 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

7 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
8 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
9 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 80, and House*
10 *Document Numbered 275*, under the following establishment
11 and departments, namely: .

12 Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

13 Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

14 Navy Department, ~~\$43,597.37~~ \$121,617.47;

15 Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

16 Treasury Department, ~~\$22,980.44~~ \$210,256.35;

17 War Department, \$96,336.20.

18 In all, ~~\$198,775.96~~ \$464,072, together with such addi-
19 tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where
20 specified in such judgments.

21 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
22 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
23 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
24 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

25 For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered

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- 1 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.
- 2 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
- 3 \$9,692.03.
- 4 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
- 5 istration, \$287.20.
- 6 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Secu-
- 7 rity Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.
- 8 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
- 9 Service, \$1.
- 10 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
- 11 Health Service, \$155.60.
- 12 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
- 13 Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
- 15 \$207.27.
- 16 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
- 17 ings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.
- 18 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
- 19 Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.
- 20 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
- 21 ministration of Public Works, 75 cents.
- 22 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.
- 23 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
- 24 \$7.65.

1 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
2 tion, \$15.

3 For Army pensions, \$72.

4 For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

5 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
6 \$2,328.99.

7 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
8 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
9 \$2,030.38.

10 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, De-
11 partment of Agriculture, \$4,402.

12 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
13 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
14 \$633.40.

15 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
16 navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

17 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
18 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

19 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
20 of Agriculture, \$149.

21 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
22 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
23 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
24 \$321.57.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
2 nomics, \$4.68.

3 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
4 \$84.47.

5 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
6 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

7 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

8 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
9 Agriculture, \$2.50.

10 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
11 relief, \$61.24.

12 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Admin-
13 istration, \$2.

14 For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national for-
15 ests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

16 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
17 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$45.

18 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
19 culture, \$182.33.

20 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
21 ture, \$1.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
23 \$987.81.

24 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
25 Credit Administration, \$68.97.

1 **Department of Commerce:** For contingent expenses,
 2 Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

3 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
 4 nautics Authority, \$12.82.

5 For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

6 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
 7 nautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

8 For district and cooperative office service, Department
 9 of Commerce, \$5.04.

10 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
 11 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
 12 Interior, \$130.60.

13 For National Park Service, \$14.34.

14 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
 15 \$10.20.

16 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.

17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
 18 45 cents.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum
 20 Administration Board, \$39.55.

21 For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior),
 22 \$9.02.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
 24 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.

1 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
2 reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.

3 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
4 \$5.83.

5 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
6 property, \$45.70.

7 For Indian school support, \$716.58.

8 For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.

9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
10 Indians), \$137.27.

11 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
12 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.

13 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
14 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.

15 For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo
16 Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
18 to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

19 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
20 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

21 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
22 \$20.80.

23 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
24 \$119.36.

1 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
2 \$314.17.

3 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
4 maintenance, \$3.30.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
6 tion, \$2.50.

7 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United
8 States courts, \$15.60.

9 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
10 tion Service, \$3,294.89.

11 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Di-
12 vision of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

13 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

14 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
15 neering, \$8,390.55.

16 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
17 \$31,551.25.

18 For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.

19 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
20 \$454.72.

21 For payment of officers and employees of the United
22 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
23 currencies (Navy), \$85.20.

24 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
25 Repair, \$3,649.

1 For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.

2 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
3 \$11,351.12.

4 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
5 eign Service, \$607.03.

6 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers,
7 \$263.03.

8 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.

9 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from
10 customs, \$379.57.

11 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.

12 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.

13 For Coast Guard, \$60.

14 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.

15 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.

16 For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.

17 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

18 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
19 master Corps, \$855.11.

20 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.

21 For pay of the Army, \$598.38.

22 For National Guard, \$2,550.76.

23 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
24 Corps, \$127.26.

25 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.

- 1 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.
- 2 For Army transportation, \$333.28.
- 3 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
- 4 \$1,205.41.
- 5 For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.
- 6 For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.
- 7 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.
- 8 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.
- 9 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 10 \$7.66.
- 11 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.
- 12 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.
- 13 For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.
- 14 For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.
- 15 For travel of the Army, \$11.59.
- 16 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth. Na-
- 17 tional Guard, \$16.80.
- 18 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.
- 19 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 20 \$3.30.
- 21 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 22 \$5,068.65.
- 23 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.
- 24 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-

1 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of
2 June 19, 1934), \$213.47.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
4 Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.

5 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
6 Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.

7 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
8 Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.

9 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
10 Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.

11 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency
12 conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps,
13 \$7,895.69.

14 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-
15 istration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
17 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.

18 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
19 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$10.07.

20 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
21 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
22 Agriculture), \$2,212.21.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
2 Service, \$4.50.

3 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
4 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
6 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
7 \$31.

8 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
9 Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations,
10 \$20.

11 For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood con-
12 trol, and so forth, \$15.02.

13 For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational,
14 professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

15 For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-
16 relief projects, \$3.19.

17 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
18 administrative expenses, \$163.29.

19 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
20 ways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
22 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
23 \$973.13.

24 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
25 public utilities, and so forth, \$4,350.98.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 administrative expenses, \$8.65.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
6 women's projects, \$128.90.

7 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
8 Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

9 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration,
10 flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agricul-
11 ture), \$5.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
18 \$66.70.

19 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
20 penses, \$38.35.

21 For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for
22 educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks
24 and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

1 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
2 Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
5 \$2,155.88.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
8 \$29.29.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
11 and so forth, \$11.73.

12 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
13 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
15 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
16 and so forth, \$999.50.

17 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
18 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
23 and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

24 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
25 supply fund, \$78.50.

1 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
2 ways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

3 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
4 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

5 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
6 \$10.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
9 \$101.17.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
11 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
12 so forth, \$15.

13 For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,
14 work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

17 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
18 **Postal Revenues):** For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

19 For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.

20 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.

21 For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.

22 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.

23 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
24 offices, \$16.

1 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office De-
2 partment, \$5.

3 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
4 Department, \$87.38.

5 For payment of rewards, \$25.

6 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, ~~\$750~~
7 \$7.50.

8 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.

9 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
10 \$32.19.

11 For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.

12 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.

13 For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.

14 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.

15 For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.

16 For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.

17 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56,
18 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
19 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
20 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
21 of the General Accounting Office.

22 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified*
23 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropri-*
24 *ations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus*
25 *fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,*

1 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
2 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
3 year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
4 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
5 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
6 Senate Document Numbered 78, Seventy-seventh Congress,
7 there is appropriated as follows:

8 *Independent Offices: For operations under Mineral Act of*
9 *October 5, 1918, \$4,058.94.*

10 *For wage records, Social Security Board, 11 cents.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$2.71.*

12 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
13 *\$10.70.*

14 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
15 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
16 *\$499.78.*

17 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
18 *cates, Department of Agriculture, 1938-December 31, 1939,*
19 *\$41.62.*

20 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural*
21 *commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal*
22 *Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),*
23 *\$74.42.*

24 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
25 *53 cents.*

- 1 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$5.59.*
- 2 *For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-*
- 3 *culture, \$600.*
- 4 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
- 5 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$4.58.*
- 6 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
- 7 *navigable streams, \$352.02.*
- 8 *Department of the Interior: For National Park Service,*
- 9 *\$3.92.*
- 10 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,*
- 11 *\$16.96.*
- 12 *For Indian school support, \$44.01.*
- 13 *For general expenses, Indian Service, \$94.55.*
- 14 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$76.89.*
- 15 *For Indian boarding schools, 49 cents.*
- 16 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
- 17 *property, 59 cents.*
- 18 *For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),*
- 19 *\$2.26.*
- 20 *For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$68.35.*
- 21 *For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$65.63.*
- 22 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Immi-*
- 23 *gration and Naturalization Service, \$27.22.*
- 24 *Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores,*
- 25 *Bureau of Ordnance, \$47,869.48.*

- 1 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$929.62.*
- 2 *For payment to officers and employees of the United*
- 3 *States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign*
- 4 *currencies (Navy), \$57.14.*
- 5 *For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$32,642.55.*
- 6 *For aviation, Navy, \$1,780.20.*
- 7 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
- 8 *32 cents.*
- 9 *Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign*
- 10 *Service, \$505.*
- 11 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
- 12 *Foreign currencies (State), \$19.33.*
- 13 *For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$63.04.*
- 14 *Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue,*
- 15 *\$1.59.*
- 16 *For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.18.*
- 17 *War Department: For Organized Reserves, 15 cents.*
- 18 *For Army transportation, \$85.90.*
- 19 *For pay, etc., of the Army, \$286.19.*
- 20 *For pay of the Army, \$39.11.*
- 21 *For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps,*
- 22 *\$2.38.*
- 23 *For clothing and equipage, \$62.10.*
- 24 *For Air Corps, Army, \$27.36.*
- 25 *For travel of the Army, \$1.20.*

1 *For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service*
 2 *(Navy, construction repair), \$984.98.*

3 *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$22.22.*

4 *For Civilian Conservation Corps, \$322.33.*

5 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,*
 6 *Act June 22, 1936), \$64.70.*

7 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 8 *February 9, 1937), \$72.50.*

9 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 10 *March 31, 1933), \$171.93.*

11 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 12 *June 19, 1934), \$28.55.*

13 *Emergency relief: For emergency relief, emergency con-*
 14 *servation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$436.17.*

15 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 16 *administrative expenses, general, \$55.70.*

17 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 18 *Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$241.83.*

19 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-*
 20 *tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to*
 21 *Agriculture), \$3,229.*

22 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 23 *National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$68.97.*

24 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 25 *grants to States, and so forth, \$86.46.*

1 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 2 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 3 *\$7.50.*

4 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural*
 5 *rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$63.50.*

6 *For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-*
 7 *ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,*
 8 *and so forth, \$19.58.*

9 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal*
 10 *Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
 11 *\$303.74.*

12 *For payment of rewards, \$25.*

13 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$96,630.37, to-*
 14 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 15 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 16 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 17 *of the General Accounting Office.*

18 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 19 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
 20 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 21 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 22 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 23 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 24 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act
 25 Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been

1 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
2 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
3 ment, in *Senate Document Numbered 79, and House Docu-*
4 *ment Numbered 266 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,*
5 ~~\$254,685.36~~ \$285,456.79.

6 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
8 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
9 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
10 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
11 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
12 ment Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
13 \$28.57.

14 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
15 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
16 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law,
17 under the War Department, in House Document Numbered
18 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

19 SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the
20 General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money
21 to captors, Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689,
22 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the
23 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
24 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered
25 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled “An Act
3 making appropriations for the Department of State, the De-
4 partment of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the
5 Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
6 and for other purposes”, is hereby amended, effective July
7 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period
8 the following: “: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply
9 to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
10 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent em-
11 ployees and such temporary employees as are required from
12 time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
13 available”.

14 SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation
15 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including
16 funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall
17 be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to
18 any officer or employee of the Government of the United
19 States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation,
20 who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies
21 a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according
22 to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923,
23 as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746.
24 or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned
25 after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall

1 cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade,
2 salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according
3 to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pur-
4 suant to law.

5 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
14 violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or
15 supervisory employees of the various executive departments
16 and other governmental agencies as may be designated for
17 the purpose by the heads of the various executive departments
18 and other governmental agencies are hereby authorized to
19 administer the oaths to persons making affidavits referred to in
20 this section and similar sections in other appropriation Acts,
21 and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*,
22 That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
25 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any

1 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
 2 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000
 3 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
 4 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
 5 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
 6 law.

7 SEC. 304. ~~No~~ part of any appropriation contained in this
 8 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (*except as other-*
 9 *wise provided for herein*) shall be used to pay the compensa-
 10 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
 11 United States, *whose post of duty is in continental United*
 12 *States*, unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or
 13 a person in the service of the United States on the date of
 14 the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship
 15 had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a
 16 citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

17 ~~SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this~~
 18 ~~Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to any~~
 19 ~~person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture~~
 20 ~~or production of any defense article as defined in Public~~
 21 ~~Law 41, Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in main-~~
 22 ~~taining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent~~
 23 ~~the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation~~
 24 ~~Board shall have certified to the President that further~~
 25 ~~stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the~~

1 national-defense program and has asked the employees to
2 return to work.

3 SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
5 any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as
6 ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recom-
7 mendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who
9 may become members of the military or naval forces.

10 SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect
11 to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942
12 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the
13 purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and
14 authority. All obligations incurred during the period be-
15 tween June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this
16 Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are
17 hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms
18 thereof.

19 SEC. 305. *The appropriations and authority with re-*
20 *spect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year*
21 *1942 and the appropriations and authority with respect to*
22 *appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture*
23 *Appropriation Act, 1942, the Labor-Federal Security Ap-*
24 *propriation Act, 1942, the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
25 *Act, 1942, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act,*

1 *fiscal year 1942, shall be available from and including July*
2 *1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such*
3 *appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred dur-*
4 *ing the period between June 30, 1941, and the respective*
5 *dates of enactment of this Act and such other appropriation*
6 *Acts in anticipation of such respective appropriations and*
7 *authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance*
8 *with the terms thereof.*

9 SEC. ~~308~~ 306. This Act may be cited as the "Second
10 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives June 25, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

[Report No. 493]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

JUNE 26, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941

Reported with amendments

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 26), 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5166]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$879, 321, 270. 80
Increase by Senate.....	162, 918, 381. 95
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 042, 239, 652. 75

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Payment to the widow of Senator Pat Harrison.....	\$10, 000. 00
Miscellaneous items.....	60, 000. 00
Pay of pages (indefinite).....	
Total, Senate.....	70, 000. 00

Government Printing Office:

Salaries, Superintendent of Documents.....	47, 000. 00
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Supreme Court:

Salaries.....	5, 400. 00
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Office of Government Reports:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$425, 603. 00
Printing and binding-----	3, 730. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following amendment be added to the bill:

: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Total, Office of Government Reports----	429, 333. 00
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Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel:

Salaries and expenses-----	60, 000. 00
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Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service:

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense)-----	1, 940, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

Not to exceed \$31,580 of the amount appropriated for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), Public Health Service, 1942" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service," and the limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers is hereby increased by ten.

Federal Works Agency:

Community facilities-----	150, 000, 000. 00
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Public Buildings Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriation to the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency for construction of temporary office buildings, contained in title III of the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby amended by inserting the words "or on the Arlington Experimental Farm in Virginia" after the words "on Government-owned land in the District of Columbia".

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General administrative expenses-----	150, 000. 00
Printing and binding-----	4, 000. 00

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For the purpose of promoting national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment, etc-----	110, 000. 00
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Total, Interstate Commerce Commission----	264, 000. 00
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Maritime Labor Board:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$105,000.00
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United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942.

District of Columbia:

Public schools, clerks, etc.....	386.00
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Department of Agriculture:

Forest service:

Forest-fire control (emergency).....	1,100,000.00
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Agricultural Marketing Service:

Tobacco inspection and tobacco stocks.....	131,000.00
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Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

No part of the appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Total, Department of Agriculture.....	1,231,000.00
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Interior Department:

Office of the Secretary: Division of Power.....	50,000.00
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Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Agriculture and stock-raising among Indians.....	24,520.00
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Protection of project works.....	45,000.00
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Natives in Alaska.....	60,000.00
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Medical relief in Alaska.....	20,000.00
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Reindeer Service.....	3,000.00
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Compensation of attorney for Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, \$5,200 of tribal funds.	
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Compensation of attorney for Klamath Indians, Oregon, \$12,000 of tribal funds.	
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Compensation of attorney for Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indians, Montana, \$7,000 of tribal funds.	
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Reclamation Service:

Protection of project works.....	410,000.00
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Interior Department—Continued

Bureau of Mines:

Helium plants and investigations:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expenditures from the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines for helium plants and investigations in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941; for helium plants and investigations and helium production and investigations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942; and for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164), authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas.

Government in the Territories:

Virgin Islands, survey of public works need.....	\$5,000. 00
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Total, Interior Department.....	617,520. 00
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Post Office Department:

Railroad transportation of mails.....	600,000. 00
Foreign air-mail transportation.....	613,486. 00

Total, Post Office Department.....	1,213,486. 00
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State Department:

International Monetary and Economic Conference:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-41: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-41," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purpose until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

Treasury Department:

Foreign-owned property control.....	38,000. 00
Coast Guard:	
Claims for damages.....	19. 49

Total, Treasury Department.....	38,019. 49
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War Department:

Quartermaster Corps:

Military posts.....	6,500,000. 00
(For air facilities for Army to replace Moffett Field transferred to Navy.)	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Judgments and authorized claims:

Damage claims.....	\$4, 539. 62
Judgment, Court of Claims.....	265, 296. 04
Audited claims.....	96, 630. 37
Philippine travel claims.....	30, 771. 43

Total, judgments and authorized claims.....	397, 237. 46
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Total increase.....	162, 918, 381. 95
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GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 303. PROHIBITION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WHO ADVOCATE THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY FORCE OR VIOLENCE

It is recommended by the committee that section 303 be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, *That such administrative or supervisory employees of the various executive departments and other governmental agencies as may be designated for the purpose by the heads of the various executive departments and other governmental agencies are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits referred to in this section and similar sections in other appropriation Acts, and they shall charge no fee for so doing*; *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SECTION 304. CITIZENSHIP OF EMPLOYEES

It is recommended by the committee that the section be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (*except as otherwise provided for herein*) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, *whose post of duty is in continental United States*, unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

SECTIONS 305 AND 306. STRIKE LIMITATIONS

It is recommended by the committee that the following sections be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to any person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture or production of any defense article as defined in Public Law 11,

Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in maintaining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation Board shall have certified to the President that further stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the national-defense program and has asked the employees to return to work.

Sec. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recommendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who may become members of the military or naval forces.

SECTION 307—RATIFICATION OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING PERIOD BETWEEN JUNE 30, 1941, AND THE DATE OF ENACTMENT INTO LAW OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATION ACTS

It is recommended by the committee that section 307 be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 305. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942 and the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1941, and the *respective dates of* [the] enactment of this Act *and such other appropriation acts* in anticipation of such *respective* appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... \$1, 042, 239, 652. 75

MINORITY VIEWS

We are in disagreement with the committee amendment under the heading of "Office of Government Reports."

There is absolutely no real justification for the increase of \$425,603 on page 3, line 23, and \$3,730, line 24.

This department is of questionable value. The opinion of the Congress is divided on the wisdom of having the department.

An appropriation of \$1,015,000 is wholly adequate to do the necessary work of the department.

STYLES BRIDGES.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr.

CHAN GURNEY.



77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

(1) SENATE

(2) *For payment to Edwina Harrison, widow of Pat Harrison, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi, \$10,000.*

(3) *For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1941, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary.*

(4) *For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.*

(5) *The unobligated balance of the appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.*

(6) *The unobligated balance of the appropriation for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000,

1 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

2 Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
3 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
4 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
5 July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in
6 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
7 the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is
8 appropriated.

9 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
10 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
11 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-
12 seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

13 Reported hearings: The unexpended balance of any
14 appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year
15 1940 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other
16 than special and select committees is hereby reappropriated
17 and made available for the fiscal year 1941.

18 **(7)** GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

19 *Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents: For an*
20 *additional amount for salaries, Office of Superintendent of*
21 *Documents, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects*
22 *specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropria-*
23 *tion Act, 1942, \$47,000.*

(8)THE JUDICIARY**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT**

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects and subject to the same conditions specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,400.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS**

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any balance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until December 31, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$4,000;

For 1942, \$8,000.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, ~~(9)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,425,603 ~~(10)~~: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, ~~(11)\$15,000~~ \$18,730.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source,

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving

1 while away from their homes without other compensation
2 from the United States; ~~(12) not to exceed \$100,000 for tem-~~
3 ~~porary employment of persons or organizations by contract~~
4 ~~or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised~~
5 ~~Statutes, or the civil-service laws, or the Classification Act~~
6 ~~of 1923, as amended not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary~~
7 ~~employment of persons by contract or otherwise without~~
8 ~~regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of~~
9 ~~1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of~~
10 other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000:
11 *Provided, That,* subject to the approval of the President, com-
12 pensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within
13 the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a
14 rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000:
15 *Provided further, That,* of the moneys from this appropriation
16 made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural
17 Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed
18 \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering
19 national defense and strengthening the bonds between the
20 United States and the other American republics by (1)
21 grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions
22 and facilities in the United States and the other American
23 republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and
24 (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems desir-

1 able, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and
2 travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided*
3 *further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein
4 appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the
5 President, for the employment of experts, special advisers,
6 and other persons who are not citizens of the United States:
7 *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available
8 for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for
9 the performance of such of the above services as may be
10 required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be
11 available for allocation or transfer to other departments or
12 agencies of the Government for the performance by them
13 of any of the functions or activities for which this appropria-
14 tion is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the
15 amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordi-
16 nator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized
17 to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000
18 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of
19 said allocations.

20 REFUGEE RELIEF

21 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of
22 \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hos-
23 tilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency
24 Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby con-
25 tinued available until June 30, 1942.

1 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

2 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

3 The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments
4 Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
5 tion Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said
7 appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and
8 effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public,
9 Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder,
10 and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when
11 transferred from one official station to another by order of
12 the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows:
13 "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the
14 Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and
15 regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or
16 approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of depend-
17 ents of employees when transferred from one official station
18 to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission
19 between foreign countries and the United States, including
20 transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from
21 one official station to another for permanent duty for the
22 purposes of the above provision respecting travel of depend-
23 ents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940,
24 and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other
25 purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for

1 said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the
 2 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made
 3 available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and
 4 1942.”

5 BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
 7 performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bitu-
 8 minous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal
 9 Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April
 10 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and
 11 mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office be-
 12 fore the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses
 13 before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal serv-
 14 ices and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 15 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for ex-
 16 penses of attendance at meetings at which matters of im-
 17 portance to the work of the Office are to be discussed,
 18 printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services,
 19 stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to
 20 exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal
 21 year 1942, ~~(13)\$175,000~~ \$235,000.

22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 24 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 25 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for

1 this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
2 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Wash-
3 ington, \$300,000.

4 Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to ex-
5 ceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation
6 "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year
7 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for
8 the same purpose.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

11 National-defense activities: For an additional amount
12 for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
17 national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the
18 Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform
19 the functions or activities for the performance of which, dur-
20 ing the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations
21 of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
22 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
23 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-
24 ditions under which such allocations were expended during
25 the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139 of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or

1 fee basis, but not including other personal services) in con-
 2 nection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of
 3 any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before
 4 June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as
 5 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

6 **(14)** *FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY*

7 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

8 **(15)** *Emergency health and sanitation activities (national*
 9 *defense), Public Health Service: For an additional amount*
 10 *for emergency health and sanitation activities (national*
 11 *defense), fiscal year 1942, including the same objects speci-*
 12 *fied under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-*
 13 *priation Act, 1942, \$1,940,000.*

14 **(16)** *Not to exceed \$31,580 of the amount appropriated for*
 15 *"Emergency health and sanitation activities (national de-*
 16 *fense), Public Health Service, 1942" in the Federal Security*
 17 *Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, may be transferred to*
 18 *the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,*
 19 *Public Health Service," and the limitation on the number of*
 20 *regular active commissioned officers is hereby increased by ten.*

21 *FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY*

22 **(17)** *COMMUNITY FACILITIES*

23 *Defense public works (community facilities): To enable*
 24 *the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions*

1 vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of,
 2 title II of the Act of October 14, 1940, entitled "An Act to
 3 expedite the provision of housing in connection with national
 4 defense, and for other purposes", as amended, and for ad-
 5 ministrative expenses in connection therewith including the
 6 purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; ex-
 7 penses, when authorized by the Administrator, of attendance
 8 at meetings or conventions relating to the work of said title
 9 II; printing and binding; the employment of persons at the
 10 seat of Government and elsewhere; to remain available until
 11 expended, \$150,000,000: Provided, That the amount that
 12 may be expended for administrative expenses shall not exceed
 13 \$6,750,000.

14 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

15 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in
 16 the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for
 17 salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the
 18 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 19 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 20 priation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

21 (18) *The appropriation to the Public Buildings Administra-*
 22 *tion of the Federal Works Agency for construction of tem-*
 23 *porary office buildings, contained in title III of the Fifth*
 24 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is*
 25 *hereby amended by inserting the words "or on the Arlington*

1 *Experimental Farm in Virginia* after the words "on Gov-
 2 *ernment-owned land in the District of Columbia*".

3 **(19)INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION**

4 **(20)***General administrative expenses: For an additional*
 5 *amount, fiscal year 1942, for eleven commissioners, secretary,*
 6 *and for all other authorized expenditures necessary in the*
 7 *execution of laws to regulate commerce, including the pur-*
 8 *chase of newspapers and the objects specified under this*
 9 *head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 10 *\$150,000 and the limitation of \$2,338,040 upon the amount*
 11 *which may be expended for personal services in the District*
 12 *of Columbia is hereby increased to \$2,460,760.*

13 **(21)***Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*
 14 *printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000.*

15 **(22)***Salaries and expenses, emergency: For all necessary*
 16 *expenses to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for*
 17 *the purpose of promoting the national security and defense,*
 18 *to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equip-*
 19 *ment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement*
 20 *of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities,*
 21 *fiscal year 1942, \$110,000.*

22 **(23)MARITIME LABOR BOARD**

23 *Salaries and expenses: For three Board members and*
 24 *for all other authorized and necessary expenditures of the*
 25 *Maritime Labor Board in performing the duties imposed by*

1 *law, including contract stenographic services; lawbooks and*
 2 *books of reference; rental of equipment, travel expenses, and*
 3 *not to exceed \$200 for newspapers and periodicals, fiscal*
 4 *year 1942, \$105,000.*

5 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

6 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 7 scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports
 8 in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, ~~(24)~~\$465,000,
 9 including the objects and subject to the limitations specified
 10 in the appropriation for these purposes in the Independent
 11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of
 12 \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for
 13 personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby in-
 14 creased to \$214,080 ~~(25)~~-\$465,000.

15 Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia:
 16 For an additional amount for continuing the construction and
 17 equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research
 18 facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley
 19 Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

20 Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation
 21 of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equip-
 22 ment of the airplane engine research laboratory specified
 23 under this heading in the First Supplemental National De-

1 fense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
2 \$13,300,000.

3 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

4 That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selec-
5 tive Service System", contained in the Independent Offices
6 Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment
7 of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of
8 \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsist-
9 ence and other expenses of persons serving while away from
10 their homes, without other compensation from the United
11 States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective
12 Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of
13 actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem
14 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving
15 while away from their homes, without other compensation
16 from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Direc-
17 tor of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of
18 \$100,000) ;".

19 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

20 The limitation established by the Independent Offices
21 Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be
22 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
23 is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

1 **(26)** UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION
 2 OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
 3 BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

4 *The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000*
 5 *for the expenses of the United States Commission for the*
 6 *Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth*
 7 *of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental*
 8 *Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby con-*
 9 *tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942.*

10 UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL
 11 COMMISSION

12 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the
 13 Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropria-
 14 tion Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as
 15 amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
 16 approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now con-
 17 tained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled
 18 "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Con-
 19 stitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public
 20 Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby
 21 made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes
 22 and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment
 23 of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Com-
 24 mission, including personal services, for all other necessary
 25 incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of addi-

1 tional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union
 2 Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional
 3 copies shall be apportioned pro rata to the Senators, Repre-
 4 sentatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from
 5 Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered
 6 to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representa-
 7 tives.

8 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 GENERAL EXPENSES

10 Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon
 11 the salary of each of two members of the board of
 12 examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of
 13 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to
 14 \$300.

15 CORONER'S OFFICE

16 For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office,
 17 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
 18 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for
 19 the following fiscal years:

20 For 1940, \$64.19;

21 For 1941, \$750.

22 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

23 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
 24 expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
4 printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the con-
5 dition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the
6 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to
7 continue available until June 30, 1942.

8 Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional
9 amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941,
10 including the objects and under the condition specified in
11 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
12 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

14 **(27)** *Clerks and other employees: For an additional amount*
15 *for personal services of clerks and other employees, fiscal year*
16 *1941, \$386.*

17 Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas,
18 and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

20 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care
21 and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by
22 the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved
23 by the Commissioners with the following institutions,
24 respectively:

25 Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

1 Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year
2 1940, \$4,672.50.

3 COURTS

4 Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compen-
5 sation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

6 Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

7 Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

8 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
9 juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified
10 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Co-
11 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

12 Municipal court: For an additional amount for compen-
13 sation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified
14 in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of
15 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

16 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
17 tingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including
18 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose
19 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

20 PUBLIC WELFARE

21 Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For
22 an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940,
23 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
24 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940,
25 \$34,947.03.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal years:

Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937, \$274.29;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935, \$54.15;

1 War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia,
2 1934, \$43.63;

3 Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning
4 streets, \$6.08;

5 Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and per-
6 mit work, \$80.41;

7 Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928, suburban, \$36.17;

8 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938,
9 services, \$28;

10 In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

11 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

12 (PAYABLE FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX

13 AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

14 Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of
15 \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of elec-
16 tric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby in-
18 creased to \$32,242.14.

19 Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, includ-
20 ing costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set
21 forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh
22 Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may
23 be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
24 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
25 from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

1 Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the
2 claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under
3 and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
4 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
5 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
6 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by
7 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
8 500), \$600.

9 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

10 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
11 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
12 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
13 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
15 years for which such sums are provided.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the
19 fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic
20 reproductions of books and other library materials in the
21 Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at
22 such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same)
23 as he may determine, the money received from such sales
24 to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropria-
25 tion charged with the cost of making such reproductions,

(28) FOREST SERVICE

1
2 *Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary ex-*
3 *penses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently*
4 *or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate*
5 *agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest-fire*
6 *prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on*
7 *Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, includ-*
8 *ing the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of*
9 *passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for*
10 *personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year*
11 *1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$1,100,000:*
12 *Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appro-*
13 *priation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in*
14 *excess of the amount made available by the State, or private*
15 *agencies, or individuals for the purposes of this appropria-*
16 *tion: Provided further, That nothing in section 3 of the "Act*
17 *making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for*
18 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other pur-*
19 *poses" shall be construed to require an affidavit from any*
20 *person employed for less than sixty days by the Department*
21 *for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life*
22 *or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages*
23 *may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations*
24 *for services rendered in such emergency without execution of*
25 *the affidavit contemplated by said section 3.*

1 **(29) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**

2 *Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards*
 3 *Acts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, to enable*
 4 *the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provi-*
 5 *sions of "The Tobacco Inspection Act" (7 U. S. C. 511-*
 6 *511q), including the objects specified under this heading in*
 7 *the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942,*
 8 *\$131,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended*
 9 *for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.*

10 **COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**

11 Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional
 12 amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity
 13 Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds
 14 of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified
 15 under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
 16 riation Act, 1942.

17 **(30) LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION**

18 *No part of the appropriations contained in the Depart-*
 19 *ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, under the head-*
 20 *ing "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall be avail-*
 21 *able to pay the compensation of any person appointed in*
 22 *accordance with the civil-service laws.*

23 **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION**

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 25 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration,

1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
2 heading in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal
3 year 1942, \$300,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional
7 amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and
8 publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and
9 for carrying on other authorized census work, including the
10 objects specified under this head in the "Department of
11 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942,
12 \$393,000.

13 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

14 Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the
15 "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under
16 the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation,
17 salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra
18 compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their
19 assistants, United States Shipping commissioners and their
20 deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees
21 for which the United States receives reimbursement in ac-
22 cordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46
23 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from
24 \$50,000 to \$70,000.

1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional
3 amount for all necessary employees to man and equip ves-
4 sels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
6 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

7 Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for
8 acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping
9 two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the
10 Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other
11 expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year
12 1942, \$245,000.

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

14 The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may
15 be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aero-
16 nautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of
17 associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned
18 with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Ap-
19 propriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 (31) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 *Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services*
23 *in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.*

24 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

25 Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices:
26 For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of reg-

1 isters of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

2 For 1938, \$30.60;

3 For 1939, \$36.49.

4 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

5 **(32)***Protection of project works: For all expenses necessary,*
 6 *fiscal year 1942, to provide protection against sabotage and*
 7 *other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or other*
 8 *structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Service,*
 9 *including employment of civilian guards, floodlights, gates,*
 10 *barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$45,000.*

11 **(33)***Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives*
 12 *in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified*
 13 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*
 14 *Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943,*
 15 *\$60,000.*

16 **(34)***Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for*
 17 *medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the*
 18 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Department*
 19 *Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until June*
 20 *30, 1943, \$20,000.*

21 **(35)***Reindeer service: For an additional amount for rein-*
 22 *deer service in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects*
 23 *specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-*
 24 *priation Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943,*
 25 *\$3,000.*

1 (36) Compensation and expenses of attorney or attorneys for
 2 the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin (tribal funds): For com-
 3 pensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys
 4 employed by the Menominee Indians under a contract ap-
 5 proved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with
 6 existing law, fiscal year 1942, \$5,200, payable from funds
 7 on deposit to the credit of said Indians.

8 (37) Compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys
 9 for the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon (tribal
 10 funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or
 11 attorneys employed by the Indians of the Klamath Reserva-
 12 tion, Oregon, under a contract or contracts approved by the
 13 Secretary of the Interior, \$12,000, or so much thereof as may
 14 be necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of
 15 said Indians: Provided, That the amount herein appropri-
 16 ated shall be available for compensation earned and expenses
 17 incurred during the period covered by the said contract or
 18 contracts.

19 (38) Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated
 20 Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For
 21 compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys em-
 22 ployed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of
 23 the Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract ap-
 24 proved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 9, 1941,
 25 fiscal year 1942, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be

1 necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of
2 such tribes.

3 **(39)***Eastern and Western Cherokees: For the relief of the*
4 *Eastern and Western Cherokees, as authorized and directed*
5 *by the Act (S. 1113) entitled "An Act for the relief of the*
6 *Eastern and Western Cherokees", Seventy-seventh Congress,*
7 *fiscal year 1941, \$432.28 with interest at 5 per centum from*
8 *January 1, 1874, to the date of approval of this Act, in*
9 *full settlement of Item 3 of the judgment of the Supreme*
10 *Court of the United States in 202 U. S. 101.*

11 Compensation of attorneys, Quinaielt Reservation,
12 Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for
13 certain Quinaielt Indians, in accordance with the provisions
14 of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941,
15 \$3,646.48.

16 **(40)**BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

17 *Protection of project works: For an additional amount,*
18 *fiscal year 1942, for protection of project works, to be used*
19 *for the employment of civilian guards, and other necessary*
20 *expenses, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,*
21 *as specified under this head in the Interior Department*
22 *Appropriation Act, 1942, \$410,000.*

23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all ex-
25 penses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform

1 the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941
2 (Public Law 49) ; including supplies and equipment; trav-
3 eling expenses; not to exceed \$62,500 for personal serv-
4 ices in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for
5 printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia
6 and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and
7 supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing ma-
8 chines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and
9 repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; pro-
10 fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not
11 to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment),
12 operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks
13 and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work
14 and in transporting employees between their homes and
15 temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase
16 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection
17 of employees while engaged in their work; travel and sub-
18 sistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in at-
19 tendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting
20 safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year
21 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Inte-
22 rior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines,
23 is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and
24 other contributions from public or private sources offering to
25 cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

1 **(41)***Investigation of raw material resources, western steel*
 2 *production: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau*
 3 *of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount*
 4 *and quality of certain iron ores, limestone, and coking coals*
 5 *essential to expanding steel production in the States of Cali-*
 6 *fornia, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and all other States in*
 7 *which such deposits may exist, including all necessary labora-*
 8 *tory research; preliminary examination and subsurface*
 9 *exploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment;*
 10 *traveling expenses; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal*
 11 *services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding;*
 12 *purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furni-*
 13 *ture and equipment, professional and scientific books and*
 14 *publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding,*
 15 *computing, and addressing machines, and other labor-saving*
 16 *devices, accessories, and repairs, including exchange and*
 17 *maintenance thereof, and purchase of such personal wearing*
 18 *apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection*
 19 *of employees while engaged in their work, fiscal year 1942,*
 20 *\$350,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior,*
 21 *acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby*
 22 *authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-*
 23 *butions from public or private sources offering to cooperate*
 24 *in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to*

1 *carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments*
 2 *or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State*
 3 *agencies, and other organizations: Provided further, That*
 4 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to*
 5 *apply to this appropriation.*

6 **(42)** *Helium plants and investigations: Section 3709 of the*
 7 *Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expendi-*
 8 *tures from the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines for*
 9 *helium plants and investigations in the First Deficiency*
 10 *Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941; for*
 11 *helium plants and investigations and helium production and*
 12 *investigations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*
 13 *1942; and for development and operation of helium proper-*
 14 *ties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September*
 15 *1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164), authorizing the conservation,*
 16 *production, and exploitation of helium gas.*

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 National historical parks and monuments: For an addi-
 19 tional amount for administration, protection, maintenance,
 20 and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the
 21 purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven
 22 passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000:
 23 *Provided, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial*
 24 *Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.*

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1
2 Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount
3 for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in
4 the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500. and of this sum
7 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500
8 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Approp-
9 priation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated,
10 not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary
11 expenses of the American members of the International
12 Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, including not
13 to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for print-
14 ing the report of such Board.

15 Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses
16 for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other
17 life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking
18 anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered
19 by the convention for the preservation and protection of the
20 fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such
21 seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with
22 said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and
23 other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709
24 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard

1 to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942,
2 \$290,000.

3 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

4 Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional
5 amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged
6 insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
7 jects specified under this head in the Interior Department
8 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

9 Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The bal-
10 ances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of
11 the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction
12 Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of
13 the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941,
14 are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for com-
15 pleting the purposes and objects provided in such section.

16 (43) *Government of the Virgin Islands, survey of public-*
17 *works needs: For all necessary expenses, including personal*
18 *services in the District of Columbia, and the employment by*
19 *contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*
20 *Statutes, of an engineer or firm of engineers if necessary, to*
21 *enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive*
22 *and complete survey of the need for the replacement of hos-*
23 *pitals, schools, and other institutional buildings, and the need*
24 *for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of sewer,*
25 *water, power, and other utility services, and other public*

1 *works necessary for the welfare of the Virgin Islands of the*
 2 *United States, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000: Provided, That a*
 3 *report shall be transmitted to the Congress covering the results*
 4 *of such survey, together with estimates of costs of all projects,*
 5 *not later than June 30, 1942.*

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

8 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 9 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938,
 10 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 11 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 13 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
 14 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

15 For an additional amount for printing and binding for
 16 the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

17 For 1940, \$3,000;

18 For 1941, \$50,000.

19 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

20 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
 21 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
 22 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
 23 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
 24 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
 25 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head

1 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
2 \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not
3 to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed
5 \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and
6 facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal
7 Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia,
8 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General
9 by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and
10 services as the Attorney General may direct.

11 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for
12 damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately
13 owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau
14 of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employ-
15 ment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney
16 General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
17 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
18 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C.
20 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered
21 270, Seventy-seventh Congress. \$133.95.

22 MISCELLANEOUS

23 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an addi-
24 tional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field,
25 Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice
2 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an addi-
4 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,
5 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
6 heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
7 1941, \$100,000.

8 Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an
9 additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and
10 so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation
12 Act, 1940, \$8,000.

13 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
14 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice,
15 fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this
16 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941,
17 \$25,000.

18 PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

19 Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional
20 amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year
21 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
22 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

23 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
24 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
25 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this

1 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
2 \$222.29.

3 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

4 General expenses (other than salaries): For an addi-
5 tional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Natu-
6 ralization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941,
7 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
8 partment of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000:
9 *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation
10 "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
11 Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942", shall be
12 available for the acquisition or construction of temporary
13 buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,
14 and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General
15 obligations may be incurred for such purposes without ref-
16 erence to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

17 Immigration stations: For an additional amount for im-
18 migration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
19 specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appro-
20 priation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

21 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigra-
22 tion and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition
23 to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Defi-
24 ciency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1941

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under the following respective heads in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;

Maintenance. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,600,000;

Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;

Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

For an additional amount for the Medical Department, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the

1 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
 2 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
 3 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

4 **(44)REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS**

5 *Construction and machinery: On account of objects here-*
 6 *tofore authorized under this heading (and appropriated for*
 7 *in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of*
 8 *five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels au-*
 9 *thorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72,*
 10 *Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the*
 11 *conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Depart-*
 12 *ment as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War*
 13 *Department to the Navy Department, \$100,000,000, to re-*
 14 *main available until expended.*

15 **(45)HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE**

16 **NAVAL OBSERVATORY**

17 For an additional amount for contingent and miscella-
 18 neous expenses, **(46)Hydrographic Office Naval Observatory,**
 19 fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the
 20 limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28,
 21 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation
 22 Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

23 The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy De-
 24 partment—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII,
 25 Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

CONTINGENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively, \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund:

Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$500,000.

1 Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion
2 of facilities, \$1,265,000.

3 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expan-
4 sion of facilities, \$1,095,000.

5 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of
6 facilities, \$1,700,000.

7 Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expan-
8 sion of facilities, \$1,440,000.

9 Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Ex-
10 pansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.

11 Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
12 Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.

13 Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia:
14 Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.

15 Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hos-
16 pital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acqui-
17 sition of land, \$800,000.

18 Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina,
19 including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.

20 Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities.
21 \$3,500,000.

22 Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of
23 pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.

24 Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina:

1 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
2 \$6,000,000.

3 Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts:

4 Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land,
5 \$6,000,000.

6 Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations,
7 \$3,000,000.

8 The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April
9 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all
10 public works and public utilities projects provided for the
11 Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result
13 of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority
14 of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the esti-
15 mated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined
16 by the Secretary of the Navy.

17 No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy
18 Department shall be expended for a permanent type of con-
19 struction at any shore establishment of any character ac-
20 quired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such
21 establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the
22 Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a
23 permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet
24 such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy

1 may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent
 2 construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use in-
 3 tended nor apply to construction projects now under contract
 4 or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appro-
 5 priation may be obligated for the construction of quarters,
 6 including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fix-
 7 tures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent
 8 construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for com-
 9 missioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted
 10 man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned
 11 officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer,
 12 \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

13

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

14 For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal
 15 year 1942, including the objects and subject to the condi-
 16 tions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation
 17 Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of
 18 the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942,
 19 for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

20

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

21 For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, in-
 22 cluding the objects and subject to the conditions specified
 23 under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for
 24 the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio: For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19, inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3, 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby made available for that purpose.

~~(47)~~ INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized under this heading ~~(and appropriated for in part)~~, for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Department as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War Department to the Navy Department, any vessels transferred from the War Department to the Navy Department to be considered as a part of the additional tonnage authorized by the above-mentioned Act, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 The last clause under the heading "Increase and Re-
 2 placement of Naval Vessels", contained in the Naval Appro-
 3 piation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Sev-
 4 enty-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not
 5 apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Arma-
 6 ment and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the
 7 defense installations of vessels.

8

NAVY DEPARTMENT

9

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

10 The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropri-
 11 ation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of
 12 (48) ~~one additional employee (a special attorney in the office of~~
 13 ~~the Undersecretary of the Navy)~~ *two additional employees*
 14 *(one special attorney in the Office of the Under Secretary of*
 15 *the Navy and one a special assistant in the Office of Budget*
 16 *and Reports appointed at a salary per annum not in excess*
 17 *of \$5,600)* at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000 but
 18 not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance
 19 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

20 The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous ex-
 21 penses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
 22 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this
 23 or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the
 24 Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942,
 25 or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be avail-

1 able for the employment of a greater number than ten thous-
 2 and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy
 3 Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of
 4 specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.”

5 The appropriations herein under the caption “Navy
 6 Department—fiscal year 1942” may be cited as title II,
 7 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

10 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department:
 12 For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor
 13 for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 15 printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so
 16 forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
 17 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
 18 tion Act, 1941, \$60,000.

19 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
 21 for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year
 22 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
 23 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
 24 Act, 1941, \$300,000.

25 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-

1 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
2 first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year
3 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
4 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
5 \$9,300,000.

6 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
7 for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery
8 carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

9 City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
10 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941,
11 \$7,000,000.

12 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
13 to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland
16 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
17 including temporary service to newly established offices,
18 fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

19 Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland
20 transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, in-
21 cluding ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941,
22 \$70,000.

23 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
24 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad

1 routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects
 2 and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Appro-
 3 priation Act, 1941, ~~(49)\$6,500,000~~ \$7,100,000.

4 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount
 5 for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year
 6 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
 7 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
 8 \$1,400,000.

9 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
 10 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
 11 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

12 Balances due foreign countries: For an additional
 13 amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941
 14 and prior years, ~~\$425,000~~.

15 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount
 16 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,
 17 including the same objects and conditions specified under this
 18 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for
 19 the fiscal years that follow:

20 For 1940, \$36,103:

21 For 1942, \$445,957.

22 Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional
 23 amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as au-
 24 thorized by law, fiscal year 1942, ~~(50)\$520,705~~ \$1,134,191.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distri-
4 bution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, includ-
5 ing the same objects and conditions specified under this head
6 in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
7 \$700,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional
10 amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year
11 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified
12 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
13 Act, 1941, \$75,000.

14 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an
15 additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public
16 buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and
17 conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
18 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For addi-
22 tional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allow-
23 ances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the follow-
24 ing fiscal years:

25 For 1941, \$160,000;

1 For 1942, \$120,000.

2 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
 3 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and
 4 allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including
 5 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 6 State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

7 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 8 tional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service",
 9 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
 10 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942,
 11 \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the
 12 amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942
 13 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Depart-
 14 ment for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained
 15 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 16 Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

17 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

18 Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount
 19 for United States contributions to international commissions,
 20 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the con-
 21 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee
 22 Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed
 23 at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940,
 24 \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

25 Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the ex-

1 penses of participation by the Government of the United
2 States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be
3 held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
5 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
6 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
7 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
8 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; local transportation; equipment; trans-
9 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
10 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
11 books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
12 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the
13 reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments
14 may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

16 Alaskan International Highway Commission: For ex-
17 penses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission,
18 created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and ex-
19 tended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
21 where, without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
22 stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract
23 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
24 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; communication service;
25 rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of

1 things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers,
2 periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards;
3 entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey;
4 and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper
5 in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including
6 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
7 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
8 specified, and also including the United States share of
9 necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year
10 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the
11 appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission"
12 made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropria-
13 tion Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued
14 available for the purposes herein specified until June 30,
15 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropria-
16 tion for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

17 Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the ex-
18 penses of participation by the Government of the United
19 States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to
20 be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal
21 services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel ex-
22 penses; communication services; stenographic reporting,
23 translating, and other services by contract if deemed neces-
24 sary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
25 (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; trans-

1 portation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertain-
2 ment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals,
3 books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses
4 as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including
5 the reimbursement of other appropriations from which pay-
6 ments may have been made for any of the purposes herein
7 specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

8 Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico:
9 For expenses of participation by the United States in the
10 settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against
11 the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of
12 agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized
13 by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal
14 year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances
15 of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the
16 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, in-
17 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for
18 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

19 International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-
20 expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-
21 mittee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Defi-
22 ciency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years
23 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941,
24 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is con-
25 tinued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942,

1 including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for
2 this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

3 Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador:
4 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of
5 Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the
6 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved
7 June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes
8 until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against
9 the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

10 Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended
11 balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific
12 Congress", contained in the Department of State Approp-
13 riation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same
14 purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1941.

17 (51) *International Monetary and Economic Conference,*
18 *1933-1941: The unexpended balance of the appropriation*
19 *"International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-*
20 *1941," contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation*
21 *Act, fiscal year 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued*
22 *available for the same purpose until June 30, 1942, including*
23 *obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this*
24 *purpose for the fiscal year 1941.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(52) *Foreign-owned property control: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control," fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$38,000.*

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, covering reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year 1942, \$800,000.

Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March

1 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$1,637,445.51, or so much thereof
2 as may be necessary.

3 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

4 Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the
5 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department,
6 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the
7 purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Depart-
8 ment: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which
9 may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury
10 guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from
11 \$1,200 to \$1,575.

12 DIVISION OF PRINTING

13 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
14 the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the
15 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
16 ment Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

17 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

18 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
19 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
20 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
21 Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
22 1941, \$30,000.

23 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered,
24 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys er-

1 roneously received and covered, including the objects specified
2 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
3 Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

4 For 1939, \$37.18;

5 For 1941, \$12,000.

6 Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount
7 for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000,
8 payable from the funds held by the United States in the
9 trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals
10 whose whereabouts are unknown".

11 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

12 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
13 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the in-
14 definite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
15 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First
16 Deficiency Act 1941, is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to
17 \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be
18 available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payment
19 of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues
20 or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the
21 Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

22 The limitation on the amount that may be obligated
23 during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation
24 "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
25 and extended", contained in the Treasury Department Ap-

1 appropriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000
2 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the
3 Treasury may direct.

4 COAST GUARD

5 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
6 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
7 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500,
9 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
10 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
11 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
12 Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve
13 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
14 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
15 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training)
16 and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "trans-
17 portation and packing allowances for baggage or household
18 effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted
19 men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer of house-
20 hold goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast
21 Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered
22 to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer
23 of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard per-
24 sonnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while
25 on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations".

1 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional
2 amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year
3 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
4 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000,
5 and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as
6 follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;"
7 insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast
8 Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve
9 officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades
10 entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast
11 Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training) and
12 upon relief ~~(53)therefrom;"~~ and *therefrom;*", (2) delete the
13 words "transportation and packing allowances for baggage or
14 household effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers,
15 and enlisted men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer
16 of household goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and
17 Coast Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when
18 ordered to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the
19 transfer of household goods and effects of deceased Coast
20 Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die
21 while on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations;
22 for transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwith-
23 standing the provisions of other law, of privately owned auto-
24 mobiles of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station;
25 purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at

1 isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed ~~(54)~~and,
 2 (3), increase the amount which may be expended for recrea-
 3 tion, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted
 4 men from \$46,720 to \$51,621”.

5 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
 6 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
 7 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
 8 ury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and
 9 the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows:
 10 (1) After the words “and regulations promulgated there-
 11 under;” insert the words “preparing and transporting the
 12 remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation ex-
 13 penses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and
 14 packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household
 15 effects and other personal property of deceased civilian em-
 16 ployees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8,
 17 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated
 18 thereunder;” and (2) delete the words “purchase of provi-
 19 sions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations,
 20 and the appropriation reimbursed;”.

21 Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional
 22 amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
 23 other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all
 24 expenditures directly relating thereto.

25 Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of

1 officers and employees engaged in the field service or on
2 vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously
3 employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal
4 years:

5 For 1935, \$862.99;

6 For 1937, \$1,158.39;

7 For 1938, \$1,989.18.

8 Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an
9 additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facil-
10 ities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three
11 additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together
12 with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appro-
13 priation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supple-
14 mental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until
15 expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be
16 available for administrative expenses in connection therewith,
17 including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such
19 section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to
20 such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation
21 of \$47,000,000.

22 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
23 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
24 Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act

1 to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 2 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 3 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 4 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 5 1936, as fully set forth in ~~(55)~~*Senate Document Numbered*
 6 *82, and House Document Numbered 272, Seventy-seventh*
 7 *Congress, ~~(56)~~\$600 \$619.49.*

8 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 10 salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
 11 including the objects specified under this head in the Treas-
 12 ury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that
 13 follow:

14 For 1941, \$260,000;

15 For 1942, \$50,000.

16 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

17 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an
 18 additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other
 19 crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 20 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 21 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount
 22 which may be expended under this head for the purchase of
 23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby in-
 24 creased to \$22,500.

1 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

2 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

3 Claims for damages to and loss of private property:
4 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
5 Secretary of War under the provisions of an act entitled
6 “An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army
7 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other
8 purposes”, approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth
9 in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Con-
10 gress, \$4,551.02.

11 (57)QUARTERMASTER CORPS

12 *Military Posts*

13 *Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at*
14 *military posts: For an additional amount for construction*
15 *of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts,*
16 *to be supplemental to and merged with the appropriation*
17 *under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942,*
18 *including the objects and subject to the limitations and con-*
19 *ditions specified therein, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500,000, to*
20 *remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of*
21 *this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless*
22 *and until the bill H. R. 3537, Seventy-seventh Congress, is*
23 *enacted into law.*

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$42.25;

Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

Federal Security Agency, \$79.58; .

Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

Veterans’ Administration, \$247.12;

Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;

Department of Commerce, \$512.33;

Department of the Interior, \$795.50;

Navy Department, \$1,584.77;

1 Treasury Department, \$264.81;

2 War Department, \$14,058.39;

3 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
4 \$2,015.60;

5 In all, \$25,583.27.

6 (58)(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
7 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
8 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
9 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
10 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the*
11 *Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
12 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
13 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
14 *Numbered 81, Seventy-seventh Congress as follows:*

15 *Executive Office of the President:*

16 *Office for Emergency Management, \$6.70;*

17 *Federal Works Agency, \$1,611;*

18 *Selective Service System, \$5.50;*

19 *Department of Agriculture, \$165.05;*

20 *Department of Commerce, \$166.50;*

21 *Department of the Interior, \$495;*

22 *Navy Department, \$173.56;*

23 *Treasury Department, \$201.87;*

24 *War Department, \$1,668.38;*

1 *Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,*
2 *\$46.06;*

3 *In all, \$4,539.62.*

4 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

5 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
6 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
7 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled “An Act to
8 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
9 the United States”, as amended by section 297 of the Act
10 of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-
11 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under
12 the following departments and establishments:

13 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
14 Agency), \$3,597.27;

15 General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60;

16 Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

17 Treasury Department, \$825.30;

18 In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum
19 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
20 such judgments or as provided by law.

21 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
22 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
23 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
24 Act entitled “An Act authorizing suits against the United

1 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-
2 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
3 and for other purposes”, approved March 3, 1925 (46
4 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
5 in House Document Numbered 264 under the following
6 department:

7 Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such
8 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
9 where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

10 (c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against
11 the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act
12 entitled “An Act to amend the Act entitled ‘An Act con-
13 ferring upon the United States District Court for the North-
14 ern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of
15 the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad’,
16 approved June 24, 1925”, approved August 26, 1937 (Pri-
17 vate Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified
18 to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the
19 Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

20 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
21 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
22 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
23 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

24 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
25 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue

1 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
2 Act.

3 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

4 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
5 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
6 Congress in ~~(59)~~*Senate Document Numbered 80, and House*
7 *Document Numbered 275*, under the following establishment
8 and departments, namely:

9 Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

10 Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

11 Navy Department, ~~(60)~~~~\$43,597.37~~ \$121,617.47;

12 Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

13 Treasury Department, ~~(61)~~~~\$22,980.44~~ \$210,256.35;

14 War Department, \$96,336.20.

15 In all. ~~(62)~~~~\$198,775.96~~ \$464,072, together with such
16 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
17 where specified in such judgments.

18 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
19 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
20 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
21 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

22 For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered
23 by the Court of Claims in favor of Crooks Terminal Ware-
24 houses, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), covering storage of canned
25 meats by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,

1 \$688.35, to be paid from the account "12F5829 Federal
 2 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Re-
 3 lief Administration." (Judgment certified to the Seventy-
 4 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 269.)

5 AUDITED CLAIMS

6 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 7 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
 8 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the
 9 surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of
 10 June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations
 11 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
 12 fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and
 13 which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the
 14 Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
 15 House Document Numbered 273, Seventy-seventh Congress,
 16 there is appropriated as follows:

17 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
 18 ment Printing Office, \$106.48.

19 **Independent Offices:** For Federal Civil Works Admin-
 20 istration, \$31.40.

21 For salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
 22 Compensation Commission, \$1.45.

23 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.

24 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918.
 25 \$9,692.03.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Admin-
2 istration, \$287.20.

3 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Secu-
4 rity Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.

5 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
6 Service, \$1.

7 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
8 Health Service, \$155.60.

9 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
10 Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.

11 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
12 \$207.27.

13 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
14 ings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
16 Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.

17 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-
18 ministration of Public Works, 75 cents.

19 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.

20 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
21 \$7.65.

22 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administra-
23 tion, \$15.

24 For Army pensions, \$72.

25 For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

1 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
2 \$2,328.99.

3 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
4 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
5 \$2,030.38.

6 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, De-
7 partment of Agriculture, \$4,402.

8 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
9 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
10 \$633.40.

11 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
12 navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

13 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
14 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

15 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
16 of Agriculture, \$149.

17 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural
18 commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal
19 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),
20 \$321.57.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
22 nomics, \$4.68.

23 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
24 \$84.47.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

3 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

4 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
5 Agriculture, \$2.50.

6 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
7 relief, \$61.24.

8 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Admin-
9 istration, \$2.

10 For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national for-
11 ests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

12 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
13 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$45.

14 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
15 culture, \$182.33.

16 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
17 ture, \$1.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
19 \$987.81.

20 For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm
21 Credit Administration, \$68.97.

22 **Department of Commerce:** For contingent expenses,
23 Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

24 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
25 nautics Authority, \$12.82.

1 For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

2 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
3 nautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

4 For district and cooperative office service, Department
5 of Commerce, \$5.04.

6 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
7 National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the
8 Interior, \$130.60.

9 For National Park Service, \$14.34.

10 For increase of compensation, Interior Department,
11 \$10.20.

12 For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
14 45 cents.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum
16 Administration Board, \$39.55.

17 For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior),
18 \$9.02.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
20 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.

21 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
22 reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.

23 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
24 \$5.83.

1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$45.70.

3 For Indian school support, \$716.58.

4 For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.

5 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
6 Indians), \$137.27.

7 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.

9 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
10 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.

11 For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo
12 Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

13 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
14 to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

15 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
16 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

17 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
18 \$20.80.

19 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
20 \$119.36.

21 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
22 \$314.17.

23 For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,
24 maintenance, \$3.30.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
2 tion, \$2.50.

3 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United
4 States courts, \$15.60.

5 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
6 tion Service, \$3,294.89.

7 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Di-
8 vision of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

9 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

10 **Navy Department:** For engineering, Bureau of Engi-
11 neering, \$8,390.55.

12 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
13 \$31,551.25.

14 For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.

15 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
16 \$454.72.

17 For payment of officers and employees of the United
18 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
19 currencies (Navy), \$85.20.

20 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
21 Repair, \$3,649.

22 For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.

23 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
24 \$11,351.12.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$607.03.

For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$263.03.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$379.57.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.

For Coast Guard, \$60.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.

For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.

For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$855.11.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.

For pay of the Army, \$598.38.

For National Guard, \$2,550.76.

For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$127.26.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.

For Army transportation, \$333.28.

1 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,
2 \$1,205.41.

3 For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.

4 For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.

5 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.

6 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.

7 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
8 \$7.66.

9 For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.

10 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.

11 For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.

12 For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.

13 For travel of the Army, \$11.59.

14 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
15 tional Guard, \$16.80.

16 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.

17 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
18 \$3.30.

19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
20 \$5,068.65.

21 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.

22 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
23 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of
24 June 19, 1934), \$213.47.

1 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
2 Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
4 Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.

5 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
6 Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.

7 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
8 Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.

9 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency
10 conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps,
11 \$7,895.69.

12 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-
13 istration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.

14 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
15 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
17 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$10.07.

18 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
19 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
20 Agriculture), \$2,212.21.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
24 Service, \$4.50.

1 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
2 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
5 \$31.

6 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
7 Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations,
8 \$20.

9 For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood con-
10 trol, and so forth, \$15.02.

11 For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational,
12 professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

13 For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-
14 relief projects, \$3.19.

15 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
16 administrative expenses, \$163.29.

17 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
18 ways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
20 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
21 \$973.13.

22 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
23 public utilities, and so forth, \$4,350.98.

24 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
25 highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 administrative expenses, \$8.65.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 women's projects, \$128.90.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
6 Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

7 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration,
8 flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agricul-
9 ture), \$5.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
16 \$66.70.

17 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
18 penses, \$38.35.

19 For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for
20 educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

21 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks
22 and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

23 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
24 Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

25 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,

1 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
2 \$2,155.88.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
5 \$29.29.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
8 and so forth, \$11.73.

9 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
10 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

11 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
12 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
13 and so forth, \$999.50.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
20 and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 supply fund, \$78.50.

23 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
24 ways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses, \$10.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$101.17.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural economics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$15.

For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division, work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal Revenues): For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.

For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$16.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$5.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
2 Department, \$87.38.

3 For payment of rewards, \$25.

4 For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies,
5 ~~(63)\$750~~ \$7.50.

6 For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.

7 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
8 \$32.19.

9 For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.

10 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.

11 For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.

12 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.

13 For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.

14 For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.

15 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56,
16 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
17 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
18 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
19 of the General Accounting Office.

20 ~~(64)~~(b) *For the payment of the following claims, certified*
21 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropria-*
22 *tions the balances of which have been carried to the surplus*
23 *fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,*
24 *1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-*
25 *fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal*

1 year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
2 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
3 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
4 Senate Document Numbered 78, Seventy-seventh Congress,
5 there is appropriated as follows:

6 *Independent Offices: For operations under Mineral Act of*
7 *October 5, 1918, \$4,058.94.*

8 *For wage records, Social Security Board, 11 cents.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$2.71.*

10 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
11 *\$10.70.*

12 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
13 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
14 *\$499.78.*

15 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
16 *cates, Department of Agriculture, 1938–December 31, 1939,*
17 *\$41.62.*

18 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural*
19 *commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal*
20 *Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937),*
21 *\$74.42.*

22 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
23 *53 cents.*

24 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$5.59.*

1 *For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-*
2 *culture, \$600.*

3 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
4 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$4.58.*

5 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
6 *navigable streams, \$352.02.*

7 *Department of the Interior: For National Park Service,*
8 *\$3.92.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,*
10 *\$16.96.*

11 *For Indian school support, \$44.01.*

12 *For general expenses, Indian Service, \$94.55.*

13 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$76.89.*

14 *For Indian boarding schools, 49 cents.*

15 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
16 *property, 59 cents.*

17 *For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),*
18 *\$2.26.*

19 *For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$68.35.*

20 *For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$65.63.*

21 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Immi-*
22 *gration and Naturalization Service, \$27.22.*

23 *Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores,*
24 *Bureau of Ordnance, \$47,869.48.*

25 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$929.62.*

1 *For payment to officers and employees of the United*
 2 *States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign*
 3 *currencies (Navy), \$57.14.*

4 *For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$32,642.55.*

5 *For aviation, Navy, \$1,780.20.*

6 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
 7 *32 cents.*

8 *Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign*
 9 *Service, \$505.*

10 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of*
 11 *Foreign currencies (State), \$19.33.*

12 *For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$63.04.*

13 *Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue,*
 14 *\$1.59.*

15 *For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.18.*

16 *War Department: For Organized Reserves, 15 cents.*

17 *For Army transportation, \$85.90.*

18 *For pay, etc., of the Army, \$286.19.*

19 *For pay of the Army, \$39.11.*

20 *For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps,*
 21 *\$2.38.*

22 *For clothing and equipage, \$62.10.*

23 *For Air Corps, Army, \$27.36.*

24 *For travel of the Army, \$1.20.*

1 *For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service*
 2 *(Navy, construction repair), \$984.98.*

3 *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$22.22.*

4 *For Civilian Conservation Corps, \$322.33.*

5 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,*
 6 *Act June 22, 1936), \$64.70.*

7 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 8 *February 9, 1937), \$72.50.*

9 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 10 *March 31, 1933), \$171.93.*

11 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 12 *June 19, 1934), \$28.55.*

13 *Emergency relief: For emergency relief, emergency con-*
 14 *servation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$436.17.*

15 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 16 *administrative expenses, general, \$55.70.*

17 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 18 *Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$241.83.*

19 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-*
 20 *tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to*
 21 *Agriculture), \$3,229.*

22 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 23 *National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$68.97.*

24 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 25 *grants to States, and so forth, \$86.46.*

1 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 2 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 3 *\$7.50.*

4 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural*
 5 *rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$63.50.*

6 *For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-*
 7 *ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,*
 8 *and so forth, \$19.58.*

9 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal*
 10 *Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
 11 *\$303.74.*

12 *For payment of rewards, \$25.*

13 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$96,630.37, to-*
 14 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 15 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 16 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 17 *of the General Accounting Office.*

18 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 19 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
 20 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 21 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 22 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 23 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 24 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act
 25 Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been

1 certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7,
 2 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Depart-
 3 ment, in ~~(65)~~*Senate Document Numbered 79, and House*
 4 *Document Numbered 266 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,*
 5 ~~(66)~~~~\$254,685.36~~ *\$285,456.79.*

6 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 7 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
 8 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
 9 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
 10 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 11 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
 12 ment Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 13 \$28.57.

14 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
 15 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
 16 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law,
 17 under the War Department, in House Document Numbered
 18 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

19 SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 20 General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money
 21 to captors, Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689,
 22 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the
 23 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 24 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered
 25 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled “An Act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes”, is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period the following: “: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available”.

SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation, who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746, or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall

1 cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade,
2 salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according
3 to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pur-
4 suant to law.

5 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
14 violence (67): *Provided further*, That such administrative or
15 supervisory employees of the various executive departments
16 and other governmental agencies as may be designated for
17 the purpose by the heads of the various executive departments
18 and other governmental agencies are hereby authorized to
19 administer the oaths to persons making affidavits referred to in
20 this section and similar sections in other appropriation Acts,
21 and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*,
22 That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
25 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any

1 appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony
 2 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000
 3 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
 4 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
 5 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
 6 law.

7 SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 8 Act or authorized hereby to be expended ~~(68)~~*(except as*
 9 *otherwise provided for herein)* shall be used to pay the com-
 10 pensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the
 11 United States ~~(69)~~, *whose post of duty is in continental*
 12 *United States*, unless such person is a citizen of the United
 13 States, or a person in the service of the United States on the
 14 date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizen-
 15 ship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become
 16 a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

17 ~~(70)~~SEC. 305. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 18 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to any
 19 person for services in a plant engaged in the manufacture
 20 or production of any defense article as defined in Public
 21 Law 11, Seventy-seventh Congress, who assists in main-
 22 taining a picket line or otherwise seeks forcibly to prevent
 23 the return of workmen after the National Defense Mediation
 24 Board shall have certified to the President that further
 25 stoppage of work in that plant will critically impede the

1 national-defense program and has asked the employees to
2 return to work.

3 (71)SEC. 306. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be available for the payment of compensation to
5 any person, firm, or corporation, who shall, for as long as
6 ten days, fail or refuse to respect and abide by the recom-
7 mendation of the National Defense Mediation Board: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That this limitation shall not apply to individuals who
9 may become members of the military or naval forces.

10 (72)SEC. 307. The appropriations and authority with respect
11 to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942
12 shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the
13 purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and
14 authority. All obligations incurred during the period be-
15 tween June 30, 1941, and the date of the enactment of this
16 Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are
17 hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms
18 thereof.

19 SEC. 305. *The appropriations and authority with re-*
20 *spect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year*
21 *1942 and the appropriations and authority with respect to*
22 *appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture*
23 *Appropriation Act, 1942, the Labor-Federal Security Ap-*
24 *propriation Act, 1942, the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
25 *Act, 1942, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act,*

1 *fiscal year 1942, shall be available from and including July*
 2 *1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such*
 3 *appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred dur-*
 4 *ing the period between June 30, 1941, and the respective*
 5 *dates of enactment of this Act and such other appropriation*
 6 *Acts in anticipation of such respective appropriations and*
 7 *authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance*
 8 *with the terms thereof.*

9 SEC. ~~(73)~~308 306. This Act may be cited as the
 10 "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives June 25, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 30 (legislative
 day, June 26), 1941.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5166

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

JUNE 30, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5166]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 39, 41, 44, and 51.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,075,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$205,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$35,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows:

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized (and appropriated for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Department as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War Department to the Navy Department, 100,000,000 to be available for the foregoing purposes (including obligations heretofore incurred) and for obligations heretofore incurred under the head "Replacement of Naval Vessels, Construction and Machinery", and to remain available until expended.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *two additional employees (one special attorney in the Office of the Under Secretary of the Navy and one a special assistant in the Office of Budget and Reports);* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$864,191; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *and, (3), the amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased from \$46,720 to \$51,621;* and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 28, 30, 42, 43, and 57.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 6, both inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$10,000 for payment to widow of a deceased Senator; appropriates such sum as may be necessary for the compensation of Senate pages from July 1, 1941, to the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the first session thereof; appropriates an additional amount of \$60,000 for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1941, and reappropriates the unobligated balances of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 for folding speeches and pamphlets, and for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, all as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Appropriates an additional amount of \$47,000 for salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8: Appropriates an additional amount of \$5,400 for salaries, United States Supreme Court, fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 9, 10, and 11, relating to the Office of Government Reports: Appropriates \$1,075,000 for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1942, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,425,603, as proposed by the Senate; requires that State directors hereafter appointed shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$18,730 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 12: Removes that part of the House provision waiving section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as to temporary employment under the Office for Emergency Management, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Appropriates \$205,000 for salaries and expenses, Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, fiscal year 1942, instead of \$175,000, as proposed by the House, and \$235,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,940,000, fiscal year 1942, for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense)"; provides that not to exceed \$31,580 of such appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service", and raises by 10 the limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers, all as proposed by the Senate.

No. 17: Appropriates \$150,000,000 for community facilities, Federal Works Agency, in connection with national defense, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Makes the appropriation contained in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, for construction of temporary office buildings, available for the erection of such buildings either on Government-owned land in the District of Columbia or on the Arlington Experimental Farm in Virginia, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22, relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission: Appropriates an additional amount of \$150,000 for general administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942; increases the limitation upon expenditures, fiscal year 1942, for personal services in the District of Columbia from \$2,338,040 to \$2,460,760; appropriates an additional amount of \$4,000 for printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, and appropriates \$110,000 for salaries and expenses in connection with the prevention of shortages of railroad equipment, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, all as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Strikes out the appropriation of \$105,000, fiscal year 1942, proposed by the Senate, for salaries and expenses, Maritime Labor Board.

Nos. 24 and 25, relating to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Makes a textual correction, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 26: Continues the availability until June 30, 1942, of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 27: Appropriates an additional amount of \$386, fiscal year 1941, for clerks and other employees, public schools, District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 29: Appropriates an additional amount of \$131,000, fiscal year 1942, under the Department of Agriculture, for carrying into effect the provisions of The Tobacco Inspection Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 31: Appropriates an additional amount of \$50,000, fiscal year 1942, for salaries, office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 32 to 39, both inclusive, relating to the Bureau of Indian Affairs: Appropriates \$45,000 for protection of project works, fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$60,000, fiscal year 1941, for natives in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$20,000, fiscal year 1941, for medical relief in Alaska, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$3,000, fiscal year 1941, for reindeer service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$5,200 (tribal funds), fiscal year 1942, for compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$12,000 (tribal funds), fiscal year 1942, for compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,000 (tribal funds), fiscal year 1942, for compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes,

Montana, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the appropriation of \$432.28, fiscal year 1941, proposed by the Senate for the relief of Eastern and Western Cherokees.

No. 40: Appropriates an additional amount of \$410,000, fiscal year 1942, for protection of project works, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 41: Strikes out the appropriation of \$350,000, fiscal year 1942, proposed by the Senate, for investigation by the Bureau of Mines of raw material resources, western steel production.

Nos. 44 to 48, both inclusive, relating to the Navy Department: Makes the additional amount proposed by the House for additional auxiliary tonnage available for expenditures incurred prior to July 1, 1941, removing therefrom the House requirement that vessel tonnage transferred from the War Department to the Navy Department be charged up to the Navy's authorized auxiliary tonnage; changes the appropriation proposed by the House for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, by substituting Naval Observatory for Hydrographic Office, as proposed by the Senate, and provides for a special assistant in the Office of Budget and Reports, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the Post Office Department: Appropriates \$7,100,000 for railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1941, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,500,000, as proposed by the House, and appropriates \$864,191 for foreign air-mail transportation, fiscal year 1942, instead of \$520,705, as proposed by the House, and \$1,134,191, as proposed by the Senate, the reduced additional amount being intended to provide for additional trans-Pacific service.

No. 51: Strikes out the provision proposed by the Senate continuing available until June 30, 1942, the unexpended balance of the appropriation, "International Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933-1941", Department of State.

Nos. 52 to 56, both inclusive, relating to the Treasury Department: Appropriates an additional amount of \$38,000 for "Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control", fiscal year 1941; amends the appropriation "Pay and allowances, Coast Guard", fiscal year 1942, by increasing the limitation upon expenditures for welfare and recreational purposes from \$46,720 to \$51,621, and appropriates an additional amount of \$19.49 for claims for damages, operation of vessels, all as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 58 to 66, both inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates the following additional amounts, as proposed by the Senate: Property damage claims, \$4,539.62; judgments, Court of Claims, \$265,296.04; audited claims, \$96,630.37, and relief under Public Act No. 505, Seventy-sixth Congress, \$30,771.43.

No. 67: Provides for the designation of employees by the heads of departments and independent executive agencies to administer oaths to officers and employees that they do not advocate or are not members of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 68 and 69: Confines provision dealing with citizenship of officers and employees to those whose post of duty is in continental United States, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 70 and 71: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provisions directed against strikers who assist in the maintenance of picket lines and strikers or their employers who refuse to abide by the recommendations of the National Defense Mediation Board, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 72: Broadens the provision making the appropriations and provisions of the bill effective from and including July 1, 1941, so as to include other pending appropriation bills, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 73: Changes a section number, as proposed by the Senate.

DISAGREEMENTS PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 2, RULE XX

Amendment No. 28: Relating to forest-fire control.

Amendment No. 30: Relating to loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation.

Amendment No. 42: Waiving section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as to expenditures from certain appropriations of the Bureau of Mines for helium plants and investigations.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriating \$5,000 for the conduct of a survey of public-works needs, Government of the Virgin Islands.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriating \$6,500,000 under "Military posts, Quartermaster Corps, War Department."

With the exception of Amendment No. 28, as to which it is proposed to offer a minor technical amendment, the managers on the part of the House will propose to recede and concur in the other amendments of the Senate, namely, Nos. 30, 42, 43, and 57.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,

C. A. WOODRUM,

CLARENCE CANNON,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

EMMET O'NEAL,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,

JOHN TABER,

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

W. P. LAMBERTSON,

J. W. DITTER,

Managers on the part of the House.



77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE



DOCUMENT
No. 88

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR 1942, AMOUNTING
TO \$131,000

JUNE 30 (legislative day June 26), 1941.—Read; referred to the Committee on
Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 28, 1941.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Tobacco Inspection Act of August 23, 1935.

The details of this estimate of appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into

effect the provisions of the Tobacco Inspection Act of August 23, 1935, as follows:

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of "The Tobacco Inspection Act" (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$131,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles (7 U. S. C. 511-511q; 54 Stat. 556)----- \$131, 000

The Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 provides, in part, for (a) developing uniform standards which may be used by farmers in preparing their tobacco for market; and (b) official grading at designated markets at the time of sale. Markets are designated for tobacco inspection after referenda are held among growers as provided by section 5 of the act. In the case of burley tobacco, the service provided at present covers only a part of the auction markets on which this type of tobacco is sold.

Under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1941, the Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available upon the 1941 crop of tobacco, for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning in 1941, loans at the rate of 85 percent of the parity price for the commodity as of the beginning of the marketing year. In order that all growers of burley tobacco may avail themselves of this loan provision, it is necessary that inspection for all burley tobacco be provided during the next season. The situation is urgent at this time because the loan to be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be on the basis of grade. The prices of burley tobaccos will range from a possible low of 4 cents a pound to more than 40 cents a pound. It is necessary, therefore, that all tobacco be graded as it is brought by the farmers to the auction markets, in order that each farmer may know the loan value of his particular lot of tobacco.

The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill in its present status provides for an increase in the item for Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1942. By action of the conference committee, however, this increase must be prorated on the basis of the number of markets in the different type areas. Under this limitation approximately \$32,000 of the increase would be available for the inspection of burley tobacco, whereas a total increase of \$163,000 is required to provide inspection for all burley tobacco during the next season.

This increase is essential to the effective and equitable operation of a loan program designed to support the market for burley tobacco at a level of at least 85 percent of the parity price.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BLANDFORD, Jr.,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$30,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$7,405,105"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided further, That the Board of Education is hereby authorized to appoint one additional teacher, class 2-A, for instruction in automobile driving at a beginning salary of \$2,000"; and the Senate agreed to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$281,320"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "purchase and installation (not exceeding \$100) of dual-control equipment for use in driver-training courses,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$70,775"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$1,933,427"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$3,099,503"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$103,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$54,350"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$861,820"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$320,315"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 107: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That on and after September 15, 1941, no part of the funds herein appropriated for the National Training School for Girls shall be used for white inmates"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$1,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$620,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "plans and locations thereof are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: Provided further, That the street-railway company shall after construction maintain, mark and light the same at its expense"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$546,971"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 125: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ", including the entire cost of paving the track area"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 137: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 137, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: ", and the purchase of one additional motor vehicle"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 35, 52, 53, 59, 96, 113, 123, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 139, 140, and 141.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
CARTER GLASS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

GEORGE H. MAHON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5049, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 28, 1941.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 10, 35, 59, 96, 113, 123, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 139, 140, and 141 to the bill (H. R. 5049) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 136 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment insert: "Provided, however, That the waiver of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to the letting of contracts for construction in connection with this project,"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 52 and 53 to said bill.

Mr. OVERTON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 136.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 52 and 53, ask for a further conference with the House on the amendments in disagreement, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GLASS, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4756) "making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 39.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, and 38; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert: "Senators and chairmen of standing committees may rearrange or change the schedule of salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees: *Provided*, That such changes shall not increase the

aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed hereunder at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500: *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chairmen, on or before the first day of the month in which such changes are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office which shall thereafter pay such employees in accord with such changed schedule"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert: "Senate Folding Room: For repairs and improvements in the building now occupied by the Senate Folding Room, including labor, materials, and other necessary expenses, \$3,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$76,840"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$130,950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$7,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
ALVA B. ADAMS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

EMMET O'NEAL,
CHAS. H. LEAVY,
BUTLER B. HARE,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I desire to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, between lines 20 and 21, it is proposed to insert the following:

BUREAU OF MINES

INVESTIGATION OF RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES, WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTION

For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount and quality of certain iron ores, limestone, and coking coals essential to expanding steel production in the West, including all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and

equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, my amendment covers an item sent up from the Department of the Interior for the Bureau of Mines. It has Budget approval, and comes directly from the President of the United States. I hope Senators will give me their attention for a few moments so that I may explain the situation.

The amendment provides for an appropriation of \$350,000 for further exploration and investigation of iron, coal, and lime deposits in the State of Utah, and of iron deposits in southern California. For over 6 months I have been studying very closely and very earnestly the question of steel facilities and steel supplies on the Pacific coast. Over 6 months ago I went to the National Advisory Defense Council to confer with them about the situation on the Pacific coast.

Mr. President, I find that seven Pacific-coast States—Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada—consumed normally, before the expansion under the national-defense emergency, 2,276,000 tons of steel. Of the 2,276,000 tons of steel consumed in those 7 States, they produced only 600,000 tons, leaving a deficit in steel production on the west coast of 1,676,000 tons.

On the Pacific coast today the Government, under its national-defense program, has expanded its shipbuilding facilities probably five or six times. I was recently in conference with one of the big shipbuilding contractors of the west coast. He told me it was absolutely impossible to get any orders of steel through until next December, and that for one company it was impossible to get any through until next January. We find today that the shipping facilities through the Canal have been decreased materially. Scores and scores of ships which were formerly available to carry steel through the Panama Canal have now been taken out of that service and are being used on the Atlantic. We find today that there exists a greater menace to the country and to the Pacific coast than ever before existed, not only from Japan, but from Germany, for if Germany conquers Russia and goes into Siberia that will bring Hitler so much

closer to the west coast of the United States.

I have talked with Mr. Hauck, of the Steel Division of the O. P. M., and I have talked to Mr. S. R. Fuller time and time again on this question. After our conferences Mr. Fuller wrote a personal letter to the President of the United States requesting that O. P. M. be furnished with information as to the iron-ore deposits and coal deposits in California and in other States on the Pacific coast.

In March 1940 an article appeared in the Iron Age pointing out the deficiency of steel production on the western coast. Some days ago, Senators, we read of a proposed expansion of steel-production facilities in the Middle West amounting to \$85,000,000. An expansion in the West of over \$100,000,000 in steel facilities and steel production is proposed. But one of the big questions facing us is, How about iron ore deposits; how about coal deposits; how about lime and coke? Where are they to be found? How can this Nation, how can O. P. M. intelligently provide for a \$100,000,000 steel expansion on the Pacific coast without first deciding where the iron ore deposits are, what their character and quality are, and whether they are suitable for such an expansion?

Mr. President, I understand there is to be, in the State of Colorado, a \$15,000,000 expansion of the Colorado fuel and iron plant. There is also proposed an expansion of the Columbia Steel facilities at Provo, Utah. There is also a proposal for additional facilities in California. But the question today confronting O. P. M. and the President is whether the iron in those States which is contemplated to be used in connection with this program, is of suitable quality.

This morning I talked to Dr. Sayers, head of the Bureau of Mines, with respect to my amendment. He is very much disappointed at the action of the committee, and said that it will interfere with the Bureau's ability to give to the O. P. M. the information and the knowledge which they should have before they go ahead with the expansion program. I talked to members of the subcommittee today with respect to this item, and from my talk with them I felt they were a little flustered at the thought of the amendment being adopted. I know the amendment is meritorious. Before it was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, Dr. Sayers and representatives of the O. P. M. appeared before the Bureau and showed the necessity for additional information concerning the steel facilities of the West and the raw materials of the West.

Mr. President, I can go through the bill from one end to the other and find no amendment in it which, in my opinion, is so important to the national-defense program as is this particular item, which was left out of the bill.

In the State of Utah we have vast iron ore deposits, we have vast coal deposits, but there are two questions to be decided. One is whether those vast coal deposits are of coking quality. If they are not, what happens? They are discarded and the expansion goes to some other part of the United States.

Then there is another question. Although these iron-ore deposits crop out on the surface for probably a mile or two, the question is whether they are of sufficient quality to justify the expenditure of several million dollars before it is known what will be disclosed at depth.

What is the only system by which this matter can be gone into and an ascertainment made of the quality of that iron and coal, not only in Utah but in California? There is a way, an economical way, an efficient way, and that is by diamond drilling. With the expenditure of \$350,000 the necessary depth can be drilled, and we can know conclusively whether the ores or the coal are suitable for the expansion of steel facilities on the west coast.

Mr. President, the question is whether it is economy to go ahead with the expansion and then after we have built a plant costing several million dollars find that the iron-ore deposits are not of a sufficiently good quality to be used. Is it not the economical thing, is it not the intelligent thing, first to do the diamond drilling and then build the plant? That is the purpose of the amendment.

In my talks with Mr. Fuller, when he was at the head of the Raw Materials Division of O. P. M., he said to me, "Senator, we do not have sufficient information yet to go ahead with an expansion on the Pacific coast." He said, "We must have enough money to go out there and diamond drill deposits from one end to the other, and know what the quality of a deposit is, before Government money is expended for expansion."

As I understand, there is going to be expansion in Colorado, in the State of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, involving \$15,000,000. There should be expansion in Utah, there should be expansion in California, so that when the crucial time comes, if it ever comes, by way of Japan, we shall not be dependent on steel from the East for shipbuilding on the Pacific coast, or dependent on keeping the Panama Canal open.

Mr. President, it is time that the people of the United States and the Senate of the United States began to consider the Pacific coast as a part of the United States rather than merely as a colony. I do not know any satisfactory answer, and I have been unable to get any from the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS], or from any other member of the subcommittee, to the question as to why it is uneconomical to give the Bureau of Mines the money with which intelligently to explore and investigate these deposits.

Mr. President, this is not a time for sectionalism. This is not a time to be worrying about what effect some development in one State may have on some other State. This is a time when every Senator and every Member of the other House should be looking at the resources of the whole United States, with the idea of efficiently defending the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast.

I call the attention of the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], who is present, to the fact that notwithstanding that at

Provo, Utah, we produce pig iron as cheaply as it is produced anywhere else in the United States, yet by reason of a lack of facilities on the Pacific coast manufacturers there are paying the highest prices in the United States for steel. Why? For the simple reason that in normal times 1,606,000 tons must come around through the Panama Canal from Birmingham and Sparrows Point. Is that economy? Is it patriotic to say to the O. P. M., "You are not entitled to this information."

I know they have found that one of the most serious bottlenecks—in my opinion next in importance to the bottleneck in aluminum production—is the bottleneck in steel production. Are we going to wait? Are we going to delay? Are we going to put off until it is too late finding where we can obtain additional iron ore and coking coal? Or are we going to do the economical and statesmanlike thing today, and tell the Office of Production Management, "Through the technical service we have established, the Bureau of Mines, we are going to ascertain what the Western States have in the way of iron ore, coking coal, and limestone; and if we find iron ore, coal, and limestone in sufficient quantities and of a quality to justify expansion, then we will go ahead, but not until then."

As I said in the beginning, this is a request coming from the President of the United States. Why? Because he was advised by Mr. Fuller, of the Office of Production Management, that there was a lack of information as to the type and quality of iron ore in southern California and in the State of Utah.

I do not like to detain the Senate; but I think that this question is of sufficient importance to demand our sincere consideration. We know what has happened in connection with aluminum production. We know that by reason of certain selfish interests in the United States we are today confronted with a bottleneck that is puzzling every man that has anything to do with it, to find out how we can remove that bottleneck. The same thing is true with respect to steel. We have just as much of a bottleneck with respect to steel. Why should the west coast be dependent on shipments from Sparrows Point and Birmingham if we have the natural resources in the Western States to produce our own steel? Is it any argument against an item of this kind to say that it may be competitive with some other State or some other section of the United States? Is our outlook so narrow, and our interest in the whole United States so selfish, that simply because the development of one State or one section may be competitive with another, we are willing to say "No" to an item of this kind?

It may be argued that in the general appropriation bill for the Interior Department sufficient funds were appropriated; but that is not true. If it were true the Bureau of the Budget would not have approved this supplemental estimate for the Bureau of Mines. This morning I talked to Dr. Sayers, Director of the Bureau of Mines, and he told me:

We simply do not have the money to ascertain these facts. Thirty thousand feet of dia-

mond drilling would be required to ascertain what we must know before we can efficiently and economically expand steel production in the West.

Are we going ahead in the efficient way? Are we going ahead by diamond drilling before expansion, or are we going to wait until the plants are built and then find out that the iron ore and coal are not of the right quality to do the job?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Utah happened to notice an article in one of the Washington newspapers yesterday to the effect that during the past 6 months Germany has had engineers in the Ukraine and in the Caucasus making a survey in Russia of its limestone, iron, oil, and other mineral resources? How strange it is that Germany, straining every effort at war, should have the energy, the money, and the ability to make a survey of mineral resources in an alien country, while we, wealthy, powerful, and at peace, apparently lack the financial ability to find \$350,000 to survey great resources in our western area, resources which may become vital to our national defense within the next year or two.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the Senator for his contribution. I desire to say further that the iron-ore deposits of Utah have been investigated and explored by private interests. Many reports are available from private engineers. But the Federal Government does not go ahead on the basis of private reports. We have our own agencies on which we depend. In this case the agency is the Bureau of Mines, which tells us that because of a lack of funds it has not the necessary information on iron and coal in California and Utah, but that if we will make the proposed appropriation it will take only a few weeks—at the most, a few months—to go out there and drill, and it can then tell the Government exactly what exists in that area in the way of such resources.

Mr. President, I do not know that I can say anything further. I know that it is especially difficult for a new Member of this body to find himself in opposition to the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill and the majority members of the committee. But, Mr. President, I consider this item of sufficient importance that the Senate of the United States should not say "No" to it. Why should the Pacific coast, which is just as important to this Nation as is the Atlantic coast, be dependent for its coal supply on the Panama Canal, if we have the coal there? If we have the coal, then why in the name of heaven do we not ascertain that fact and be ready, whenever an attack is made on that coast, to supply a large percentage of our steel from that section of the country?

If there is any substantial answer to this amendment, I do not know what it is. If we can afford to spend billions and billions of dollars for defense; if we can afford to spend \$7,000,000,000 of our treasure to help England, then in the name of economy let us spend \$350,000

to ascertain what we have in the West in the way of iron ore and coal.

I hope the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill will see his way clear to go ahead with us on this amendment and let the Bureau of Mines ascertain, first, whether we have the right materials out there to proceed with steel expansion.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] has an erroneous view as to the relative situation of himself and the chairman of the subcommittee. We are not in opposition to the Senator from Utah. The Appropriations Committee endeavors to take up the problems that come before it. If an amendment is not adopted, that does not mean that the Appropriations Committee or any member of it is necessarily in opposition to an individual Senator or to his project. The Senator from Utah and the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] did not appear before the Appropriations Committee, where both of them would have been welcome. Had a very small part of the energy and enthusiasm which they have displayed on the floor been exhibited before the committee, perhaps, a different result would have followed.

We are told that there is no reason for the failure of the Appropriations Committee to put this item in the bill.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MEAD in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. In my opinion, the answer to the Senator is that the question involved is very technical. It is one which can be answered only by the technical service of the Government.

On Saturday I conferred with the distinguished Senator from Colorado and talked with every member of the committee I could find on the floor, and expressed the hope that this item would be included. I had read the statement of Dr. Sayers, of the Bureau of Mines. I had talked to the Bureau of the Budget about the item, and they told me that they felt it was a meritorious item of appropriation and should be adopted.

I will say to the Senator that in my appearances before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and of the House I often find that it is an imposition for Senators to come there and take up the time of the Appropriations Committee where the members of the committee already have the technical information on an item which involves technical matters. That is why I did not come; and I thought that the item was so meritorious that there was little need of my coming to say anything in addition to what Dr. Sayers said.

But Dr. Sayers, the Director of the Bureau of Mines, tells me that he was cut off at the hearing, and was asked merely to furnish a statement. That is the information I received this morning.

Mr. ADAMS. I did not happen to be in the committee when Dr. Sayers testified. I know nothing as to that.

Mr. MURDOCK. He said he was anxious and willing to testify, but that he was told to furnish a statement.

Mr. ADAMS. I can assure the Senator from Utah that any time he requests a hearing before a committee of which I am a member his persuasive and effective voice will be heard to the limit of his desires.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the Senator for that statement.

Mr. ADAMS. If the committee has been in error, perhaps he presumed too much upon the intelligence of the committee, as perhaps at times he has upon that of the courts, by not arguing his case.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think that is impossible.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. DOWNEY. I merely wish to state to the Senator from Colorado that I did not want by my remarks to imply any criticism against any member of the committee. Of course, on all the issues that come before the Senate there are two sides, and I was endeavoring merely to present to the Senate the side in which I believe. I did not want to imply any criticism at all.

However, in the meantime I do desire to endeavor to exculpate myself from blame. I may say that I endeavor to appear before all committees considering bills which involve the Pacific coast and California if I have time to do so. I did not have any time or opportunity to pay any attention to this matter until after it had been acted upon, and I hope the Senator will clear me of all blame.

Mr. ADAMS. Let me say to the Senator that I know he is busy. Some of the rest of us have been rather busy. Let me give an illustration. Ordinarily we do not like to work in the Senate or in committees on Saturday. On Saturday, at the time this bill was before the Appropriations Committee, it so happened there was a session of the Senate, and the Senator from Colorado had six committee meetings. He attended five of them. If some matter did not receive full consideration, perhaps some allowance is to be made for those of us who are putting in hours, almost as long as those the Senator from California is putting in.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. DOWNEY. I wish to say to the Senate that I have a full realization of the very heavy burden being borne here by the senior Senators in the work they are doing. I know the work they are endeavoring to carry on is almost beyond the energies of any set of men, and I am deeply sympathetic to everything the Senator from Colorado has said. Again I want to say to the Senator from Colorado that in anything I said there was not the slightest implication of criticism directed to any member of his committee.

Mr. ADAMS. I do not want the Senator to withhold any deserved criticism. I merely want to have criticism made if it is justified. It might correct the error of our ways in the future.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. I am trying to state as clearly as possible that I do not intend the slightest implication of criticism directed to any committee member by anything I have said.

I believe that this appropriation should be made. If the eloquence of the Senator from Utah has converted the Senator from Colorado to that viewpoint, the question becomes moot, and all of us will be very happy.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Of course, I want to endorse all that has been said by my colleague and by the Senator from California. I want also to endorse in the strongest terms possible the words which have been uttered by the Senator from Colorado in relation to the work which has fallen upon the Appropriations Committee, especially at this time. It is because I appreciate the fact that the committee has been overworked, because I realize that this recommendation from the Bureau of the Budget and from the President of the United States came up to the committee rather late, that I should like to ask if the committee gave the recommendation in regard to this survey the study to which under all the circumstances it is entitled.

Mr. ADAMS. I can only say that there were no full hearings on the matter. Practically all that we had before us was a very brief statement. We did have, as the junior Senator from Utah says, his statement of his very great interest. We knew that naturally the Senators from Utah and California would be heartily interested in an appropriation which, upon its face, was in the interests of the States of Utah and California.

Here is the Budget estimate. I desire to read it into the RECORD so that Senators may know the many things included in it. It says:

For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate by subsurface exploration the amount and quality of certain iron ores, limestone, and coking coals essential to expanding steel production in the West, including all necessary laboratory research; preliminary examination and subsurface exploration of raw materials; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$13,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, professional and scientific books and publications, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing, and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof, and purchase of such personal wearing apparel or equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, fiscal year 1942, \$350,000;

Then this followed:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

Then the Bureau of the Budget added this brief word in support of the estimate I have read:

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the Bureau of Mines to carry on exploratory work in the States of Utah and California for the purpose of determining the quality and quantity of coal, coke, lime, and iron-ore deposits in those States. This investigation is necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to advise on the commercial feasibility of establishing new steel plants in the West. It is now apparent that steel production will have to be increased to meet a possible deficiency in this metal for defense purposes.

That represents what was before the committee.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Utah will permit me to ask a question of the junior Senator from Utah.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think the Senator from Colorado has the floor.

Mr. ADAMS. I have the floor, but I am glad to yield.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will ask the question of both Senators from Utah. The question I desire to ask is this: The amendment says this work may go on in the West, but that word is not descriptive. Then, in the course of his remarks, I think the Senator mentioned certain far Western States. What I should like to know is whether this amendment is intended by its terms and whether it is intended by what has been said on the floor and from what has been read from the statement of the Bureau of Mines, that States other than those mentioned are to be excluded although they are in the West?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, if I may be permitted to answer the question, I think the statement of the Bureau of the Budget is to be considered a limitation on this item. In other words, they make a specific statement as to two States in which the investigations are to be conducted, and I think the Bureau of Mines would feel bound by the Budget estimate and the explanation of the Budget Director.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now, that I may answer the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. ADAMS. I will yield, if the other Senator from Utah will permit me.

Mr. MURDOCK. The question was asked of me, I think.

Mr. ADAMS. Very well.

Mr. MURDOCK. My answer is that my opinion has been, during my entire contact with the O. P. M. and the Department of the Interior, that there is an absolute lack of information with respect to the Eagle Mountain deposit in southern California, which is one of the largest, and an utter lack of information as to the Bull Valley iron-ore deposits in Utah and the Mount Pleasant coal deposits. It seems as to most of the other deposits in that section they have full and complete information, but as to the one in California, the one in Utah, and the coal in Utah they have not such information.

I do not think that the amendment at all excludes any other Western States, but, as stated by the chairman of the subcommittee, Dr. Sayers before the committee indicated that the primary pur-

pose at least of the appropriation was for investigations and explorations in California and Utah.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The reason I was concerned is that, in addition to a very large development of iron ore in Wyoming, we have two other deposits which have had the benefit of investigations by private engineers, but not by the Bureau of Mines, and they certainly are entitled to be considered in any investigation which may be conducted.

Mr. ADAMS. Absolutely.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. We should not adopt an amendment which will authorize the Bureau of Mines to spend a certain amount of money and be put in the position that we will not get any of it.

Mr. MURDOCK. I will never take the position in the Senate that any other State, or any other section of the country, should not have to the fullest degree complete information as to its natural resources, and I deplore the fact that we find ourselves in that position today.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. And participation in the \$350,000 appropriation.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is very agreeable to me, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I do not want the junior Senator from Wyoming to have any misunderstanding about it, because he may be reasonably assured that no part of the \$350,000 will be spent in the State of Wyoming.

If the Senator will refer to pages 70 and 71 of the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he will find that Dr. Sayers specifically restricts his exploratory work to Utah and California, and I do not imagine that the amount of money provided is any too much for that purpose.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, under those circumstances, it is probably not necessary for me to say at this time that I will be unable to support this amendment. There are bills on the calendar providing for substantial sums to investigate the particular coal deposits referred to. It seems to me we should have a general bill that would cover this whole subject, and not do it piecemeal in this way.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I agree with what the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Adams] has said, that this refers to a specific item.

I thank the Senator from Colorado for reading the reference and recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget in regard to this particular language. Since this matter was not given great consideration by the committee, I should like to call his attention, if he does not object to my doing so at this time, and in this particular way, to the fact that this recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget is completely consistent with the national policy; it is in harmony with the strategic-materials bill; and every person who wants to be thoughtful about the industrial expansion of our country at the present time should consider the primary and fundamental information.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Certainly.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator had a leading, if not the leading, part in reference to legislation as to strategic minerals. Does the Senator have in mind a rough approximation of the money already appropriated for the purposes of that legislation?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes. The bill calls for an appropriation of a million and a half dollars for the Geological Survey and \$350,000 for the Bureau of Mines for these particular items.

Mr. ADAMS. I mean in previous years we have appropriated very large sums, have we not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes. Therefore this is fairly consistent with the scheme and with the situation in which the country finds itself with regard to these materials and with regard to the type of investigation which has been carried on.

The Senator knows that the great iron deposits in Utah, Colorado, and California and the great coal deposits have all been looked upon by the Bureau of Mines as deposits which should be kept in reserve for emergencies, for conservation purposes, and that, so far as the ordinary expansion of the steel industry in our country is concerned, it is better to go forward in the way in which the country has heretofore proceeded.

The Senator is also familiar with the fact that the Bureau of Mines in the intermountain country has, for the most part, spent its time and energy on non-ferrous investigations. The Senator is also familiar with the fact that the surveys of the Geological Survey have indicated that deposits of iron and coal are abundant, and it has been generally known that they would not be touched unless the industrial expansion and emergency expansion of the country demanded that type of investigation. So the request which comes from the Bureau of the Budget is most logical and most consistent.

The emergency is such that those in charge of our industrial expansion have set aside sites and have made recommendations in regard to steel and coal expansion throughout the West; but they are not satisfied with the information the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines can give at this time in regard to these great deposits in Utah and California. It is to take care of the practical need of the great southwestern part of the United States and its defense program that this recommendation has been made. It comes supported by the President and by the Bureau of the Budget; it is in harmony with the national policy; and it comes in a proper economic way. So a small sum of money will be spent in investigations to discover whether that which is thought to be there is really there, and whether the Government could justify the expenditure of, say, a million dollars for the construction of a plant which probably might turn out to be unprofitable if the deposits are not so great as they are thought to be.

In the light of the fact that all this has been in accord with Government arrangement, that it has been reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget and by the various defense organizations, and the

President and the Bureau have recommended that the work go forward, is it not in accordance with national policy, is it not in accordance with good economics, is it not in accordance with the best wisdom the Senate can display at this time in the light of the long study which has been made in regard to strategic and necessary critical materials for it to put the Bureau of Mines to work upon this job?

The Senator from Colorado called attention to the great number of items included here. He is familiar with the law of the land, and he knows that it is necessary to state explicitly what might be done, because this is a research job; it is an investigatory job; and such jobs should not be interfered with by some interpretation of the law wherein it might be said there is not a sufficient all-inclusive grant in the appropriation which was made. The wording, of course, is the wording of the Bureau of the Budget, in order that the law may be explicit, and in order that the instructions of the Congress will be perfectly understood.

In the light of all these recommendations, I am wondering if the Senator from Colorado will not accept this amendment. It will have to go to conference, because, as was said in the beginning, the recommendation of the Bureau came directly to the Senate. It has not been considered by the House, and the recommendation probably was not ready when the House considered the deficiency bill.

Will not the chairman of the subcommittee accept the amendment and take it to conference?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I wanted an opportunity to explain at least to the junior Senator from Utah what were the reasons, sound or unsound, which led to the absence of the amendment from the bill.

In the report, in the first place, it was pointed out that there was only a limited presentation before the committee. In the next place, there was no presentation of the matter before the House committee; the amendment came too late. In the next place, when we looked into the substance of the amendment it was not, without presentation on its behalf, sufficiently persuasive to lead the committee to put it into a deficiency bill on this short hearing.

It is urged as a need for national defense. There is no doubt as to the need for certain types of steel. There is no doubt as to the need for certain types of rolled steel on the Pacific coast for shipbuilding. There is a shortage of wide rolled steel sheeting. There are only a few mills which make the extra-wide sheeting which is now being used. There are many mills making a narrower and a customary brand of sheeting. It is a very expensive thing to start. The cost of establishing a plant runs into many, many millions.

An investigation has been made of the possibilities of establishing steel industries on the Pacific coast from a commercial standpoint as distinguished from the defense standpoint. The establishment of steel works must take into consideration both the ultimate com-

mercial capacity and the immediate capacity.

The information originally given out was that there was no shortage of furnace capacity in the United States; that the shortage was in the capacity of the mills to roll the particular kind of sheets needed for shipbuilding.

I talked to Mr. Gano Dunn, who was the chief engineer of the defense operations, in reference to that matter. There were, I think, two investigations made. Of course, there is the need, and the question is, how to meet it? Can it be met?

Some members of the Appropriations Committee wondered if we should be progressing very rapidly toward meeting an instant need on the Pacific coast for steel sheets if we should go now to drill in Utah to ascertain what amount of ore might be there. In other words, we have first the process of disclosing the ore through diamond-drilling, which involves, according to Dr. Sayers, from twenty to thirty thousand dollars of core-drilling in two different areas. That takes time. There is not an unlimited number of drills; there is not an unlimited number of men competent to do the work; so that takes time. Then, when the core-drilling has made a discovery, if it is satisfactory, it takes time to develop a mine. A mine is not brought into existence merely by having located the ore. An iron-ore mine, to be adequate, is a large-scale operation. It cannot be done on a small scale. It is not like a rich vein of quartz which can be followed with a single shaft or tunnel.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. I should not be here today, asking for this—

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, what I am trying to do is simply to state what was before the committee. I am trying, as far as I can to justify the action of the committee. We were a group of men trying to do a job under some harassment; and we were not utterly without any notion of what we were doing, as the Senator from Utah seemed to think. The Senator said there had been no reason of any kind behind the action of the committee. I was merely trying to indicate some of the things that were in the minds of the committee, however inadequate they might be.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now for a question?

Mr. ADAMS. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. I should not be here today, asking for this item, if I had not gone into the matter as thoroughly as I possibly could from the reports available from the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Instead of the situation being as the Senator from Colorado would have us believe, that we had to go in and develop a mine, that is not true. What the reports of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines indicate is that there are vast deposits of iron ore in the vicinity we are talking about. The only question before the Senate today is, Should we,

before we take it for granted that those vast deposits are of a proper quality, go ahead with the expenditure of several million dollars; or should we not first diamond drill at the cost of a few hundred thousand dollars?

It is not a question of the development of a mine. If diamond drilling indicates that the iron ore is of the right quality, then it is a steam-shovel operation, just as the mining today in Iron Springs is a steam-shovel, open-pit operation. But the Bureau of Mines says we have not yet sufficient information to know what the quality of the ore is. We know that there is a vast quantity outcropping, but we should know what the quality is. That is the situation.

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, the Senator is experienced with mines; but when he tells me that it is necessary to have core drilling to find out what is there and then says that no development is necessary in order that a steam-shovel operation may be conducted, I have difficulty in following him.

[At this point Mr. HATCH submitted a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, which appears under its appropriate heading.]

Mr. ADAMS. While the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is present I simply want to say that another reason which influenced some members of the committee in refusing temporarily, at least, approval to this amendment is that it provided for exploratory work in two States only, entirely ignoring the iron mines in New Mexico, in Wyoming, and perhaps in other western States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It occurs to me to remark that sometimes we are led astray, perhaps, by the feeling that an appropriation to enable a Government agency to make an investigation will develop results. The result which is desired here is one as to which I completely agree with the Senators from Utah and California, namely, to bring about the development of the vast, almost unlimited, resources of the West for the national defense, and after that, for the promotion of industrial prosperity in this country, but I am impressed with the thought that it is not lack of knowledge with respect to the existence of resources that has been holding back the development of the West. That development is held back by the fact that industrial organization in this country is such that those who have the directing power over industry have not chosen to use the resources the existence of which is well known.

In my State of Wyoming we have very close to the capital what is known as Iron Mountain, 80,000,000 tons of iron ore, within the vision of anyone who desires to look at it. It has not been developed because the United States Steel Corporation, which has had complete control of the iron and steel industry in the United States heretofore, has not seen fit to develop the West.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Pardon me, I was just about to get to Utah. It is my information that the development which is now being undertaken at Provo by the United States Steel Corporation, in cooperation with the Government, has been the result of the fact that an independent entrepreneur by the name of Kaiser, who had established large shipyards upon the Pacific coast for the purpose of building the ships which the country needs above all things, steel ships, had been unable to obtain steel plates from the United States Steel Corporation, and in order to supply himself with steel he then was undertaking to develop known deposits. When the United States Steel Corporation saw that an independent enterprise was about to be started, it suddenly waked up and began the plant at Provo.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield now?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. I happen to know a good deal about Henry J. Kaiser and his proposal. But what the Senator is now saying, that the United States Steel Corporation and other big corporations have in a way held the West in the palms of their hands and stopped development, leads me to say that those very people are saying today, "We do not yet know what those iron and coal deposits are."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is only an excuse.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is an excuse, yes; and if we turn down the proposed item of appropriation today, we simply add to that excuse and further the obstruction by those people of the development of the West.

Coming back to Kaiser, he himself included in his proposal an item of several hundred thousand dollars to do the very thing which is suggested by the Bureau of Mines today. He would not have gone ahead, he would not have asked the Defense Plant Corporation for money to go ahead with this until he first did the very thing we are asking the Bureau of Mines to do by this amendment.

If there is any question in the Senator's mind, or in the mind of the Senator from Colorado, about exploration in Wyoming or in Colorado—

Mr. ADAMS. I did not mention Colorado.

Mr. MURDOCK. I know the Senator did not, but if he wants something there, is not the intelligent thing and the fair thing and the economical thing to do, if the people there think that California and Utah are getting something which they are not entitled to—

Mr. ADAMS. I desire to commend Utah and California for their energy and perspicacity and ability to get ahead while perhaps the rest of them were slumbering.

Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator from Colorado has intimated a time or two here today that that is the reason why he does not want to go along, because New Mexico and Wyoming and other Western States are left out.

Mr. ADAMS. Oh, no—

Mr. MURDOCK. If that is bothering the Senator, why not add those States, and increase the appropriation, so that

we will know what there is in all the States?

Mr. ADAMS. There would be one very definite reason—it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I was about to add that there are other known deposits in the State of Wyoming. There is a very well-known deposit at or near the town of Guernsey, which has been under development for a number of years. But the development there has been held back because, curiously enough, the corporation which uses this ore, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., which operates at Pueblo, in the State of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, in charge of the bill, though primarily owned by the Rockefeller family, has nevertheless been under the same type of suppression under which other enterprises in the West have been.

The famous device of which we have heard, lo, these many years, the device by which freight rates have been handled, namely, the "Pittsburgh plus" plan, was instituted for the express purpose, among others, of concentrating iron and steel in the area in and around Pittsburgh.

I am glad the Senator from Utah has made the suggestion that this amendment should be broadened. I was about to make that suggestion myself. From the information which is available to me from the Bureau of Mines, and the information which has been available to me from observation, I think we all know that the resources are in existence, and can be developed, provided we undertake to free industry in this country from the throttling control of monopolistic practice. It is monopolistic practice, and not lack of information, which has been holding back the development of the West.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Certainly.

Mr. MURDOCK. Where do we go when we want this information?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. We go to the Bureau of Mines, for which the Congress of the United States has been appropriating thousands of dollars over a generation or two.

Mr. MURDOCK. But still we do not have the information, and the Senator, notwithstanding the great work he has done on the Monopoly Committee, in my opinion, by taking a position against the amendment—if he does so—further the monopolistic tendency in this country. The Bureau of Mines have said in their statement before the Committee, of which the Senator is a member, that they have not the information they should have before this expansion goes ahead. How the Senator, with his great knowledge of monopoly, can refuse that information is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is getting just a little bit ahead of the story, and I think that is quite clear. I am not refusing information, I am pointing out that we do now have knowledge of the existence of tremendous bodies of ore. I myself have seen them

in my own State, the Senator from Utah has seen them in his State, the Senator from Colorado has seen them, I have no doubt, in some of the States he has visited. We know these resources are available. We know they exist, and I am pointing out to the Senator from Utah and to others who are assembled here that our trouble is not lack of knowledge, but lack of the will to release this country from the throttling effects of monopoly.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think it is pertinent to remark that we have had another kind of monopoly in our country; that is, a monopoly of a certain kind of information. The Senator is familiar with that, because he comes from the West. I have been told that our iron ores are supposed to be of low grade, and that high-grade steel cannot be obtained from them. How are we ever going to overcome a monopoly of information if we do not get the United States Government on our side to prove our point in regard to this question? It is all very well to say that there are monopolies. We know there are monopolies, and such monopolies have not been willing to expand probably for economic reasons. But when they hold in their hands the scientific knowledge which they claim to have, and make a monopoly of scientific knowledge, the only way the Government of the United States and the people of the United States can break that down is by the kind of investigation here proposed. For that reason quite as much as because of the fact that we need the steel I am in favor of this type of amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am not altogether certain that the adoption of this amendment would break the monopoly of information of which the Senator speaks. Just a moment ago in his original remarks upon the question he said that the policy of the Bureau of Mines had been to regard these resources as a reserve to be withheld from development. I think the Senator was quite right. May I say to the Senator that in the investigation of the oil industry, which was conducted by the T. N. E. C., the charge was made to us that the estimates made by the Bureau of Mines with respect to oil consumption and oil requirements were not the scientific view of the Government as to the facts but were the view of those who are in control of the oil industry with respect to what the supply should be in order that prices might be maintained for those who were in control of the industry. I feel confident the charge was probably unfounded, but it was made.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I simply wish to add one or two paragraphs to what I have previously said, and then I will sit down and yield the floor.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I have no intention of making a speech, but I do want—

Mr. ADAMS. I hoped the Senator would make a speech.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I want to get the amendment in the proper form, if it is to be considered.

Mr. President, the amendment provides:

For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to investigate, by subsurface exploration, the amount and quality of certain iron ores, limestone, and coking coals essential to expanding steel production in the West.

As the Senator from Colorado has pointed out, from the testimony which has been presented to us, the action upon the part of the Bureau of the Budget will confine that investigation to two States. The Senator from Utah has been good enough to indicate, which we all know, that it was not his intention to restrict this investigation to any two States. So, Mr. President, I offer a perfecting amendment, to strike out the word "West" and to insert in lieu thereof "States of California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and all other States in which such deposits may exist."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] to the amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as amended.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I wanted to add one or two words to the rather fragmentary statement I have made, and try to reinstate the committee in the reasonably good graces of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ADAMS. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. If I said anything that was offensive at all to the chairman—

Mr. ADAMS. Not at all.

Mr. MURDOCK. Or to any member of the subcommittee, I now very humbly apologize, and I am perfectly willing to withdraw any such statement.

Mr. ADAMS. No; I am simply trying to build up our standing a little in the eyes of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think the Senator knows what I think of his committee. I think it has done a great job. I simply could not understand how such a great committee could turn down such an amendment as mine.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, it was suggested by some member of the committee that rather large appropriations were available to the Bureau of Mines with which to make investigation, and we were not at that time impressed with the imminence or the necessity for adding to those appropriations when we did not know how far they had gone. In other words, there was not an absolute shortage of funds because the Senate had passed a very large appropriation for the Bureau of Mines which would enable it to do this very thing.

Another question suggested by a member of the committee was the propriety of having the United States Government

undertake to do something which was not the uncovering or development of strategic minerals, I believed as some other members of the committee did, that the shortage was not in iron ore; that there was adequate iron ore in the country, and that the problem was to handle the existing iron ore and get it to the mills. The question raised was whether the United States should undertake an extensive operation to develop iron ores for the benefit perhaps of some private group, that is when the iron ore was to be used for the establishment of a privately owned corporation, thus separating the matter from the national-defense angle.

Of course, when we go into the manganese field and the tungsten field, and into the field of metals of which we are short, a different situation is presented. For instance, if someone should say that there was a possible field for tin in Utah, there would not be the slightest hesitation on anyone's part to have it investigated. On the other hand, iron ore is very plentiful in the country. I am merely illustrating some of the things that occurred in connection with a discussion as to whether the United States Government should undertake an exploratory development which would be not in furtherance of immediate national defense but would be for the purpose of advising private individuals whether they could profitably undertake the establishment of a steel plant. That, Mr. President, covers in a scattered and fragmentary way the points I wish to add to my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], as amended.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. President, I offer another amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Utah, to strike out "\$350,000" and to insert "\$500,000." From my knowledge of the mining industry, I know that it will not be possible to make very extensive and constructive subsurface investigations on four or five different properties with the amount of money provided by the amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I am confronted with the very disagreeable duty of raising a point of order against the amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. ADAMS. The point of order is that it is not authorized by statute; that it has no Budget estimate back of it; and that it provides for an increase in an appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 4965) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still open to further amendment.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] to the amendment which I am about to offer. On May 15 of this year the Senate passed an act for the relief of the Eastern and Western Cherokees. The amount carried in the authorization is \$432.28. This action of the Senate makes it in order for me to offer the amendment which I now send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 90, after line 25, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

Sec. 209. Eastern and Western Cherokees: For the relief of the Eastern and Western Cherokees, as authorized and directed by the Senate act (1113) entitled "An act for the relief of the Eastern and Western Cherokees," Seventy-seventh Congress, fiscal year 1941, \$432.28, with interest at 5 percent per annum from January 1, 1874, to the date of approval of this act, in full settlement of item 3 of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States (202 U. S. 101).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry. I have noticed the interest item. Some of us have a distaste for long-range interest accumulations. This goes back to 1874, which I suppose would multiply the principal sum mentioned in the bill three times.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Not quite that much, but approximately.

Mr. ADAMS. Of course, that is in the authorizing act.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I am not certain what action, if any, has been taken by the House. The fact that the Senate has acted on the authorization bill makes it in order to offer the amendment at this time. If it goes in this bill, and if the House shall not have acted affirmatively on the authorization bill, it will be for the conferees to act as they see fit in the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS].

It will be recalled that some time ago the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill proposing to amend the Selective Service Act with relation to the deferment of men over 27 years of

age, and that the Senate amended the bill in several particulars. The House received the bill, but it has been lying in committee, and nothing has been done toward passing it in the House.

Tomorrow, July 1, is the date when those men will be drafted unless the measure becomes a law. So I ask the indulgence of the Senator from Colorado that I may propound a unanimous consent request that the rule be suspended in order that I may offer it as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, is there not some other way?

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator that I know of no other way. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and a number of Members of the House have been conferring, and they have determined that this is the only opportunity to enact this provision into law so that it will become effective tomorrow. Otherwise men over 27 years of age may possibly be drafted, and their service will not be deferred.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator knows that we really ought not to put legislation in appropriation bills.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is very true. That is the reason I am asking unanimous consent to suspend the rule.

Mr. ADAMS. There is another reason. The measure is now pending in the other body, and if we tie it to an appropriation bill we pass it the second time. We have already passed it. The proposed amendment would be merely a repassage of the measure.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is true.

Mr. ADAMS. If the other body is not in favor of it, we should simply run into difficulties in conference. There are a multitude of items in the pending bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. I realize the attitude of the Senator from Colorado, and I do not want to impose upon his usual good nature, urbanity, and cordiality, but this is an unusual situation, in that tomorrow is the effective date of the proposed measure. We have been pressing appropriation measures through the Senate. I do not understand that the duty of the Senator to his committee requires that he object to the suspension of the rule. As I understand, his duty requires him to make points of order, but after the rule is suspended he can still make his point of order if he so desires, and remain true to his committee.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to inform the Senator from Colorado and other Senators that there has been some indication that there are Members of the majority in the House who look with favor on having this amendment added to the appropriation bill, so I think they have notice that there is a possibility that the Senate may act in this manner.

I may say that, because of my interest in the deferment of those above the age of 27, I have received letters and editorials from all over the country. Those who are interested are not only the men above 27 years of age, but also the board members of some 65 selective service

local boards. They have to do an immense amount of work in classifying these men, which will be useless unless this measure is enacted into law. The decision should be made by Congress, so that they may know whether they will have to go through all the questionnaires and classify men who may at any time be deferred en bloc. I think it is very important that we not only let the boys know, but also let the draft boards throughout the country know the situation. I hope there will be no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is a question of fact which is disturbing me. The measure which the Senate has passed provides that the draft age shall be reduced by 10 years.

Mr. CONNALLY. As I understand, it simply authorizes the President to defer those over the age of 27. That does not mean that they are exempted. They might be called later.

Mr. HAYDEN. Tomorrow the registration of men who became of age since last October will take place. That is the only new thing that is going to happen.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from South Dakota can answer that, probably better than I can.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the only new factor which will enter into the picture. Young men who were not 21 years of age last October, but who become 21 before the 1st of July, will be included in the draft.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. All the local boards have to do is to classify them.

Mr. GURNEY. Let me say to the Senator from Arizona that the bill which the Senate passed on June 12 deferred, at the discretion of the President, those above 27 years of age, or those who are above 27 years of age on July 1, 1941. So the Senator can see the immense amount of work which the local boards would have to do for nothing if this measure should fail of passage.

Mr. HAYDEN. I really cannot see that they would have much to do. Their immediate job now is to register and classify some three-quarters of a million men who will become of age before July 1.

Mr. GURNEY. That factor does not enter into the consideration of the proposed amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the immediate job they have to do. After those men shall have been classified they will be placed in the group heretofore listed.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. The question of making selections from that group will then arise. If the bill which the Senator from Texas has in his hand should become law 10 days, 2 weeks, or a month from now, nobody would be drafted in the meantime.

Mr. GURNEY. Those above 27 years of age are being drafted right along. I could name many men above the age of 27 who have been ordered to report in the past few days or in the next 10 days. They do not know where they stand.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Discussion is taking place upon a unanimous-consent request submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] that the rule be suspended in order that he may offer a certain amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In the circumstances, in view of the fact that the Senate has already once passed the bill, and that it is now pending before the appropriate committees in the House, and in view of the fact that the amendment would be legislation on an appropriation bill, I object to its consideration at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield for that purpose?

Mr. CONNALLY. It seems I have already yielded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair will hold that the Senator from Wyoming may not take the Senator from Texas from the floor by interposing a parliamentary inquiry and subsequently interposing an objection.

Mr. CONNALLY. Of course, if the Senator from Wyoming is going to object, I surrender the floor. I do not wish to take up any of the time of the Senate in speaking about something to no purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments, the question is on the engrossing of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5166) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees upon the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO WILLIAM L. MITCHELL

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I introduce a short bill, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read as requested.

The bill (S. 1703) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a medal of honor to William Mitchell, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation. The President may present such medal of honor to Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of the said William Lendrum Mitchell.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in reference to the bill which has just been read, authorizing the President to award to the late Col. William L. Mitchell, or General Mitchell, the Congressional Medal of Honor, I wish to take approximately 5 minutes of the Senate's time to explain the reason for the introduction of the bill. The bill is designed to acknowledge and to reward belatedly an act of heroism and self-sacrifice in the service of his country with few parallels in history. It is a bill authorizing the President to award posthumously the Medal of Honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, colonel and brevet brigadier general, United States Army.

Gen. "Billy" Mitchell was a prophet who lived ahead of his age. What he saw over the horizon was no mirage. It was a panorama of the future, a living picture of today. His prophetic vision has been justified by events, his prophecies have been fulfilled in detail. All of us have seen these things come to pass. As a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate I have become particularly aware of them.

General Mitchell was a passionate advocate of military air power. He staked his reputation and his official life on his understanding of air power and his belief in the critical importance of the air arm in war and in the defense of the Nation. His conception of the striking power and the tactical uses of the air arm is being demonstrated daily in the present war.

I shall not include in my brief remarks today a recitation of William Mitchell's record of service to his country. The recital would be long but never dull. He was a soldier and a man. He enlisted for the Spanish-American War and he came up the hard way. He commanded our air force in France during the 1918 war. He won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. He was decorated by the leading allied governments. He returned to peacetime service full of honors but not of years. He was still a young man with an extraordinary record of service and the promise of a brilliant future.

The details of General Mitchell's services, in war and in peace, and his tireless effort to make his associates and the Nation share his understanding of the great, new weapon which was being evolved, may more properly be recorded later when this matter comes before the Senate for passage, or in hearings before the committee.

The Medal of Honor bears the simple legend "For valor." I invite the Members of the Senate to think of that: "For valor." There is the valor of heroic deeds, risking injury, disfigurement, or death, in the heat of conflict, with the moral support of comrades and the example of others. And there is the lonely valor of deliberate sacrifice for a belief, for a high purpose, without moral support, without heat, without passion, facing bitter criticism, slander, and public disgrace—the lonely valor of grim determination and devotion to a high duty; a moral valor, an intellectual valor, if you will; a valor that faces, undismayed, not the quick, hot death of conflict and then

blessed oblivion, but the slow, cold death of disgrace and calumny, which must be died anew every day. We in the Senate know something of this kind of valor. We know the strength it takes.

William Mitchell deliberately, and with full knowledge of the probable consequences, sacrificed his career and his reputation as a desperate recourse to bring to the attention of his associates and his Nation the things the world is learning now by bitter experience. The fact that we failed to heed him then does not reduce our debt to him.

Mr. President and my esteemed colleagues, I am not proposing that we honor "Billy" Mitchell by this act. "Billy" Mitchell's record and the vindication of his prophetic vision are his honor. I am proposing that we honor ourselves by doing a measure of justice to a brave soldier and a far-seeing man who dared to do his duty, and in so doing deliberately sacrificed himself for his country. That is the height of true valor.

I ask unanimous consent to have inserted as part of my remarks an editorial from the Liberty magazine entitled "To a Prophet Without Honor in His Own Country," a resolution of the Northwest Aviation Planning Council, a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, a resolution adopted at the twenty-second annual convention of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association, and an article summarizing General Mitchell's record, which was written at the time of his passing a few years ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from New Hampshire will be granted, and the various matters will be printed in the RECORD.

The matters referred to are as follows:

[From Liberty Magazine of June 28, 1941]

TO A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR IN HIS OWN COUNTRY

TO GENERAL WILLIAM MITCHELL,

Wherever his spirit may be.

DEAR BILLY: Today British airplanes sank one of the greatest battleships of modern times—Germany's *Bismarck*.

But it was more than the *Bismarck* that went to the bottom of the sea. The steel mastodon carried with her to a watery grave the myth of the superiority of sea power over air power.

That would be no news to you, Billy.

Back in 1921 your aviators flew over a ship and dropped bombs on it and sank it. With what result? The Army let you go. You had the courage to sound a stern warning to the American people that the Army was woefully backward in aviation, and so they kicked you out.

As I read the news dispatches, I thought of our first meeting in Washington, early in 1926. You were already in disgrace. You told me then that the peace of Versailles was no peace at all but only a breathing space between rounds. You were certain that another war was coming, and that its decisive battles would be fought in the air. You predicted that the United States would ultimately be the richest prize in that war. You argued that the Atlantic and the Pacific were no longer barriers of protection but merely space over which swarms of flying fortresses could come at us.

In the years that followed you wrote bravely and with vision in the pages of this magazine. Here are some of the things you said in Liberty:

"Our effort to build an adequate air service has been arrested principally by the Army and Navy." January 16, 1926.

"Our national defense has been modernized in no essential particular since the Civil War. * * * It is immersed in a sea of bunk and politics." June 27, 1931.

Why didn't we believe you?

"This is no time to listen to pacifist vapors or the impotent communications of the League of Nations." January 30, 1932.

"We now find ourselves unprepared for modern war, either actually or theoretically. * * * It is high time we coordinated our defense and modernized it to * * * provide for our security." June 25, 1932.

"The future preservation of the independence of this country depends on air power." May 12, 1934.

Why didn't we take heed of what you said?

I remember, too, our last talk together, sitting at an open window and looking out at the sea. That was when you said that nothing could stem the tide of blood that was rising everywhere in the world, and you went on:

"We need tanks; we need a completely mechanized army; we need whole schools of submarines, and we need thousands upon thousands and more thousands of airplanes. Only then can we feel safe."

They called you a fanatic. Yet if you had had your way, the United States of America would now have an air force greater than any other in the world. We could have given England bombers and pursuit planes in such legions that they could long since have gone forward, driven back the Germans, carried the battle on to Europe, and won the war.

Wherever you are now, Billy, in whatever American Valhalla there may be where heroes and prophets and patriots foregather, you would not say, "I told you so." Rather you would say:

"It is late, but not too late. There is yet time to do what must be done."

There is still time for us to forget greed, selfishness, and indifference; to unite our vast resources and powers in one mighty American effort to meet the peril that you foresaw so long ago.

Meanwhile, Billy, America remembers—and misses you.

FULTON OURSLER.

RESOLUTION OF NORTHWEST AVIATION PLANNING COUNCIL

Whereas it has been brought to the attention of the Northwest Aviation Planning Council in annual meeting assembled at Billings, Mont., this 20th day of June 1941, that a bill is being introduced in the United States Senate by Senator STYLES BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, to secure the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor for Gen. William Mitchell, deceased; and

Whereas delegates to the council from the Territory of Alaska and the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana unanimously favor the enactment of such legislation by the Congress of the United States, recognizing befittingly the just debt of gratitude of the United States of America to a renowned former commander of the Air Service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Northwest Aviation Planning Council. That the Congress of the United States be respectfully urged to enact immediately appropriate legislation awarding posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor to Gen. William Mitchell, deceased; and be it further

Resolved. That the secretary of the Northwest Aviation Planning Council be instructed to send copies of this resolution to Senator STYLES BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, and to each member of the congressional delegations from the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I presume the debate upon this bill is as divided as it possibly can be as far as party lines are concerned. For example, we have the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT], a very devoted follower of the President, opposing this legislation, whereas I, supposed to be on the other side of the political fence, am speaking in favor of the legislation. I think perhaps it is a fair example of the division in our Judiciary Committee upon this very important proposed legislation.

I confess I approached this bill at the start with some suspicion. I think that all of us approach it with a serious sense of responsibility, a serious sense of responsibility of the times and conditions that exist in this country and in the world. I do not question at all the good faith of those who are speaking in opposition to this bill. I recognize, as they do, that we have a very disturbed public opinion, but I think we also must safeguard the Government property and lives of the people of the United States, and which would be safeguarded by this legislation.

I intend at the proper time to offer an amendment limiting the operation of this bill to 2 years, not because I am suspicious of the Attorney General's office, not that I am suspicious of the President, but because I believe that with the present disturbed state of public opinion this legislation should be for the emergency, and for the emergency only.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] made a most telling argument. I wonder if those who are so concerned about the use of telephones and the possibility of someone tapping their telephone ever realized that they do not have anything to say about the employees the telephone company hires who may necessarily choose to listen in on their confidential messages? I wonder if the gentlemen who are so solicitous about labor do not realize that if this legislation resulted in the saving of the lives of perhaps thousands of laborers engaged in munitions factories their voting for the passage of this bill would be rendering labor a tremendous service?

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] has introduced a bill, H. R. 2, providing the death penalty for saboteurs. I was particularly interested in the testimony given in connection with that bill by Mr. John J. McCloy, one of the Assistant Secretaries of War. I believe Mr. McCloy knows more about the sabotage committed in the last war than any other living person, because he spent 10 years investigating the Black Tom disaster in which millions and millions of rounds of ammunition were blown up and some laborers lost their lives.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I think one of the most significant things to note in connection with that Black Tom explosion, which occurred in 1917, was that the first cable sent in reference to it was way back in 1915.

There people who act as spies and saboteurs in this country will be much more concerned if this type of wire tapping is permitted. For example, according to Mr. McCloy's testimony, the evidence which fixed the blame for many of the acts of sabotage during the last war were not discovered until long after the war, and were then discovered through the effective use of wire tapping, and discovered only because of wire tapping by the British Government.

It is fantastic for us to believe or even suppose that our Government can catch spies and saboteurs without using wire tapping to the limited extent provided in this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COLE of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4228) to permit the limited use of wire tapping, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5166. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5166) to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TAYLOR, WOODRUM of Virginia, CANNON of Missouri, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R.

5049) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment 52: Page 35, strike out all of lines 14 to 19, inclusive.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and concur in the same.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot be a party to receding and concurring to the Senate on this item because of the principle involved. At this time I want the House to know what it is confronted with. Last week this House sustained your committee, and now you are asked to bow and surrender to the other body.

For the information of the House, you recently voted that children of people living in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and other States for that matter, cannot secure free tuition in the schools of the District of Columbia. Now you are asked to forget what you did and surrender to the Senate, which has decided that students of these other States may come here and get their tuition free of charge. It so happens that most of these students come from Maryland and Virginia because they live so close to the District. What it amounts to is about \$280,000 a year free tuition for these students. It means that you are relieving the taxpayers in these two neighboring States of so much taxation each year and putting that burden on the backs of the taxpayers of not only the District but on the shoulders of the taxpayers in my State of Nebraska and the taxpayers of other States. It is just not fair, and I cannot be a party to receding and concurring, and demand a vote in spite of the fact that my chairman moves that we recede and concur. This fight represents one of many years' standing. The Maryland and Virginia Representatives are very powerful and have been successful in this sectional legislation. Because it represents the money of my own taxpayers as well as the money of District taxpayers, I feel I must represent them as honestly and fairly as I can. The taxpayers of this District do not have a vote. They pay taxes and have no representation. Here they are called upon to use their tax money as well as the money of my own people and just hand it over to relieve the tax burden of the people in Maryland and Virginia. The people of this District are silenced because they cannot vote, and they have no voice in the affairs of their city or Federal governments. But I insist on raising my voice in their behalf and will fight this issue out. If this House does not sustain me, I serve notice now that I shall come back soon with a bill upon which I shall demand full and complete hearings. I urge now a negative vote on this motion.

Mr. SASSCER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. Does the gentleman realize that this is not sectional, that probably 60 to 75 percent of these people to whom the gentleman refers as Maryland citizens are, as a matter of fact, from his State and the State of every Member, who have retained their residence in the State from which they came for voting purposes?

Mr. STEFAN. There are people here from every district in the United States.

In reply to the gentleman from Maryland, I merely wish to say that he represents a district which borders this city. His district is the beneficiary of much of this legislation. I cannot blame him for fighting for his taxpayers. I am doing the same for mine, plus trying to give the silenced people here some representation. To him and his colleagues I wish to pay a compliment. They are always on the alert to take care of their districts. He and his colleagues should be congratulated.

Mr. SASSCER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, after all, the matter in disagreement between the House and the Senate is a legislative matter on an appropriation bill. I think the position of the House was correct in the matter of people who live outside the District being required to pay tuition. I concede, however, that there is some merit in the argument to the contrary. In view of the fact that this is a legislative provision, that the law is rather complicated, and it is highly difficult to deal with this thing on an appropriation bill, and in view of the further fact that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who has been so diligent in pursuing his convictions on the subject, is introducing a bill to cover the situation, I think the best thing for us to do is to break the deadlock with the Senate and recede and concur.

I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DWORSHAK) there were—yeas 28, nays 41.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 147, nays 141, not voting 144, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]

YEAS—147

Allen, La.	Brooks	Cannon, Fla.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Brown, Ga.	Cannon, Mo.
Beckworth	Bryson	Casey, Mass.
Belter	Buck	Chapman
Boehne	Buckler, Minn.	Cochran
Boggs	Bulwinkle	Coffee, Wash.
Boland	Burch	Cole, Md.
Bonner	Burdick	Collins
Bradley, Pa.	Byrne	Connery
	Byron	Cooper

Costello	Johnson, Luther A.	Ramsay
Cravens	Kee	Ramspeck
Creal	Kefauver	Randolph
Crosser	Kelley, Pa.	Rankin, Miss.
D'Alesandro	Kilday	Richards
Davis, Ohio	Kocalkowski	Robertson, Va.
Davis, Tenn.	Lanham	Robinson, Utah
Dingell	Larrabee	Russell
Doughton	Lea	Sabath
Downs	Leavy	Sanders
Doxey	Lesinski	Sasscer
Duncan	Lewis	Satterfield
Durham	McCormack	Scanlon
Eberharter	McIntyre	Schuetz
Elliot, Mass.	McMillan	Schulte
Elliott, Calif.	Maclejewski	Shanley
Faddis	Mahon	Smith, Conn.
Fitzgerald	Mansfield	Smith, Wash.
Fitzpatrick	Marcantonio	South
Folger	May	Sparkman
Ford, Miss.	Meyer, Md.	Spence
Fulmer	Mills, Ark.	Starnes, Ala.
Gathings	Mills, La.	Sullivan
Geyer, Calif.	Mitchell	Tarver
Gibson	Monroney	Tenerowicz
Granger	Murdock	Terry
Grant, Ala.	Norrell	Thomason
Gregory	O'Brien, Mich.	Thaynor
Haines	O'Connor	Voorhis, Calif.
Hare	Patman	Ware
Harris, Va.	Patton	Weaver
Hébert	Pearson	Weiss
Hill, Wash.	Peterson, Fla.	Wene
Hobbs	Peterson, Ga.	West
Hull	Pfeifer	Welchel
Hunter	Joseph L.	Wickersham
Imhoff	Pierce	Williams
Izac	Priest	Worley
Jackson	Rabaut	Youngdahl
Jarman		

NAYS—141

Allen, Ill.	Gillie	Paddock
Andersen, H. Carl	Graham	Pheiffer,
Andersen, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	William T.
Arends	Guyer, Kans.	Pittenger
Arnold	Gwynne	Ploeser
Barnes	Hall	Poage
Baumhart	Leonard W.	Powers
Bell	Halleck	Rankin, Mont.
Bender	Hancock	Reece, Tenn.
Bennett	Harness	Reed, Ill.
Blshop	Hartley	Reed, N. Y.
Blackney	Hill, Colo.	Rich
Bolton	Hoffman	Rizley
Bradley, Mich.	Holmes	Robertson,
Brown, Ohio	Hope	N. Dak.
Butler	Howell	Robison, Ky.
Canfield	Jarrett	Rodgers, Pa.
Carlson	Jenkins, Ohio	Rogers, Mass.
Carter	Jennings	Rolph
Case, S. Dak.	Jensen	Rutherford
Chenoweth	Johnson, Calif.	Sauthoff
Chipewald	Johnson, Ill.	Sheppard
Clason	Johnson, Okla.	Simpson
Clevenger	Jonkman	Smith, Maine
Cluett	Kean	Smith, Ohio
Coffee, Nebr.	Keefe	Springer
Copeland	Kilburn	Stefan
Crawford	Klinzer	Stevenson
Crowther	Knutson	Stratton
Culkin	Kunkel	Sumner, Ill.
Cunningham	Lambertson	Sutphin
Curtis	Landis	Talle
Day	LeCompte	Thill
Dewey	McGregor	Tibbott
Disney	McKeough	Tinkham
Dondero	McLaughlin	Treadway
Dworshak	McLean	Va. Zandt
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Vorys, Ohio
Englebright	Martin, Mass.	Walter
Fellows	Mason	Welch
Fenton	Michener	Wheat
Fogarty	Moser	Wolcott
Forand	Mott	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gal	Mundt	Woodruff, Mich.
Gamble	Murray	Wright
Gehrmann	O'Brien, N. Y.	Young
Gerlach	O'Hara	
Gilchrist	Oliver	
	Osmer	

NOT VOTING—144

Andresen, August H.	Bolles	Colmer
Andrews	Boren	Cooley
Angell	Boykin	Courtney
Baldwin	Buckley, N. Y.	Cox
Barden	Burgin	Cullen
Barry	Camp	Delaney
Bates, Ky.	Capozzoli	Dickstein
Bates, Mass.	Cartwright	Dies
Beam	Celler	Dirksen
Bland	Clark	Ditter
Bloom	Claypool	Domengeaux
	Cole, N. Y.	Douglas

Drewry	Johnson, W. Va.	Romjue
Edmiston	Jones	Sacks
Ellis	Kelly, Ill.	Schaefer, Ill.
Elston	Kennedy,	Scott
Engel	Martin J.	Scrugham
Fish	Kennedy,	Secret
Flaherty	Michael J.	Shafer, Mich.
Flannagan	Kcogh	Shannon
Flannery	Kerr	Sheridan
Ford, Leland M.	Kirwan	Short
Ford, Thomas F.	Kleberg	Sikes
Gavagan	Kopplemann	Smith, Pa.
Gearhart	Kramer	Smith, Va.
Gifford	Ludlow	Smith, W. Va.
Gore	Lynch	Snyder
Gossett	McArdle	Somers, N. Y.
Green	McGehee	Steagall
Hall	McGranery	Stearns, N. H.
Edwin Arthur	Maas	Summers, Tex.
Harrington	Macior	Sweeney
Harris, Ark.	Magnuson	Taber
Hart	Merritt	Taylor
Harter	Myers, Pa.	Thomas, N. J.
Healey	Nelson	Thomas, Tex.
Heffernan	Nichols	Tolan
Heidinger	Norton	Vincent, Ky.
Hendricks	O'Day	Vinson, Ga.
Hess	O'Leary	Vreeland
Hinshaw	O'Neal	Wadsworth
Holbrook	O'Toole	Wasielewski
Hook	Pace	White
Houston	Patrick	Whittington
Jacobsen	Plauché	Wigglesworth
Jenks, N. H.	Plumley	Wilson
Johns	Rees, Kans.	Winter
Johnson, Ind.	Rivers	Woodrum, Va.
Johnson,	Rockefeller	Zimmerman
Lyndon B.	Rogers, Okla.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Smith of Virginia for, with Mr. Elston against.

Mr. Bland for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia for, with Mr. Jones against.

Mr. Flannagan for, with Mr. Bolles against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Baldwin against.

Mr. Secret for, with Mr. Johnson of Indiana against.

General pairs:

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Dirksen.

Mrs. O'Day with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Vreeland.

Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Claypool with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Short.

Mr. Beam with Mr. Johns.

Mr. Keough with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Holbrook with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Rees of Kansas.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Angell.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Harrington with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Burgin with Mr. Engel.

Mr. Green with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy with Mr. Edwin

Arthur Hall.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Leland M. Ford.

Mr. Merritt with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.

Mr. Nelson with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Cartwright with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.

Mr. Whittington with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Ditter.

Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Patrick with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. Maciora with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Wigglesworth.

Mr. Kramer with Mr. Taber.

Mr. Romjue with Mr. Barry.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Gore.

Mr. Edmiston with Mr. Delaney.

Chair. At 10 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m. the Senate reconvened, when it was called to order by the Vice President.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 30, 42, 43, and 57 to the bill and concurred therein, and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 28 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3735. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4756. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4926. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4972. An act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5049. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ADAMS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 39, 41, 44, and 51.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$205,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$35,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out, amended to read as follows:

"INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

"Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized (and appropriated for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Department as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War Department to the Navy Department, \$100,000,000, to be available for the foregoing purposes (including obligations heretofore incurred) and for obligations heretofore incurred under the head "Replacement of Naval Vessels, Construction and Machinery", and to remain available until expended."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "two additional employees (one special attorney in the Office of the Under Secretary of the Navy and one special assistant in the Office of Budget and Reports)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$864,191"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and, (3), the amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased from \$46,720 to \$51,621"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 28, 30, 42, 43, and 57.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,
J. W. DITTER.

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5166, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

June 30, 1941.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 30, 42, 43, and 57 to the bill (H. R. 5166) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 28 and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In the matter inserted by such amendment, strike out the following: "1941, to remain available until June 30,".

Mr. ADAMS. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee with reference to the amendment adopted by the Senate this afternoon, submitted by me, and amended on motion of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. What happened to that amendment?

Mr. ADAMS. By reason of the necessity of my being on the floor of the Senate in connection with the relief bill, I was not present during the conference. The papers disclose that the Senate conferees receded on the amendment. I merely have the result as disclosed in the papers. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] presided as the acting chairman of the conference during the time when I was compelled to be in the Senate Chamber due to the activities of some of my good friends.

Mr. MURDOCK. I assume, then, that had the distinguished Senator from Colorado been able to attend the conference at the time the amendment was considered, in all probability he would have insisted upon it?

Mr. ADAMS. Had I been present I would have insisted on it, and I am very sanguine that I might have been able to make some headway. However, I could not be positive, because frequently conferees have failed to listen to the gospel.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is difficult for me to understand, of course, how any conferees could disagree with the distinguished Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator and I have the same difficulty. [Laughter.]

Mr. MURDOCK. I realize, however, that the amendment submitted by me this afternoon, although it had the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, had no hearing before the House, and I serve notice now that, of course, I shall renew my effort in behalf of the amendment in the future, and I hope that when I do renew my effort I may have the support of the Senator from Colorado and the Senate conferees.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Utah that he

does not need to serve notice on us, because, as one member of the Appropriations Committee I can assure him that if I am a member of the conference committee, and the matter is taken to conference, everything will be done to sustain the Senate's position. If the Senator were to start earlier during the House hearings I think the prospects would be infinitely better, if, indeed, he would not be reasonably sure of success.

Mr. MURDOCK. With that assurance, Mr. President, I am quite satisfied, and hope that when the matter is presented again it will be acted upon favorably.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is on his feet, and was going to make an explanation. I should like to hear what he has to say about the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall be very happy to tell the Senate what I know about it. We had this matter and some other matters before the conference to which the House conferees objected because they said they knew absolutely nothing about it. This was a matter which was submitted to the Senate by a Budget estimate after the bill had passed the House, and there had been no opportunity for the House committee to hold hearings on it. We did get a promise from the House conferees that the matter would receive attention upon a deficiency bill which it is expected will come to the Senate within 30 days. They were sure there would be another bill. They promised to give a hearing to representatives of the Bureau of Mines or anyone else interested in the matter. The Budget estimate is still alive and can be considered by the House committee.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, that means then that the merits of the amendment were not gone into by the conferees?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. They simply said they knew nothing about it, and said they would not agree to anything they had had no opportunity to study.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. But there was really no judgment passed upon this amendment on its merits?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not upon its merits at all.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I have no desire whatever to hold up the consideration of this particular report. I wish to interject another matter at the present time, because I am afraid that the moment action on the report is concluded—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report has been agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then, what is the parliamentary situation, if I may ask the Chair?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report having been disposed of, there is nothing before the Senate at the moment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, how was the report disposed of? The Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Utah have been speaking about what?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was simply a request for information.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then, Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I desire to speak on that motion. I have no desire to delay the Senate about that matter. As I began to say when the Chair interrupted me [laughter]—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was stating the parliamentary situation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think that the matter might have been expedited had it not been for the interruption of the Chair. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was really stating the parliamentary situation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think the Chair was mistaken as to the parliamentary situation, if I may say so.

THE LATE BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. MITCHELL

Mr. President, earlier in the day the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article written by Mr. Richard L. Stokes on the subject of Gen. William Mitchell. I do not think he introduced the whole article. The entire article appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, of Sunday, June 29, under the name of Mr. Stokes, and contained some things which are not contained in the article published yesterday in the Washington Star. As to that I have no desire to quibble. In a box in the Sunday's edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch is contained certain matter which I think should be placed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I should say that I introduced into the last Congress a bill to do justice to the memory of Gen. William Mitchell, who sacrificed himself, sacrificed his rank in the Army, and died of a broken heart because of his opposition to "brass hats" of the Army and the Navy.

The Senator from Wisconsin introduced the article dealing with General Mitchell into the RECORD earlier today, but as I said, there was not included in the article which he introduced matter contained in a box to be found in the original article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of June 29, 1941, which I desire now to read into the RECORD.

The headline at the top of the box is as follows:

A Prophet is Not Without Honor, Save in His Own Country, and in His Own House.

I shall now proceed to read what is contained under that headline in the box:

Throughout his career in the Army, terminated by court martial in 1925—16 years ago—Gen. William Mitchell, a veteran officer of the A. E. F. in World War I, preached all the lessons of air power that World War II is bringing home. Following is a concise summary of what he preached then in striking parallel with what is now the practice.

Then there are to be found two headings, one "Preaching" and the other "Practice." Under each heading is to be

found a statement. Under the heading "Preaching" appears the following:

Mitchell advocated a Cabinet Department of National Defense, with Army, Navy, and Air as separate and equal components.

In that connection, Mr. President, I wish to say that the bill which I introduced in the last Congress contained such a provision. I introduced a similar bill in the present Congress. I may say that I have been assured by the distinguished chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], that he will give us a hearing on that measure at a very early date.

I will now read the matter contained under the two headings, "Preaching" and "Practice":

PREACHING

Mitchell advocated a Cabinet Department of National Defense, with Army, Navy, and Air as separate and equal components.

He urged building a great air arm to defend the United States from attack on land and sea, by supplementing ground troops and warships.

He asked development of bombing planes, which would make sea power obsolete and replace artillery in land fighting. Target practice on a large scale was held necessary to perfect this weapon.

PRACTICE

Germany has a separate air force. The United States War Department has just set up the Army air forces on a semi-independent basis. The Navy is fighting to retain control of its aviation.

Little was accomplished here until the German victories of May 1940. Unlimited program of expansion is now authorized, but it remains largely on paper. The Army Air Forces will be unable to wage war for another year.

Mr. President, the last statement under Preaching is precisely the recommendation for making which General Mitchell was tried and broken.

The matter in the opposite column, under the heading "Practice," is:

Bombs from the sky have mastered cruisers and destroyers, and the battleship *Bismarck* was crippled fatally by aerial torpedoes. Beginning late, this country now leads the world in evolution of heavy bombers. Not until a few years ago were funds available for target practice on an adequate scale.

Then the matter in the box continues under the two headings, as follows:

PREACHING

He demanded improvement of pursuit planes in speed, fire power, and number. (He declared in 1925 that the Army had not a single pursuit plane fit for war.)

Mitchell complained in 1925 that the air service had only two competent bombardment crews.

He testified that the Army at the time of the court martial had only four or five modern bomb sights, and urged development of this instrument in numbers and accuracy.

No accurate meteorological observations were then available, he protested, for Army and Navy flyers.

Aeronautics, he predicted in 1930, would in the lifetime of his own children become the greatest and principal means of warfare.

PRACTICE

The United States Navy claims the fastest pursuit plane in the world. Deliveries are only now beginning of Army interceptors with all equipment necessary for modern warfare in the skies.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TO PRINT COMPILATION CONCERNING MONETARY AND OTHER BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO SOLDIERS

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably with amendments (Rept. No. 893) a privileged resolution (H. Res. 238), authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the pamphlet containing information concerning monetary and other benefits available to persons who have served in the armed forces of the United States; and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a revised edition up to and including July 1, 1941, of the compilation containing information concerning monetary and other benefits available to persons who have served in the armed forces of the United States and their dependents pursuant to laws administered by the Veterans' Administration and other Government agencies, including the War Department and the Civil Service Commission, prepared by Hon. Wright Patman, Representative from Texas, be printed as a House document; and that 20,000 additional copies thereof be printed for the use of the House document room.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments: Page 1, line 10, strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen"; and in line 11, after the word "room", strike out the period, insert a comma, and add: "and 5,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives."

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement which I issued to the press this morning, and a dispatch from London appearing in the Times-Herald this morning.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Chicago Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a protest made by 120 Members of this House against cutting the duties on competitive farm products in connection with the trade

agreements with Argentina and Uruguay.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by William Lindsay Young, of Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon in respect to the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4972).

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON]. This extension somewhat exceeds the limit but I have an estimate from the Committee on Printing as to the cost.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address delivered by Mr. Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter received from General Hershey, head of the Selective Service System.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement by Jack Kyle, national educational director of the Regular Veteran's Association, relative to the late Senator Harrison.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that until Thursday next midnight, notwithstanding the ad-

journment of the House the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive any messages from the Senate; and that the Speaker of the House be authorized to sign any enrolled bills passed by the two Houses and found duly engrossed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article written by our distinguished colleague from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS], and appearing in the Reader's Digest.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, with the understanding that we will not reconvene before 8 o'clock.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That means the bells will be rung 15 minutes before convening?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m., pursuant to the taking of the recess.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Jones, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 193), entitled "Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942";

That the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 to said bill; and

That the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, No. 24, to said bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4972) entitled "An act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes."

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 5166), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,

and for other purposes, for printing in the Record.

(For conference report above referred to, see p. 5757 of the Senate proceedings of today.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 5166, the second deficiency appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement as above set out.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] is recognized.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the second deficiency bill as it passed the House was \$879,321,270.80. The Senate increased that by reporting out of the Senate Appropriations Committee amendments aggregating \$162,918,381.95. Some other amendments were added on the floor of the Senate. The bill having just been considered this afternoon, we do not have the total of those amendments now. Most of them, or practically all of those amendments added on the floor of the Senate, were stricken out in conference and do not appear here. A few smaller amendments added on the floor of the Senate, for which there were Budget estimates, remain in the bill.

Of the \$162,918,381.95 added by the Senate, \$150,000,000 is accounted for by the amount included for the so-called Lanham bill for community facilities—access roads, additional school facilities, sewers, and utilities around heavy defense-industry concentrations, as provided in the authorization recently passed in the House in the so-called Lanham bill.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Do I understand that the amount passed in the Lanham bill has been added to this bill by way of an amendment?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. And that bill, H. R. 4545, was just eliminated?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, no. The Lanham bill was the authorization. That was passed and signed by the President. This \$150,000,000 is appropriation of the funds which implement the Lanham bill.

Of the remaining twelve or thirteen million dollars added by the Senate committee, approximately six and one-half million is accounted for by an item on account of the moving of the Army air field to replace Moffett Field, which is a Navy transfer, and that amount of money was put in.

The other amounts are odds and ends which were represented in each case by Budget estimates.

The committee has filed the report. The conference report of the House conferees, in the stress and strain of the closing hours of the fiscal year, represents

the action of the House. The Case and Pace amendments relating to strikes were stricken out of this bill, to conform to the action which had been completed in both Houses on the appropriation bill for the Military Establishment.

There are five amendments in disagreement. At least four of them had to be brought back to the House because of the parliamentary necessity for separate action in the House and are noncontroversial. The other amendment, amendment No. 30, which has to do with the civil-service status of the employees of the Farm Security Administration, will be taken up, and there will be something said about it when we come to the amendment.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to inquire with regard to the appropriation for the Consumers' Counsel. May I say to the gentleman from Virginia that at least I am very much disappointed. I think the members of my committee are quite generally united on the idea that the Consumers' Counsel should have been provided with at least \$250,000, and the sentiment went as high as \$300,000. I took the matter up with the White House and the Budget Director and it was agreed this agency should have at least \$290,000. I appeared before the committee and presented the case as best I could in a very short time, not desiring to impose on the time of the committee. I find that the committee has generously allowed them about \$165,000, \$175,000, or \$185,000; then the Senate added some \$30,000. The appropriation is now \$205,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. DINGELL. It seems to me as if the committee is not very solicitous about the interests of the consumer. If the Bituminous Coal Commission administrative cost to the Government amounts to, say, \$3,000,000, it seems to me that the Consumers' Counsel, to protect the consumers' interest, ought to be worth \$300,000, or else the entire act is not worth being on the books.

I am not going to interpose any opposition here and now, because it is rather late, but I do want the House to know—I want the gentleman from Virginia to know—that I am disappointed, and I think I bespeak the sentiment of the members of the Ways and Means Committee on that particular point.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. LEAVY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. LEAVY. Not having the printed conference report, may I ask the gentleman what was done with the amendment that was added in the Senate on the division of power in the office of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Thirty-five thousand dollars was allowed. The

Senate put in \$50,000 and the conference agreed to \$35,000.

Mr. LEAVY. I want to ask about three little items. There are three items for compensation of attorneys, one for the Menominee Indians, one for the Klamath Indians, \$12,000, and the third for the Kootenai Indians in Montana.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. In each of those cases funds were paid out of the tribal funds belonging to the Indians. They asked that authority be granted to use their own funds for that purpose. There was a Budget estimate for each of those and they were allowed.

Mr. LEAVY. Each of those items came before the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations in the regular supply bill. They were denied there. None of them were in the nature of a deficiency, because they all deal with the supply bill for next year.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. At least one of them did not have the action of the Indians when it came to the Interior Committee and I am not advised as to the other.

Mr. LEAVY. The allowance of these items in a deficiency bill is virtually to nullify the action of the committee handling the matter.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That should be avoided if possible. Of course, the gentleman realizes the extreme unsatisfactory situation we are dealing with when you have to bring in a bill during the last hours of a fiscal year.

Mr. LEAVY. Our committee felt there were abuses growing up in the matter of attorneys fees.

Mr. CHAPMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHAPMAN. May I ask the gentleman from Virginia about the item of 131,000 added by the conference report for the grading of tobacco. Am I correct in understanding this is the amount which was estimated by the Agricultural Department as the amount necessary to grade the remaining ungraded 27 burley markets?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman from Kentucky, as well as several other Members of the House, were very diligent in presenting this matter when the bill was before the House for consideration. At that time the Budget had not acted on it and the parliamentary situation was such that the committee had to reluctantly request the gentleman to permit the matter to pass until the Budget did act on it.

The Budget sent a Budget estimate to the Senate; it was put in by the Senate and it has stayed in.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman explain what the situation is with regard to the Senate amendment which denies civil service to the Farm Security Administration employees?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is amendment 30 and will come up directly.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Do I correctly understand that the conferees have stricken from this bill the appropriation for the Maritime Labor Board?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. May I say to the gentleman that I personally have felt that the Maritime Labor Board perhaps should have been discontinued. However, we went into that very thoroughly in the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and may I say to the gentleman that it is penny wise and pound foolish to discontinue the Maritime Labor Board at this time because the relations in the maritime industry between labor and the operators is the finest that has existed for many, many years, due to this Board.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. The gentleman is aware of the splendid work of the Maritime Board in years past?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am sorry, but I am not.

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. May I inform the gentleman, in a most friendly manner, that in my estimation they have done a very commendable job.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BLAND. I concur in the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]. I believe it is a great mistake at this time not to have continued the National Maritime Labor Board.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank my colleague for his observation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the committee has agreed to the conference report. There are some items in it like the item for the Consumers' Council in the Bituminous Coal Commission, where the committee of conference allowed \$205,000 as against an expenditure of \$175,000 for the current year, when half of that amount would be a great plenty if we had competent lawyers and personnel to run the agency. One hundred thousand dollars would be a large figure if the agency were only managed right.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I am familiar with that situation. The trouble is that there is no management to it. They are paying wages way out of sight. I have made that statement, and I would be glad to have the gentleman get some time to defend the Consumers' Counsel if he cares to. The work they have to do would not keep three good lawyers busy steadily. A couple of stenographers apiece would be liberal. That is the picture of that

situation. I am not going to yield on that subject.

Mr. DINGELL. It is all right with me.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman can get his own time if he wants to go into it.

There are many other items where the Senate was altogether too liberal, but we had to take the conference report in order to get the matter cleaned up.

May I make this general comment on the appropriation situation:

Notwithstanding the enormous increases for national defense, enough sense of patriotism and enough courage has not come to the House of Representatives to reduce the nondefense items in the appropriation bills at all.

When we got down to the W. P. A. bill, after we had passed the second deficiency bill, and taking only the nondefense items, the net increase for 1942 over 1941 totaled \$545,534,709.68. The decrease in the W. P. A. amounted to only \$457,156,357. This leaves a net increase in non-defense items of \$88,378,352.68.

I venture to predict that when the tax bill, calling for from three to four billion dollars, comes in, the people of this country will rise and smite those who have been responsible for increasing these appropriations.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: On page 19, after line 19 insert the following:

"FOREST SERVICE

"Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 3 of the 'Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes' shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than 60 days by the Department for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by said section 3."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede

and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 28 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the following: "1941, to remain available until June 30,"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: On page 20, after line 2, insert the following:

"LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

"No part of the appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, under the heading 'Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation,' shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as far as I know, this is the only amendment in disagreement about which there will be any discussion or difference of opinion. Several gentlemen have brief observations they wish to make, and I ask the indulgence of the House while we dispose of the matter as expeditiously as possible.

When the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture from the relief bill, all employees of the Farm Security Administration automatically on July 1, when that appropriation becomes effective, would become regular employees of the Department of Agriculture and would automatically go under civil service. Am I correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is the correct situation.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Had these temporary employees of the Farm Security Administration been covered into the civil service under the provisions of the Ramspeck bill, instead of being automatically covered under as these employees would be except for this amendment, they would have had to have taken a noncompetitive civil-service examination.

The Senate amendment about which we are in disagreement provides that none of the funds in this bill shall be used to pay these employees if they are taken under the civil service, the effect of which is to keep these employees of the Farm Security Administration outside of the civil service.

The motion I have made on behalf of the conferees is to concur in the Senate amendment. I want to be perfectly frank to say that there is a difference of opinion about the matter. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] and the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] want to present their views on the matter to the House and I want to ask them to be as brief as they can reasonably be and let the House act upon it. I might say, however, without wishing to put on any pressure, if my motion

is not agreed to then the bill has to go back to the Senate for further action and come back to the House for further action and we might as well settle down for a nice comfortable evening. So I would hope that if it does meet with the pleasure of the House, the recommendation of the conferees may be agreed to.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, my genial friend from Virginia did not want to put on any pressure, but that was a very potent suggestion he made and I realize what I am up against.

There is just one correction I want to make in what the gentleman from Virginia said, and that is this. If this language is stricken out of the bill, these employees would automatically go under civil service tomorrow, but they would have to qualify by a noncompetitive examination. The difference between the procedure in this case and under the Ramspeck Act is that tomorrow the jobs that are covered under the Ramspeck Act come under civil service, but the employees do not come under until January 1, and then only after they have passed a noncompetitive examination. This provision not only violates the legislative rights of the Congress and the committees who have jurisdiction of civil service, but it violates the right of the Subcommittee on Appropriations that deals with this Department.

There is nothing in this bill about the Farm Security Administration and the ludicrous part of it, if it were not so tragic, to me is that they sold this idea to some Senators over there by telling them that 85 percent of these employees are Republicans. That is what they told them in order to get them to vote for this provision. I do not think that statement is true.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am sorry I cannot yield as I have only 5 minutes.

I think most of them are Democrats, to tell you the truth about it, but I think this is the situation. I think certain State chairmen of the Democratic Party out in some of the Middle Western States have got into an argument with the head of the Farm Security Administration about appointments, and they have decided to punish the Farm Security Administration, so they sent a man up here and he sold this bill of goods to some of the Senators on the Appropriations Committee.

Congress voted last year to put these employees under civil service, and I am going to give you another chance tonight to see whether you meant that or not, because I am going to ask for a roll call on this matter and let the boys stand up and be counted. This is not the way to legislate and it ought not to be done in this way.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman feel from all his discussion with reference to Government employees, that he is desirous of freezing everybody into the Government service that has been appointed or has been in these various organizations? The gentleman wants to put everybody on the Government pay roll.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No, the gentleman is in error and does not understand my philosophy at all. I do not want to freeze anybody in the Government service. I want to see that those who are in the Government service are qualified and that when they do a good job they can stay there and not be replaced by some political hack, whether he comes out of my party or out of yours. That is what I want to do, and if the gentleman was as interested in good government and in economy as he makes out he is on the floor of the House, he would be trying to help me instead of trying to help spoilsmen as he does every time he sits on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No, I do not yield.

This is all I have to say about it. Somebody is just trying to do a piece of political jugglery on the Farm Security Administration. I have no particular interest in them, but so far as I know they are doing a good job with respect to the things they have to attend to, and these people have been selected, they are there, and if you let them come under the Ramspeck Act they will have to qualify, they will have to show they are capable, and they will be handled just like the other employees, and there is no reason why we should make fish of one and fowl of another. So I am going to ask you to stand up here tonight and be counted and see whether you meant what you told your constituents in the election last November and what you said when you voted for H. R. 960, which is now Public, 880, and which goes into effect tomorrow morning.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] is exactly right about this proposition. I want now to read to the House rather slowly and deliberately the language which the Senate has inserted—not in the agriculture appropriation bill but in this deficiency appropriation bill. Here is what they say:

No part of the appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1942 under the heading "Loans, grants, and rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person in accordance with the civil-service laws."

If anybody wants to agree to language like that, then his conception of orderly legislation is a very different one from mine. It seems to me that not only is this a case of doing a very unjust thing to a group of earnest workers, but it is a case where the position of the

House of Representatives itself is involved. This amendment nullifies legislation deliberately considered and passed by the House.

In the first place, these employees that we are asked here to discriminate against are people who work with a group of farm people who are the most in need of any group of farm people in this country. The Farm Security Administration people went into California when we had thousands of people who had come to our State destitute, who were seeking a place to find new roots. They are the men who went out and organized medical co-operatives, so that the health of these people could be taken care of, and although at first they met with opposition they are now in the favor of a very substantial element in our State. These are the people who have done a constructive job with rehabilitation loans and other programs with that group of our farmers who have been hit the hardest, and I cannot see any reason or sense or justice in singling out this one agency just because, as the gentleman from Georgia said, somebody may be sore in some way about appointments. I do not think the House ought to come down to the level of standing for things like that. I realize what the gentleman from Virginia said that we are under some pressure, but for my part I shall vote with the gentleman from Georgia because I think he is right about this, as I believe he is right about his position on the civil service in general, and certainly we do not want to take a backward step like this just because it is late at night.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think we really ought to pass on this situation on its merits. Regardless of whether or not the provisions of the Ramspeck classification bill, which is pending in the Senate, are ready to operate, I believe that we should face this situation just as it is. If all of the provisions of the present classification should take effect and the President should order it to take effect, it would increase the amount of compensation that was paid to these particular people \$8,000,000. That would not apply unless the order was made. As I understand it, the object of this language is to prevent that from happening. If that bill which is now pending in the Senate becomes a law, we could then take such action as is necessary and go ahead and let the provisions of that Classification Act which passed the Senate the other day apply, but the way the thing stands now, if the President should order the Classification Act to take effect, then that increase would go on, and these people are pretty well taken care of the way things stand now, and are pretty well paid.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I just want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that at the time the President signed the Ramspeck bill he stated that he did not

intend to use the power contained in title II, which gives him the right to extend the Classification Act at this time; and therefore the argument that putting these employees under civil service is going to cost any more money is not correct.

Mr. TABER. I do not know why these people came down from the White House to the Senate committee and said that.

I think it is up to us to support the gentleman from Virginia and pass this so that that thing will not happen. If there is anything that needs correction later on, after the Ramspeck bill becomes a law, it can be taken care of at that time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAMSPECK) there were—ayes 115, noes 54.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is no quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 91, answered "present" 1, not voting 188, as follows:

[Roll No. 86]

YEAS—152

Anderson, Calif.	Paddis	Martin, Iowa
Barnes	Penton	Martin, Mass.
Bates, Ky.	Folger	Michener
Bell	Ford, Miss.	Mills, Ark.
Bennett	Fulmer	Moser
Bishop	Gamble	Mott
Blackney	Gathings	Murray
Bland	Gerlach	O'Brien, Mich.
Boehne	Gibson	O'Brien, N. Y.
Boland	Gillie	O'Hara
Bolton	Gossett	O'Neal
Bonner	Graham	Osmer
Bradley, Mich.	Granger	Patman
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ind.	Patton
Brown, Ga.	Gregory	Peterson, Fla.
Bulwinkle	Hall	Pfeiffer
Burch	Leonard W.	Joseph L.
Burdick	Halleck	Pheiffer
Butler	Hare	William T.
Cannon, Mo.	Harness	Ploeser
Chapman	Harris, Ark.	Poage
Chenoweth	Harris, Va.	Powers
Chipperfield	Hendricks	Rabaut
Claypool	Hess	Ramsay
Clevenger	Hoffman	Rankin, Miss.
Cole, N. Y.	Hope	Reed, N. Y.
Cooley	Howell	Rich
Copeland	Jenkins, Ohio	Richards
Costello	Jennings	Rizley
Courtney	Jensen	Robertson,
Cox	Johnson, Ill.	N. Dak.
Crawford	Johnson,	Robertson, Va.
Creal	Luther A.	Robison, Ky.
Crosser	Kee	Rodgers, Pa.
Crowther	Kilburn	Rogers, Mass.
Curtis	Kinzer	Rolph
Davis, Ohio	Kocialkowski	Russell
Davis, Tenn.	Kramer	Sasser
Day	Landis	Scanlon
Dewey	Lanham	Simpson
Ditter	Larrabee	South
Dondero	Lea	Springer
Doughton	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Duncan	McCormack	Sumners, Tex.
Durham	McGregor	Sutphin
Dworshak	McIntyre	Taber
Elliott, Calif.	McLean	Talle
Englebright	Maciejewski	Tarver

Thill
Thomas, Tex.
Tibbott
Van Zandt
Vorys, Ohio

Ward
Wene
Wheat
Wickersham
Wolcott

Woodruff, Mich.
Woodruff, Va.
Worley

Vinson, Ga.
Vreeland
Wadsworth
Walter
Weaver
Welch

West
White
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Williams
Willson

Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Young
Zimmerman

NAYS—91

Allen, La.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andresen,
August H.
Angel
Arnold
Baldwin
Beckworth
Beiter
Boggs
Boren
Bryson
Byrne
Byron
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Carlson
Casey, Mass.
Cochran
Coffee, Nebr.
Coffee, Wash.
Cooper
Cunningham
Dingell
Downs
Eberhart
Ellis
Fellows
Fitzgerald
Flaherty

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Lambertson

NOT VOTING—188

Allen, Ill.	Gearhart	Merritt
Anderson,	Geyer, Calif.	Mitchell
N. Mex.	Gifford	Myers, Pa.
Andrews	Gore	Nelson
Arends	Green	Nichols
Barden	Haines	Norrell
Barry	Hall	Norton
Bates, Mass.	Edwin Arthur	O'Connor
Baumhart	Hancock	O'Day
Beam	Harrington	O'Leary
Bender	Hart	O'Toole
Bloom	Harter	Pace
Bolles	Hartley	Paddock
Boykin	Healey	Patrick
Brooks	Hébert	Peterson, Ga.
Brown, Ohio	Heffernan	Pierce
Buck	Heidinger	Plauché
Buckler, Minn.	Hinshaw	Plumley
Buckley, N. Y.	Holbrook	Reed, Ill.
Burgin	Holmes	Rees, Kans.
Camp	Hook	Rivers
Capozzoli	Houston	Rockefeller
Carter	Imhoff	Romjue
Cartwright	Jackson	Rutherford
Case, S. Dak.	Jacobsen	Sabath
Celler	Jarrett	Sacks
Clark	Jenks, N. H.	Satterfield
Clason	Johns	Schaefer, Ill.
Cluett	Johnson, Calif.	Scott
Cole, Md.	Johnson, Ind.	Scrugham
Collins	Johnson,	Secrest
Colmer	Lyndon B.	Shaffer, Mich.
Connery	Johnson, Okla.	Shannon
Cravens	Johnson, W. Va.	Sheppard
Culkin	Jones	Sheridan
Cullen	Keefe	Short
D'Alesandro	Kelly, Ill.	Sikes
Delaney	Kennedy,	Smith, Ohio
Dickstein	Martin J.	Smith, Pa.
Dies	Kennedy,	Smith, Va.
Dirksen	Michael J.	Smith, Wash.
Disney	Keogh	Smith, V. Va.
Domengaoux	Kerr	Snyder
Douglas	Kirwan	Somers, N. Y.
Doxey	Kleberg	Spence
Drewry	Kopplemann	Starnes, Ala.
Eaton	Ludlow	Steagall
Edmiston	Lynch	Stearns, N. H.
Ellot, Mass.	McArdle	Stefan
Elston	McGehee	Stratton
Engel	McGranery	Sweeney
Fish	McMillan	Taylor
Fitzpatrick	Maas	Thomas, N. J.
Flannagan	Maclora	Thomason
Flannery	Magnuson	Tinkham
Ford, Leland M.	Mahon	Tolan
Ford, Thomas F.	Mansfield	Traynor
Gale	Mason	Treadway
Gavagan	May	Vincent, Ky.

So the motion was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wigglesworth for, with Mr. Lambertson against.

Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Ludlow against.

General pairs:

Mr. Doxey with Mr. Elston.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Baumhart.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Jones.
Mr. Patrick with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Beam with Mr. Short.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Holbrook with Mr. Thomas of New

Jersey.

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Imhoff with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Burgin with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Camp with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylv-

ania.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Cravens with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Michael J. Kennedy with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Whittington with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Rockefeller.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Paddock.
Mr. Maciora with Mr. Bates of Massachu-

setts.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Bolles.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. Green with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Cartwright with Mr. Johnson of Indi-

ana.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Steagall with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Rees of Kansas.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Engel.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Fish.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Welch.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Johns.
Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Case of South

Dakota.

Mr. Collins with Mr. Rutherford.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Harter with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Leland

M. Ford.

Mr. Kerr with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Spence with Mr. Jenks of New Hamp-

shire.

Mr. Mahon with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. West.
Mr. May with Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Gore.
Mr. Houston with Mr. Romjue.
Mr. Buck with Mr. Secrest.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Sweeney.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. McGehee.

Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania with Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. Pierce with Mr. Kopplemann.

Mr. Anderson of New Mexico with Mr. Connelly.

Mr. Edmiston with Mr. McArdle.

Mr. Flannery with Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. Williams with Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nelson with Mr. Tolan.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Johnson of West Virginia.

Mr. Hook with Mr. Sacks.

Mr. Zimmerman with Mrs. O'Day.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Snyder.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Young.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Walter.

Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mr. Scrugham.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Plauché.

Mr. Harrington with Mr. Geyer of California.

Mr. Smith of Washington with Mr. Jacobson.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.

Mr. Hart with Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. LESINSKI changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SPARKMAN changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. REECE of Tennessee, changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana, changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. BRYSON changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I voted "no." I withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 42: On page 43, after line 16, insert:

"Helium plants and investigations: Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expenditures from the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines for helium plants and investigations in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941; for helium plants and investigations and helium production and investigations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942; and for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164), authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 25, after line 15, insert:

"Government of the Virgin Islands, survey of public-works needs: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and the employment by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an engineer or firm of engineers if necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive and complete survey of the need for the replacement of hospitals, schools, and other institutional buildings, and the need for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of sewer, water, power, and other utility services, and other public works necessary for the welfare of the Virgin Islands of the United States, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be transmitted to the Congress covering the results of such survey, together with estimates of costs of all projects, not later than June 30, 1942."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I would like to ask the gentleman with reference to that amendment. Is this for the purpose of making an investigation in the Virgin Islands?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct; a survey. There was a budget estimate for \$30,000 and we cut it down to \$5,000.

Mr. RICH. They are going to make the survey, are they?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They are.

Mr. RICH. It needs it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 57: On page 52, after line 13, insert:

"QUARTERMASTER CORPS

"Military posts

"Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts: For an additional amount for construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, to be supplemental to and merged with the appropriation under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless and until the bill H. R. 3537, Seventy-seventh Congress, is enacted into law."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

THE LATE IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, all humanity was shocked when radio com-

mentators announced the passing of Ignace Jan Paderewski. It was late Sunday night, June 29, when the great heart of the artist, statesman, humanitarian, and patriot known to countless millions throughout the world ceased to beat, and one of the world's greatest characters passed peacefully into the Great Beyond and to a well-deserved rest. Tragically, he was denied the privilege of departing this earthly sphere from the land of his forefathers, his beloved Poland, for which he labored ceaselessly throughout his entire life. The great heart of this noble and cosmopolitan character was grieved and pained as he followed the progress of the war which desecrated the sacred soil of his people. As the plundering, blasphemous, and bloodstained hoofs of the Nazi German Huns advanced through the fair Polish countryside, he prayed that God might sustain the heroic citizens of his homeland until deliverance. More than that, despite his age, the virile octogenarian labored actively, energetically, and unfalteringly to the end to aid the cause of Polish freedom and to hasten her complete restoration.

Poland, his beloved Poland, was his first and his greatest love. For her he sacrificed everything—health, wealth, and friendships, and now even his very life.

In accordance with an ancient custom of his people, the great heart of the first Premier of reconstituted Poland will abandon its earthly habitation of four score years to become enshrined at the bosom of his fatherland.

The people of America, with whom he considered himself closely related, bow their heads in reverent silence as they sigh a fervent prayer for the everlasting rest of his noble, weary soul.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized for 40 minutes.

ISOLATIONISTS AND THE DEFENSE OF AMERICA

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, last week I read a little book dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt in these words:

To the only great democratic chief of state who comprehended the inherent menace of Hitlerism from the beginning.

This is indeed a fitting and truthful tribute to one of the greatest and most farsighted of American Presidents. I thank God such a man stands at the helm of our ship of state during the gravest crisis that has ever confronted this country. Never has our need been greater for that strong hand at the helm, for never before have we seen the foundations of our Nation being deliberately undermined from within by the direct agents of dictators whose openly avowed purpose it is to destroy this Republic and wipe democracy from the face of the earth.

Does any Member of this House doubt that the embassies and the consulates of the Axis Powers are the dynamos of a vast and amply financed "fifth column" dedicated to espionage, sabotage, and propaganda for the purpose of obstruct-

copy 13

[PUBLIC LAW 150—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 273—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 5166]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Edwina Harrison, widow of Pat Harrison, late a Senator from the State of Mississippi, \$10,000.

For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1941, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.

The unobligated balance of the appropriation for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, contingent fund of the Senate, for the fiscal year 1941, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the mother of M. Michael Edelstein, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Doorkeeper's office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1941, and ending on the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the first session thereof, so much as may be necessary is appropriated.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, fiscal year 1942, \$87,600.

Reported hearings: The unexpended balance of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1940 for stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1941.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the same objects and subject to the same conditions specified under this head in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,400.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds: Any balance of the appropriation for maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds, fiscal year 1941, remaining unobligated on June 30, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until December 31, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$70,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$4,000;

For 1942, \$8,000.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses to enable the Office of Government Reports to perform the functions prescribed by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing expenditures for the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President", approved June 9, 1941 (Public Law 107, Seventy-seventh Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia and else-

where; contract stenographic reporting service; law-books, books of reference, directories, periodicals; newspapers and press clippings; and purchase (not to exceed \$750), operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, fiscal year 1942, \$1,075,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of compensation to any State director hereafter appointed unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

For printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$18,730.

The appropriations herein made for the Office of Government Reports shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation by such agency during the fiscal year 1942 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For all expenses necessary, in the discretion of the President, to enable the Office for Emergency Management, established in the Executive Office of the President by administrative orders of the President, dated May 25, 1940, and January 7, 1941 (Federal Register, June 4, 1940, and January 9, 1941), and subordinate or related bodies in the work of national defense, to carry out (1) the functions and activities during the fiscal year 1942 for the performance of which they received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency Fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941; (2) the functions and activities provided for under the heading "Council of National Defense" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941; and (3) such other functions and activities as may be prescribed by the President in connection with the work of national defense; which expenses may include all the objects for which and methods by which said emergency funds and funds available to said Council of National Defense were and are available and expendable; actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of members of the National Defense Mediation Board serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States; not to exceed \$100,000 for temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; entertainment of officials and others of other American republics; fiscal year 1942, \$36,500,000: *Provided*, That, subject to the approval of the President, compensation may be paid to the head of one office, created within the Office for Emergency Management by the President, at a rate per annum exceeding \$9,000 but not exceeding \$12,000: *Provided further*, That, of the moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, not to exceed \$1,600,000 shall be available for the purpose of furthering national defense and strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, and (3) such

other gratuitous assistance as he deems desirable, in the fields of arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available, in the discretion of the President, for the employment of experts, special advisers, and other persons who are not citizens of the United States: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve Bank System for the performance of such of the above services as may be required: *Provided further*, That said appropriation shall be available for allocation or transfer to other departments or agencies of the Government for the performance by them of any of the functions or activities for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts so allocated from this appropriation to said Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations, he is authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 during the fiscal year 1942 for carrying out the purposes of said allocations.

REFUGEE RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1942.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and the clause contained in said appropriation reading "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another by order of the Commission;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "Transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and, when ordered or approved by the Commission, expenses of travel of dependents of employees when transferred from one official station to another; and the transfer of employees by the Commission between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, shall be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purposes of the above provision respecting travel of dependents and for the purposes of said Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder and for no other purposes whatsoever: *Provided*, That the appropriation for said Commission for the fiscal year 1941 contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available for said purposes for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942."

BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in performing the duties devolving upon the Office of the Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel by the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 72), as amended by the Act of April 11, 1941 (Public Law 34), including witness fees and mileage for witnesses appearing in behalf of the Office before the Bituminous Coal Division and including witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission, personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings at which matters of importance to the work of the Office are to be discussed, printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services, stationery and office supplies and equipment, and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers, books, and periodicals, fiscal year 1942, \$205,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, and including expenses of examinations held in Washington, \$300,000.

Prevention of pernicious political activities: Not to exceed \$25,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prevention of pernicious political activities", fiscal year 1941, is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1942 for the same purpose.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$3,900.

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,000,000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Federal Communications Commission to continue to perform the functions or activities for the performance of which, during the fiscal year 1941, the Commission received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were expended during the fiscal year 1941, \$600,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the funds of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, established as an agency of the Government by Executive Order Numbered 7139

of August 12, 1935, and continued as such agency until January 22, 1947, by the Act of June 10, 1941 (Public Law 108, Seventy-seventh Congress), shall be available during the fiscal year 1942 for all necessary administrative expenses of the Authority, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); not exceeding \$3,000 for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (Public, Numbered 839) and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, care, repair, and disposition of any security or collateral now held or acquired on or before June 30, 1942, by the Authority shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), Public Health Service: For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1942, including the same objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,940,000.

Not to exceed \$31,580 of the amount appropriated for "Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), Public Health Service, 1942" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service," and the limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers is hereby increased by ten.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Defense public works (community facilities): To enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, title II of the Act of October 14, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes", as amended, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith including the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; expenses, when authorized by the Administrator, of attendance at meetings or conventions relating to the work of said title II; printing and binding; the employment of persons at the seat of Government and elsewhere; to remain available until expended,

\$150,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount that may be expended for administrative expenses shall not exceed \$6,750,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,750,000.

The appropriation to the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency for construction of temporary office buildings, contained in title III of the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby amended by inserting the words "or on the Arlington Experimental Farm in Virginia" after the words "on Government-owned land in the District of Columbia".

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for eleven commissioners, secretary, and for all other authorized expenditures necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including the purchase of newspapers and the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000 and the limitation of \$2,338,040 upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$2,460,760.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000.

Salaries and expenses, emergency: For all necessary expenses to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the purpose of promoting the national security and defense, to adopt measures for preventing shortages of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic, and expediting the movement of cars by railroads through terminals, and related activities, fiscal year 1942, \$110,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, fiscal year 1942, \$465,000, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified in the appropriation for these purposes in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, except that the limitation of \$195,380 upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$214,080.

Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia: For an additional amount for continuing the construction and equipment of additional laboratory buildings and research facilities on the United States military reservation at Langley Field, Virginia, \$875,000, to be available until expended.

Airplane engine research laboratory: The limitation of \$8,400,000 upon the total cost of construction and equipment of the airplane

engine research laboratory specified under this heading in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$13,300,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

That part of the appropriation under the caption "Selective Service System", contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, which reads as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses (not exceeding a total of \$100,000) and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service;" is hereby amended to read as follows: "payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Director of Selective Service (not exceeding a total of \$100,000) ;".

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The limitation established by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased by the sum of \$19,100.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Commission, contained in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939, approved August 9, 1939, as amended by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved February 12, 1940, and any balance now contained or hereafter deposited in the special fund entitled "Proceeds, Sale of Books, and so forth, United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission", authorized by Public Resolution Numbered 92, approved May 13, 1938, are hereby made available until December 31, 1941, for the purposes and uses for which they were appropriated, for the payment of obligations heretofore and hereafter incurred by the Commission, including personal services, for all other necessary incidental expenses, and for the printing and binding of additional copies of the publication "Formation of the Union Under the Constitution": *Provided*, That such additional copies shall be apportioned *pro rata* to

the Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and delivered to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Department of Inspections: The limitation of \$150 upon the salary of each of two members of the board of examiners, steam engineers, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$300.

CORONER'S OFFICE

For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the following fiscal years:

For 1940, \$64.19;

For 1941, \$750.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under the conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$4,500.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1941, including the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$5,000, to continue available until June 30, 1942.

Refund of erroneous collections: For an additional amount for refund of erroneous collections, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and under the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clerks and other employees: For an additional amount for personal services of clerks and other employees, fiscal year 1941, \$386.

Miscellaneous: For an additional amount for fuel, gas, and electric light and power, fiscal year 1941, \$6,400.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the health officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with the following institutions, respectively:

Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$6,723.20.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, fiscal year 1940, \$4,672.50.

COURTS

Juvenile court: For an additional amount for compensation of jurors, for the following fiscal years:

Fiscal year 1940, \$16;

Fiscal year 1941, \$400.

Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses, juvenile court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$400.

Municipal court: For an additional amount for compensation of jurors, fiscal year 1941, under the condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,172.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, municipal court, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$780.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Workhouse and Reformatory, support of convicts: For an additional amount for support of convicts, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, \$34,947.03.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Documents Numbered 219 and 244, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$59,282.40, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior fiscal years:

Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1938, \$170.14;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1938, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1936-1937, \$274.29;

Coroner's office, District of Columbia, 1935, maintenance, \$1.50;

Refund of assessments, District of Columbia, 1934-1935, \$54.15;

War Veterans' Service Office, District of Columbia, 1934, \$43.63;

Street cleaning, District of Columbia, 1925, cleaning streets, \$6.08;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1930, assessment and permit work, \$80.41;

Sewers, District of Columbia, 1928, suburban, \$36.17;

Gallinger Municipal Hospital, District of Columbia, 1938, services, \$28;

In all, audited claims, \$695.87.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES (PAYABLE
FROM THE HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES)

Department of Vehicles and Traffic: The limitation of \$32,000 applicable to the operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, is hereby increased to \$32,242.14.

Judgments: For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$15,660, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

Settlement of claims and suits: For the payment of the claim of Susie Carter, approved by the Commissioners under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$600.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, during the fiscal year 1942, to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest-fire control (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies or individuals, to intensify and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures in critical areas on Federal, State, county, municipal, or private lands, including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$1,100,000: *Provided*. That there shall not be expended from this

appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 3 of the "Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes" shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days by the Department for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by said section 3.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of "The Tobacco Inspection Act" (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$131,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1942, \$2,000,000 of the funds of said Corporation, to be available for the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

No part of the appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, under the heading "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation," shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942, \$300,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Expenses of the Sixteenth Census: For an additional amount for continuing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, and for carrying on other author-

ized census work, including the objects specified under this head in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942", fiscal year 1942, \$393,000.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Salaries and expenses: The limitation prescribed in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941", under the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States Shipping Commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938, as amended (46 U. S. C. 382b), fiscal year 1941, is hereby increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For an additional amount for all necessary employees to man and equip vessels, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$116,000.

Construction of vessels: For an additional amount for acquisition by purchase or construction and for equipping two wire drag launches and one surveying launch for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including travel and other expenses incident thereto and necessary therefor, fiscal year 1942, \$245,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

The limitation of \$3,000 upon the amount which may be expended from appropriations under the Civil Aeronautics Authority for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics, contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$4,100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices: For additional amounts for salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices for the following fiscal years:

For 1938, \$30.60;

For 1939, \$36.49.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Protection of project works: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year 1942, to provide protection against sabotage and other sub-

versive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Service, including employment of civilian guards, floodlights, gates, barricades, firearms, and ammunition, \$45,000.

Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$60,000.

Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$20,000.

Reindeer service: For an additional amount for reindeer service in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$3,000.

Compensation and expenses of attorney or attorneys for the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the Menominee Indians under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with existing law, fiscal year 1942, \$5,200, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians.

Compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys for the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, under a contract or contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall be available for compensation earned and expenses incurred during the period covered by the said contract or contracts.

Compensation and expenses of attorneys, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 9, 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$7,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of such tribes.

Compensation of attorneys, Quinaliet Reservation, Washington: For payment to the attorneys of record for certain Quinaliet Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 48), fiscal year 1941, \$3,646.48.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Protection of project works: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for protection of project works, to be used for the employment of civilian guards, and other necessary expenses, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, as specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$410,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed

upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (Public Law 49); including supplies and equipment; traveling expenses: not to exceed \$62,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$25,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, computing and addressing machines, and other labor-saving devices, accessories and repairs, including exchange and maintenance thereof; professional and scientific books and publications; purchase, not to exceed \$78,000 (including exchange as part payment), operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; travel and subsistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry, fiscal year 1942, \$729,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

Helium plants and investigations: Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to expenditures from the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines for helium plants and investigations in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved April 1, 1941; for helium plants and investigations and helium production and investigations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942; and for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164), authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National historical parks and monuments: For an additional amount for administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not to exceed \$1,050 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, fiscal year 1942, \$18,000: *Provided*, That the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission shall cease to exist or function on June 30, 1942.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Inquiry respecting food fishes: For an additional amount for inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500, and of this sum and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$7,500 contained under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, which balance is hereby reappropriated, not to exceed \$5,600 shall be available for the necessary expenses of the American members of the International Board of Inquiry for the

Great Lakes Fisheries, including not to exceed \$2,100 for personal services and \$2,000 for printing the report of such Board.

Alaska fur-seal investigation: For all necessary expenses for the investigation of the migration routes, food and other life habits of the Alaska fur-seal herd, including the taking anywhere in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean covered by the convention for the preservation and protection of the fur seals, signed at Washington on July 7, 1911, of such seals as may be needed for scientific study in connection with said investigation, and including the purchase of a vessel and other necessary equipment without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and hire of personnel without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1942, \$290,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: The balances which remain unobligated on June 30, 1941, out of the appropriations made to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Department of the Interior, in section 3 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1942, for completing the purposes and objects provided in such section.

Government of the Virgin Islands, survey of public-works needs: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and the employment by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an engineer or firm of engineers if necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive and complete survey of the need for the replacement of hospitals, schools, and other institutional buildings, and the need for the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of sewer, water, power, and other utility services, and other public works necessary for the welfare of the Virgin Islands of the United States, fiscal year 1942, \$5,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be transmitted to the Congress covering the results of such survey, together with estimates of costs of all projects, not later than June 30, 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1938, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1938, \$289.31.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$451.03.

For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1940, \$3,000;

For 1941, \$50,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and for the purposes specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,600,000, of which amount there may be expended not to exceed \$187,500 for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the acquisition or construction of buildings and facilities, including repairs and alterations, at the Federal Bureau of Investigation training center, Quantico, Virginia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of materials and hire of labor and services as the Attorney General may direct.

Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 270, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$133.95.

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$100,000.

Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of bailiffs, and so forth, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1940, \$8,000.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Jails and correctional institutions: For an additional amount for jails and correctional institutions, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$180,000.

Probation system, United States courts: For an additional amount for probation system, United States courts, fiscal year 1939, including

the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939, \$222.29.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

General expenses (other than salaries): For an additional amount for general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (other than salaries), fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$750,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation, and the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942", shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Immigration stations: For an additional amount for immigration stations, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$35,000.

Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1941, in addition to the amount provided for this purpose in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$25,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1941

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 267, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,465.39.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For additional amounts for the fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under the following respective heads in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, namely:

- Pay, subsistence and transportation, Navy, \$8,547,000;
- Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,600,000;
- Naval supply account fund, \$47,000,000;
- Fuel and transportation, Navy, \$1,843,680.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

For an additional amount for the Medical Department, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$84,000.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and subject to the limitations (except those suspended by the Act of June 28, 1940) specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$1,400.

The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy Department—fiscal year 1941", may be cited as title VIII, Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

CONTINGENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for contingent, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For an additional amount for ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, \$47,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and Docks, public works: Toward the following public works and public utilities projects, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project, respectively, \$49,265,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund:

Naval operating base, Newport, Rhode Island: Fleet operating facilities, including dredging, \$2,000,000.

Naval operating base, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$500,000.

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Illinois: Expansion of facilities, \$1,265,000.

Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island: Expansion of facilities, \$1,095,000.

Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of facilities, \$1,700,000.

Naval training station, San Diego, California: Expansion of facilities, \$1,440,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Expansion of facilities, including purchase of land, \$3,500,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Acquisition of additional land, \$150,000.

Naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, West Virginia: Replacement of marine barracks, \$125,000.

Naval hospital, Key West, Florida: Construction of hospital facilities, including buildings and accessories, and acquisition of land, \$800,000.

Marine aviation facilities, Neuse River, North Carolina, including acquisition of land, \$14,990,000.

Expansion of Marine Corps training facilities, \$3,500,000.

Naval supply depot, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of pier numbered 3, \$3,200,000.

Naval air station, Elizabeth City, North Carolina: Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land, \$6,000,000.

Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts: Lighter-than-air facilities, including acquisition of land, \$6,000,000.

Auxiliary lighter-than-air facilities at various locations, \$3,000,000.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities projects provided for the Navy Department in this Act, regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

No part of the appropriations in this Act under the Navy Department shall be expended for a permanent type of construction at any shore establishment of any character acquired subsequently to the calendar year 1938, unless such establishment shall be designated by the Secretary of the Navy as a permanent establishment, and, in that event, a permanent type of construction shall be used only to meet such permanent requirements as the Secretary of the Navy may approve: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent construction of a type sufficiently substantial for the use intended nor apply to construction projects now under contract or in progress: *Provided further*, That no part of such appropriation may be obligated for the construction of quarters, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, for greater amounts per unit than follow: Permanent construction: For commissioned officer, \$10,000; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer, \$7,500; for enlisted man, \$6,000. Temporary construction: For commissioned officer, \$7,500; for commissioned warrant or warrant officer, \$5,000; for enlisted man, \$3,500.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

For an additional amount for aviation, Navy, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Navy Appropriation Act, 1942, \$482,046,600; and in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1942, for plant facilities to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

For the naval emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in title VI, Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$5,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

Expenses, Marine Band, diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Ohio: For expenses of the United States Marine Band in attending the diamond anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, on September 14 to 19, inclusive, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved June 3, 1941, fiscal year 1942, \$5,500, to be paid from the appropriation "General Expenses, Marine Corps", which is hereby made available for that purpose.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: On account of objects heretofore authorized (and appropriated for in part), for the acquisition, conversion, or construction of five hundred and fifty thousand tons of auxiliary vessels authorized by the Act approved May 24, 1941 (Public Law 72, Seventy-seventh Congress), and for the acquisition and the conversion of merchant vessels for use by the War Department as transports to replace vessels transferred by the War Department to the Navy Department, \$100,000,000, to be available for the foregoing purposes (including obligations heretofore incurred) and for obligations heretofore incurred under the head "Replacement of Naval Vessels, Construction and Machinery", and to remain available until expended.

The last clause under the heading "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels", contained in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 (Public Law 48, Seventy-seventh Congress), approved May 6, 1941, shall not apply to obligations under the appropriation "Armor, Armament and Ammunition" for alterations for improving the defense installations of vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

(Salaries in the District of Columbia)

The appropriations contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, shall be available for the employment of two additional employees (one special attorney in the Office of the Under Secretary of the Navy and one a special assistant in the Office of Budget and Reports) at a salary per annum in excess of \$5,000 but not in excess of the appropriate rate established in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The last proviso under the heading "Miscellaneous expenses" in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is amended to read as follows: "That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, or the funds allotted to the Navy Department, shall be available for the employment of a greater number than ten thousand and five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper, at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided."

The appropriations herein under the caption "Navy Department—fiscal year 1942" may be cited as title II, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUE)

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department: For an additional amount for salaries, office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Post Office Department, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$60,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$300,000.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$9,300,000.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount for carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

City-delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1941, \$825,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For an additional amount for inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, fiscal year 1941, \$25,000.

Powerboat service: For an additional amount for inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, fiscal year 1941, \$70,000.

Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad routes, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$7,100,000.

Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, and so forth, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,400,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an additional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1941, \$18,000.

Balances due foreign countries: For an additional amount for balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1941 and prior years, \$425,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth, including the same objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1940, \$36,103;

For 1942, \$445,957.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For an additional amount for transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1942, \$864,191.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For an additional amount for manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$700,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Operating supplies, public buildings: For an additional amount for operating supplies, public buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$75,000.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For an additional amount for furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects and conditions specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$25,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For additional amounts for the appropriations "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service", Department of State, for the following fiscal years:

For 1941, \$160,000;

For 1942, \$120,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$9,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$91,500: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$40,000 on the amount which may be expended during the fiscal year 1942 for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for the purposes specified in the last proviso contained under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1942 is increased to \$80,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

Inter-American Coffee Board: For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1942, to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Coffee Board under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington, District of Columbia, November 28, 1940, \$6,000, to remain available until September 30, 1941.

Second Inter-American Travel Congress: For the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Second Inter-American Travel Congress, to be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel expenses; communication services; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; transportation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertainment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books, and documents; stationery; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal year 1942, \$3,500.

Alaskan International Highway Commission: For expenses of the Alaskan International Highway Commission, created by Act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 590), and extended by Public Act 585, approved June 11, 1940, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; stenographic, translating, and other services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and maps; stationery; equipment; official cards; entertainment; printing and binding; reconnaissance survey; and such other expenses as the President shall deem proper in the fulfillment of the duty of the Commission, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, and also including the United States share of necessary joint expenses of the two Governments, fiscal year 1942, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Alaskan International Highway Commission" made in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is continued available for the purposes herein specified until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress: For the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress, to be held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel expenses; communication services; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41

U. S. C. 5); local transportation; equipment; transportation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertainment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500.

Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: For expenses of participation by the United States in the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico on account of expropriations of agrarian properties since August 30, 1927, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of April 10, 1939, fiscal year 1942, \$15,000, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1940, including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees" contained in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, and continued available to June 30, 1941, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Meeting of Treasury Representatives, Quito, Ecuador", contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, approved June 27, 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

Eighth American Scientific Congress: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth American Scientific Congress", contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1940, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1942, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Foreign-owned property control: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control," fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$38,000.

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds, issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1941, \$10,500.

Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control: For the payment of claims certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941, covering reimbursement to carriers of deficits incurred during the period of control of railroads by the Government, fiscal year 1942, \$800,000.

Restoration, capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, fiscal year 1941, \$1,637,445.51, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Not to exceed \$375 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department, 1938", is hereby made available for expenditure for the purchase of uniforms for the guard force, Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended for the purchase of uniforms for Treasury guards from the above appropriation is hereby increased from \$1,200 to \$1,575.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1936, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1936, \$52.46.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941, \$30,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1941: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1939, \$37.18;

For 1941, \$12,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown".

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the First Deficiency Act 1941 is hereby increased from \$5,500,000 to \$5,926,985: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for

payment of all necessary expenses connected with public-debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act 1942, is hereby increased from \$4,292,000 to \$9,800,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

COAST GUARD

Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$305,500, and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;" insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast Guard personnel on active duty and of retired and Reserve officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer of household goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations".

Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,770,000, and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows: (1) After the words "engineering competitions;" insert the words "for transportation of dependents of Coast Guard personnel on active duty and retired and Reserve officers and of retired and Reserve enlisted men, of grades entitled to transportation of dependents in the Regular Coast Guard, when ordered to active duty (other than training) and upon relief therefrom;" and (2) delete the words "transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men" and substitute therefor the words "transfer of household goods and effects of Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel on active duty and when ordered to active duty and upon relief therefrom, and the transfer of household goods and effects of deceased Coast Guard personnel and Coast Guard Reserve personnel who die while on active duty, as prescribed by law and regulations; for transportation on Government-owned vessels, notwithstanding the provisions of other law, of privately owned automobiles of Coast Guard personnel upon change of station; purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed, and (3) the amount

which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased from \$46,720 to \$51,621".

General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$867,000, and the text of said appropriation is hereby amended as follows: (1) After the words "and regulations promulgated thereunder;" insert the words "preparing and transporting the remains of deceased civilian employees, transportation expenses of dependents of deceased civilian employees, and packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household effects and other personal property of deceased civilian employees under the conditions prescribed by the Act of July 8, 1940 (Public, Numbered 729), and regulations promulgated thereunder;" and (2) delete the words "purchase of provisions for sale to Coast Guard personnel at isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed;".

Special projects, aids to navigation: For an additional amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works, \$84,320, which sum shall be available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

Retired pay: For additional amounts for retired pay of officers and employees engaged in the field service or on vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously employed in district offices and shops, for the following fiscal years:

For 1935, \$862.99;

For 1937, \$1,158.39;

For 1938, \$1,989.18.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities: For an additional amount for construction of vessels and shore facilities, to provide for the construction and equipment of three additional and ten replacement vessels, \$47,000,000, together with such sum or sums as may be transferred to this appropriation pursuant to section 2 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, all to remain available until expended and of which not to exceed 4 per centum shall be available for administrative expenses in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That if the sum or sums transferred pursuant to such section 2 exceed a total of \$13,000,000, an amount equal to such excess shall not be expendable from such appropriation of \$47,000,000.

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 82, and House Document Numbered 272, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$619.49.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including the objects

specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1941, \$260,000;

For 1942, \$50,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For an additional amount for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$51,900: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount which may be expended under this head for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles is hereby increased to \$22,500.

WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 271, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$4,551.02.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Military Posts

Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts: For an additional amount for construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, to be supplemental to and merged with the appropriation under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein, fiscal year 1942, \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless and until the bill H. R. 3537, Seventy-seventh Congress, is enacted into law.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 274 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$42.25;

Federal Communications Commission, \$9.25;

Federal Security Agency, \$79.58;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,145.53;

Veterans' Administration, \$247.12;

Department of Agriculture, \$4,828.14;

Department of Commerce, \$512.33;

Department of the Interior, \$795.50;

Navy Department, \$1,584.77;

Treasury Department, \$264.81;

War Department, \$14,058.39;

Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, \$2,015.60;

In all, \$25,583.27.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 81, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management, \$6.70;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,611;

Selective Service System, \$5.50;

Department of Agriculture, \$165.05;

Department of Commerce, \$166.50;

Department of the Interior, \$495;

Navy Department, \$173.56;

Treasury Department, \$201.87;

War Department, \$1,668.38;

Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, \$46.06;

In all, \$4,539.62.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the following departments and establishments:

Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works Agency), \$3,597.27;

General Accounting Office, \$6,014.60;

Department of Agriculture, \$4,970.06;

Treasury Department, \$825.30;

In all, \$15,407.23, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits,

rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 264 under the following department:

Department of Justice, \$284.46, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

(c) For payment of the final judgment rendered against the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to amend the act entitled 'An Act conferring upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, southern division, jurisdiction of the claim of Minnie C. de Back against the Alaska Railroad', approved June 24, 1925", approved August 26, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 384, Seventy-fifth Congress), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered 264, under the Department of the Interior, \$10,000.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 80, and House Document Numbered 275, under the following establishment and departments, namely:

Federal Works Agency, \$3,617.52;

Department of the Interior, \$3,485.60;

Navy Department, \$121,617.47;

Post Office Department, \$28,758.86;

Treasury Department, \$210,256.35;

War Department, \$96,336.20;

In all, \$464,072, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

For the payment of judgment numbered 44099, rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Crooks Terminal Warehouses, Inc. (Chicago, Illinois), covering storage of canned meats by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, \$688.35, to be paid from the account "12F5829 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration." (Judgment certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 269.)

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 273, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$106.48.

Independent Offices: For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$31.40.

For salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$1.45.

For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.25.

For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$9,692.03.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$287.20.

For diseases and sanitation investigations, Social Security Act, Public Health Service, \$2.21.

For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$1.

For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, \$155.60.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$2,648.57.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$207.27.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, 75 cents.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$400.85.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 75 cents.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$2.

For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau, \$7.65.

For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administration, \$15.

For Army pensions, \$72.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$25.66.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$2,328.99.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$2,030.38.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenancy Act, Department of Agriculture, \$1,402.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$633.40.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$2,809.61.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$216.64.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$149.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$321.57.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$4.68.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$84.47.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$100.18.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$11.10.

For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$2.50.

For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency relief, \$61.24.

For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, \$2.

For acquisition of lands, Uinta and Wasatch national forests, Utah (receipt limitation), \$300.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$45.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$182.33.

For increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$987.81.

For farmers' crop production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$68.97.

Department of Commerce: For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, \$2.17.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$12.82.

For air-navigation facilities, \$226.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$2,650.62.

For district and cooperative office service, Department of Commerce, \$5.04.

Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the Interior, \$130.60.

For National Park Service, \$14.34.

For increase of compensation, Interior Department, \$10.20.

For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$13.75.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 45 cents.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Petroleum Administration Board, \$39.55.

For Petroleum Administration (transfer to Interior), \$9.02.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$202.79.

For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$166.02.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$5.83.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$45.70.

For Indian school support, \$716.58.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$98.93.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$137.27.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$59.82.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$14.90.

For maintenance, Hogback irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, 40 cents.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Interior, Indians, Act June 19, 1934), \$24.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$56.56.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$20.80.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$119.36.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$314.17.

For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, maintenance, \$3.30.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$2.50.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$15.60.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$3,294.89.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$29.90.

For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.60.

Navy Department: For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$8,390.55.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$31,551.25.

For aviation, Navy, \$26,843.03.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$454.72.

For payment of officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$85.20.

For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$3,649.

For training, education, and welfare, Navy, 50 cents.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$11,351.12.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$607.03.

For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$263.03.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$231.17.

Treasury Department: For collecting the revenue from customs, \$379.57.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$5.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$6.97.

For Coast Guard, \$60.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$8.

For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.37.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$102.08.

For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$8,328.62.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$855.11.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$1,827.26.

- For pay of the Army, \$598.38.
- For National Guard, \$2,550.76.
- For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$127.26.
- For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$24.46.
- For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$107.99.
- For Army transportation, \$333.28.
- For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$1,205.41.
- For promotion of rifle practice, \$43.60.
- For regular supplies of the Army, \$7.68.
- For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$14.50.
- For increase of compensation, War Department, \$2.
- For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$7.66.
- For subsistence of the Army, \$8.98.
- For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$10.20.
- For Air Corps, Army, \$22.05.
- For seacoast defenses, \$6.45.
- For travel of the Army, \$11.59.
- For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National Guard, \$16.80.
- For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$26.
- For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain, \$3.30.
- For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$5,068.65.
- For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$7.46.
- For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June 19, 1934), \$213.47.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$2,420.35.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$1,378.99.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$7,025.37.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$1,798.73.
- Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$7,895.69.
- For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, expenses of liquidation, \$56.80.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, administrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$133.99.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$10.07.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$2,212.21.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, grants to States, and so forth, \$282.53.
- For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, \$4.50.
- For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$190.50.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$31.

For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, Interior, Indians, miscellaneous projects, Indian reservations, \$20.

For emergency relief, War, rivers and harbors, flood control, and so forth, \$15.02.

For emergency relief, Interior, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$27.50.

For emergency relief, War, Office of Chief of Staff, work-relief projects, \$3.19.

For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration, administrative expenses, \$163.29.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, highways, roads, and streets, \$73,406.92.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936), \$973.13.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public utilities, and so forth, \$1,350.98.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, highways, roads, and streets, \$534.55.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, \$8.65.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, women's projects, \$128.90.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, flood control and other conservation, 80 cents.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture), \$5.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, parks and recreational facilities, \$90.86.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings (Federal projects), \$767.25.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$66.70.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative expenses, \$38.35.

For emergency relief, Commerce, Census, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$1.75.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, parks and recreational facilities, \$47.25.

For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment Service, administrative expenses, \$4.60.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$2,155.88.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$29.29.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, and so forth, \$11.73.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, rural rehabilitation, \$1,436.46.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$999.50.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$30.12.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, general, \$54.79.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, and so forth, Federal projects, \$1.45.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, supply fund, \$78.50.

For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, highways, roads, and streets, \$3.20.

For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$13.12.

For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses, \$10.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$101.17.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural economics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$15.

For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division, work relief supply fund, \$3.61.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, project supervision, \$10.50.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal Revenues): For contract air mail, \$3,792.36.

For city delivery carriers, \$37.50.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$158.70.

For compensation to postmasters, \$109.71.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$60.12.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$16.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$5.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$87.38.

For payment of rewards, \$25.

For post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$7.50.

For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$414.01.

For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$32.19.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$927.01.

For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$147.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$325.14.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$4.82.

For Vehicle Service, \$55.90.

For Village Delivery Service, \$4.50.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$257,527.56, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund where the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 78, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent Offices: For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$1,058.94.

For wage records, Social Security Board, 11 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$2.71.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$10.70.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$499.78.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938-December 31, 1939, \$41.62.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$74.42.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, 53 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$5.59.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$600.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$4.58.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$352.02.

Department of the Interior: For National Park Service, \$3.92.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$16.96.

For Indian school support, \$44.01.

For general expenses, Indian Service, \$94.55.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$76.89.

For Indian boarding schools, 49 cents.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, 59 cents.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$2.26.

For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$68.35.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$65.63.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$27.22.

Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$47,869.48.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$929.62.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.14.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$32,642.55.

For aviation, Navy, \$1,780.20.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 32 cents.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$505.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of Foreign currencies (State), \$19.33.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$63.04.

Treasury Department: For collecting the internal revenue, \$1.59.

For stationery, Treasury Department, \$1.18.

War Department: For Organized Reserves, 15 cents.

For Army transportation, \$85.90.

For pay, etc., of the Army, \$286.19.

For pay of the Army, \$39.11.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2.38.

For clothing and equipage, \$62.10.

For Air Corps, Army, \$27.36.

For travel of the Army, \$1.20.

For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service (Navy, construction repair), \$984.98.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$22.22.

For Civilian Conservation Corps, \$322.33.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$64.70.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$72.50.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$171.93.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$28.55.

Emergency relief: For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$436.17.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, general, \$55.70.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$241.83.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$3,229.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$68.97.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, grants to States, and so forth, \$86.46.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$7.50.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$63.50.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$19.58.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (Out of the Postal Revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$303.74.

For payment of rewards, \$25.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$96,630.37, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 79, and House Document Numbered 266 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$285,456.79.

SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruction of enemy's

vessels, provided in section 4635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C., 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Document Numbered 265 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$28.57.

SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law, under the War Department, in House Document Numbered 268, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$26.

SEC. 208. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office for the payment of prize money to captors, Spanish War, as provided under sections 3689, 4613, and 4652 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C., 725f), certified to Congress in House Document Numbered 276, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1.93.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Section 502 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes", is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1941, by inserting at the end thereof before the period the following: "*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available".

SEC. 302. No appropriation or part of any appropriation available for obligation during the fiscal year 1942, including funds of Government-owned or controlled corporations, shall be used for granting within-grade salary advancements to any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or of any such corporation, who is compensated on a per annum basis and who occupies a position the compensation of which is fixed (1) according to the schedules prescribed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or (2) by Executive Order Numbered 6746, or (3) administratively according to schedules patterned after such Classification Act: *Provided*, That this section shall cease to be operative whenever a uniform, within-grade, salary-advancement plan for positions compensated according to such Classification Act, as amended, shall take effect, pursuant to law.

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the various executive depart-

ments and other governmental agencies as may be designated for the purpose by the heads of the various executive departments and other governmental agencies are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits referred to in this section and similar sections in other appropriation Acts, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in Continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States.

SEC. 305. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1942 and the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be available from and including July 1, 1941, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1941, and the respective dates of enactment of this Act and such other appropriation Acts in anticipation of such respective appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 306. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

Approved, July 3, 1941.

